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Sravana 22, 1892 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session**
**(Fourth Lok Sabha)**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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*No. 14—Thursday, August 13, 1970/Sravana 22, 1892 (Saka)*


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## LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 13, 1970/Sravana 22, 1892 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[ MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Code of Conduct for Journalists

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*391. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for a code of conduct for journalists in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the Governor of Orissa has also stated that Code of Conduct for Journalists, in times of crisis, was of prime importance ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any such move ;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, there is a demand for such a Code.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). In the context of the freedom enjoyed by the Press in this country, a comprehensive Code of Conduct should be evolved by the journalists themselves and not imposed on them by Government.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : I would like to know whether it is not a fact that there are certain newspapers in the country which are propagating news on communal lines and spreading hatred between caste and caste and religion and religion. In view of that, do government not feel it necessary to have a code of conduct at least for such newspapers ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as communal-rioting news is concerned, the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference has evolved a code of conduct. Some guidelines were given by the Press Council also. Then, recently there was an international conference in Philippines where they issued a possible code of conduct in the sphere of communal rioting and tensions. I think these three things are comprehensive enough and, if they are followed, I think the press should be able to discharge its responsibility in the context of communal writing.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : In reply to part (a) of the question the hon. Minister has stated that there is such a demand for a code of conduct by the journalists.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I have just now stated, generally speaking, codes have been evolved from time to time, so far as communal writing is concerned. But I think there is need for a general comprehensive code of conduct for the journalists and one of the powers and functions of the Press Council is to evolve a code of conduct for the newspapers and journalists in accordance with high professional standards. In this context, a code is needed.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Sometime back the Prime Minister invited about 20 journalists, most of them editors of national papers perhaps. Was that meeting convened with a view to curtailing the freedom of the press or with a view to encouraging press freedom ? If so, why was it limited only to about twenty journalists ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It was not for the first time that such a meeting was held. It is one of the responsibilities and functions of the PIB that from time to time journalists are invited who meet the Prime Minister as well as the other concerned Ministers. For instance, one of the annual features we have is a conference of economic editors. Similarly, we divide the editors, sometimes region wise, sometimes linguistically, sometimes expert wise and meet them so that between the government and the editors there is exchange and information is imparted. There is no other motive beyond that.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What was the category of those called last time ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as I can recall—I am depending on memory and am speaking subject to correction, of course—these editors were of the leading newspapers of the country and almost all of them had come.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This problem is a very important one. Being a journalist I know some aspects of it. When the Minister said that a code of conduct should be evolved by the Press Council, does he think that a statutory code of conduct should be evolved by the Press Council or, as it happens in ordinary law of libel and damages, the Press Council should judge each case on merits ? Secondly is he aware that some of the State Governments as also some of the owners intimidate and coerce some of the journalists to do certain things and does he think that a code of conduct for the Governments and for the owners also is necessary ? I ask this because recently two or three important things happened. One was the stopping of advertisements by the UP Government to the *Times of India* and the *Navbharat Times* because that reporter in Lucknow wrote something which Shri Charan Singh did not like. The other was in Hyderabad where the PTI reporter was asked to get out of Hyderabad and the Government stopped its subscription to the PTI because the said correspondent had sent out some news on Telangana movement. The same thing happened at some ther places. Recently it happened with the *Tribune* in Punjab. The Haryana Government stopped advertisements to the paper and the police were instructed in such a way as to book their vehicles and send them to the court. These things constantly happen. Therefore, does the Government think of evolving a code of conduct for the State Governments as also for the Union Government and the owners who are intimidated through pressures of Union Government as also of the State Governments ? This is a very important question and I would like a specific answer.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the Government is concerned, no code of conduct is needed for the Government, whether at the Centre or in the States ; this is governed by the Constitution itself. Therefore, the question of any further code does not arise.

So far as advertisements are concerned, I would only like to submit that this is one of the issues which has not yet been sorted out as to whether advertisements are a part of the freedom of the press and whether one can have a right to advertisements or not and if any paper can have the right to advertisements, then another moot point would be whether the right to advertisements can be only to those which emanate from Government or also to those from the private sector.

The third point that my hon. friend has made is regarding the various cases. I think,

so far as the *Tribune* case is concerned, the Press Council is already seized of the matter and we would like to wait for the judgment of the Press Council on this issue. About the other cases, I think, the best course would be to leave them to the Press Council itself.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: The necessity of a code arises when there are certain lapses on the part of a particular institution. When there were lapses on the part of legislators and they started defecting from one party to the other, the necessity of formulating a code was felt. May I know whether some lapses have been brought to the notice of Government which have necessitated the formulation of a code and what reasons have they, who have made the demand, advanced for the formulation of this code? I would also like to know as to what is the position in other countries regarding the code of conduct for journalists, whether their own associations provide some guidelines in this respect or whether there are some statutory codes in other countries.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: By and large in countries where the freedom of the press is valued, I think, these are voluntary acts on the part of the journalists and the newspapers themselves. You will kindly recall that when we were passing the Press Council Bill I had said—that is the essence of the whole thing—that the purpose of the setting up of the Press Council was that there should be inner discipline in the profession itself; so, the Government does not come in. When I say that the need for a code is felt, I am not saying that the Government is going to intervene in this. I have just now read one of the powers vested in the Press Council. The Press Council has the power to evolve such a code. I think, our real attitude towards this should be that Government should not come into this and it should be left with the Press Council and the voluntary organisations of the press itself.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is a good policy.

SHRI K. RAMANI: From the answer of the hon. Minister, it is very clear that the thinking of the Government is that they are not opposed to having any code of conduct for the journalists. I want to know specifically from the Government whether they are aware of the fact that most of the big papers in this country are owned by big tycoons and monopoly capitalists. And the tragedy is that the communal riots are taking place in all the big industrial centres of the country. I want to know whether the Government propose to control monopoly press by having some code of conduct for the journalists. After all, the journalists are the employees of those tycoons and big capitalists. May I know whether the Government will consider and try to evolve a code of conduct for the journalists and the press?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I think, the question can be divided into two or three parts. The main point of my hon. friend, as I have understood, is perhaps as to whether the Government are contemplating any steps so far as communal writings are concerned. The Parliament has already passed a law about it. Secondly, about the code of conduct, I have already replied to that. So far as monopoly press and those things are concerned, I think, these are separate issues. This is not the occasion.

SHRI K. RAMANI: It is inter-related.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would like to understand the relationship. I for one have not comprehended it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nayanar.

SHRI S. KUNDU: **

MR. SPEAKER: This will not come on record. He has done it without my permission.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The Government is interested only in big monopoly papers and they have invited their representatives. They are not taking keen interest in the regional papers. The written reply that the Government has given is that journalists should evolve a code of conduct on their own. I want to know whether the Government has given any guide-lines to journalists.

**Not recorded.

Regarding advertisements to the papers, the hon. Minister replied that regional papers get advertisements. But I know the Government takes a political consideration of it. Those papers who oppose the Government policy are not given advertisements. I can prove it. I have an authoritative information. There is the paper *Deshabhimani*, Ernakulam. I am the printer and the publisher of the paper. I have written to the hon. Minister. Not even a reply has come from him. The Government is only patronising big monopoly papers and getting support from these papers. May I know whether this anti-people and pro-monopoly policy of the Government is going to be stopped ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as advertisements given by the Government are concerned, I would say, when we give advertisements, we are oblivious of the attitude of the paper, whether it is pro-Government or anti-Government.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : I can prove it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the hon. Member's letter is concerned, it is not my habit not to reply to any letter. If my reply has not been received by him, obviously, the letter must have gone astray. If my hon. friend sends me a copy of the letter, I can assure him a reply within 48 hours.

**श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : पेरुमल कमेटी ने समाचार पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में जो आलोचना की है तथा जो सिफारिशें की हैं, क्या उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है ? यदि हां, तो उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In the context of the Press I am not aware of any recommendation of that committee.

**Memorandum from Members of Parliament and MLAs regarding Starvation Deaths in West Bengal**

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*392. SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of Members of Parliament and MLAs from West Bengal recently apprised the Government of a number of starvation deaths in several District of West Bengal ;

(b) whether the Members concerned submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Members of Parliament from West Bengal had been meeting the Prime Minister regarding drought conditions in the Purulia and Bankura districts of the State, but no Memorandum, as such appears to have been presented to her. However, during the Prime Minister's recent visit to West Bengal, a statement about alleged starvation deaths in the Purulia District was submitted to her by the Secretary, Lok Sewak Sangh, Purulia, which has been sent to the Government of West Bengal for appropriate action.

SHRI NANJA GOWDER : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that due to disturbances and all sorts of unrest and insecurity and all that in West Bengal, the earning of the common man have gone down resulting in more poverty and starvation.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The question is a bit limited one. The hon. Member has asked whether the law and order situation in West Bengal has affected the economy of the State. I think the conditions in West Bengal are well known to the House. Naturally lack of law and order is bound to affect the economy of the community as a whole.

As far as the food situation is concerned,

may I assure the hon. Member that we are taking adequate steps to look after the needs of West Bengal and on an earlier occasion we have assured the West Bengal Government that their reasonable requirements will be met.

SHRI NANJA GOWDER : As far as the drought conditions and other things are concerned, I would like to know from the Minister what action Government has taken in this regard.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Whenever drought conditions occur in any part of the country and when it developed particularly in Purulia and Bankura districts which are subject to recurrent drought conditions, various relief measures were undertaken including payment of gratuitous relief opening of relief works and undertaking various agricultural development activities. I have got all the figures with me. In addition to that the Centre assisted the West Bengal Government to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs by way of ways and means advance.

SHRI HEM BARUA : With the introduction of President's rule in West Bengal prices of rice and other essential commodities have gone up, particularly in the North Bengal district of West Bengal. If so, is it due to the fact that President's rule has been introduced in West Bengal or is it due to the deteriorating law and order situation or is it due to the railway strike in Siliguri ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This phenomenon of some marginal rise in prices of rice in many of the rice-consuming parts of the country is common. It was not confined to West Bengal alone. But during the Last one month the prices have stabilised all over the country including West Bengal. Of course, in Bengal the situation may be a bit difficult due to law and order because the West Bengal Government has reported to us that because of law and order the Administration of food economy was affected to some extent. But I have obtained the latest report from the West Bengal administration. I find that the prices are stabilising all over.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Due to the introduction of President's rule, has the price of rice gone up in the North Bengal District ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The Minister has been saying 'Waste Bengal' instead of West Bengal. Does he mean that they are wasting West Bengal ? Will he be able to tell me whether the Bengal population is less than the Andhra population and whether West Bengal production is more than Andhra production and yet they are suffering for want of rice and high prices ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, it is well known that Andhra is very fortunate in having very advanced agricultural methods and Andhra is a surplus State while West Bengal is a heavily deficit State. One reason may be intensity of population, but there are several other factors. It will not be possible for me now to go into all the reasons why production is less in West Bengal and more in Andhra. But, Sir, as I explained, despite the fact that West Bengal is a heavily deficit State, we are catering to all the reasonable requirements of West Bengal and we are trying to meet all reasonable requirements with regard to rice and wheat.

**श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल** : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि लोक सेवक संघ और किसी दूसरों ने कोई मेमोरैंडम दिया था या नहीं और उसका आपने कोई जबाव पाया है या नहीं ? और वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार ने कोई जबाब दिया है कि कितने मर गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : 31 cases were mentioned in the Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister. We referred this Memorandum to the West Bengal Government. They made enquiries. We have received report from West Bengal Government that in 19 cases the allegation made that these people died due to starvation is not correct. In 5 cases, their particulars were not given in the memorandum, and as such their identity could not be established ; and the allegation about them could not be verified. Investigation is going on in 7 cases. Hence no case of alleged

starvation deaths had been established. As I have explained in the main part of my reply, Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister in regard to conditions in Purulia and Bankura districts. The Prime Minister wrote to the West Bengal Government as follows. I quote :

> "Members of Parliament from West Bengal have been meeting me regarding drought conditions which have developed in Purulia and Bankura districts. I hope that the State Government is fully seized of the situation. There have been some reports of starvation deaths. I hope each such allegation is being looked into by the district authorities and that they will not hesitate to let us have the correct facts. There is a feeling that more could be done by opening gruel distributing centres."

There after the West Bengal Administration went into each case individually and they have not found anything to corraborate the report as alleged.

**Augmenting Supply of fish in West Bengal**

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*393. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fish has become costly and scarce in West Bengal ;

(b) the total daily requirement and actual supply of fish in West Bengal at the moment ; and

(c) the long-term and short-term schemes to augment fish supply in this State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

(a) The supply of fish in West Bengal falls short of the requirements. Available statistics for certain varieties indicate a rising trend in the prices during 1970 as compared to corresponding prices in 1969. The increase for these varieties ranges from 15 to 30 per cent with respect to 1969 prices.

(b) The estimated daily requirement of fish in West Bengal is about 1397 metric tonnes (5.10 lakh metric tonnes annually). The production of fish in 1969 in the State has been reported by the Government of West Bengal as 2.41 lakh tonnes. 0.40 lakh tonnes are imported to Calcutta and Howrah from other States. Information on the quantity of fish of imported in other areas of West Bengal is not available.

(c) The State Government of West Bengal have progressively increased the outlay on fisheries developments. Against the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 162 lakhs, the Fourth Plan envisages an outlay of the order of Rs. 250 lakhs. The short-term scheme is to increase fish seed production with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs. Medium term scheme are reclamation of derelict areas through the State Fisheries Corporation, Department of Fisheries, the Block Development Agencies and Cooperatives.

For marine fishing the State has proposed an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The State is being assisted by the Centre in construction of fishing harbours. A harbour estimated to cost about Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for Namkhana in 1967. Sanction for a deep sea fishing harbour at Roychowk is under consideration. The Centre has also approved a scheme to subsidise construction of deep sea fishing vessels in Indian shipyards. A survey base for exploration of the deep sea in the Bay of Bengal is being established at Calcutta. One 105 ft. vessel from G. D. R. has been received and is being equipped. Two 57-ft. vessels are also being equipped and staff are being trained. It is expected that with the harbour facilities being provided and the subsidy scheme which has been introduced, investments in deep sea fishing would be forthcoming from the industry. The I.C.A.R. has completed technical studies

and prepared plans and estimates for a pilot scheme for brackish water fish farming in the Sunderbans for which provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: About a couple of years back a pilot project was furnished to the West Bengal Government by the Central Government, from the Food and Agriculture Ministry. According to that pilot project fishing by multi-purpose trawlers and construction of fishing harbour at Haldia were suggested. They also suggested that steps may be taken to fish in the Sunderban estuaries by 300 mechanised boats. In the brackish waters fish culture on one lakh acres of reclaimed swampy land was also suggested.

Sir, 6,000 maunds of fish per day is the minimum necessity for the people of Calcutta. Only 2,000 maunds are being supplied. The price of fish has gone up beyond Rs. 8/50 for ordinary fish and for hilsha it is anything beyond Rs. 15/-. About the pilot project, the West Bengal Government have given all help and co-operation; 20,000 acres of land was asked for from the swampy lands of the Sunderbans and they have already offered it. What further initiative has the Central Government taken to make provision for the supply of fish to the people of Calcutta and West Bengal?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that there is a shortage of fish in Calcutta.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: We know about the shortage of fish. He need not tell us about it. We want to know about the pilot project.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: But as a result of some steps taken by the State Government in the Third Five Year Plan, the gap between supply and demand has already narrowed down. But of course, at the same time, the population is increasing. As far as the project in Sunderbans is concerned, Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for development in the Fourth Plan. But the project will have to be implemented by the State Government. We have been requesting from time to time that the State Government should take necessary steps to implement the project. I am prepared to assure the hon. Member that whatever support is required from us, we are prepared to support without any hesitation any steps taken by the West Bengal Administration or the West Bengal Government to develop this pilot project.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: He says all the time West Bengal Government, West Bengal Government. But nowadays it is the Central Government. So, it is no use talking about the West Bengal Government. Nothing has been done up till now with regard to this pilot project. There has been a criminal negligence on the part of the Central Government. I would like to know what development has been made with regard to the Central project, namely the Bockhali project.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I do not know to what project the hon. Member is referring.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Bockhali project.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would require notice for that. There is only one important Central project there, namely the development of Roychowk deep sea fishing harbour, which some hon. Members of the House have been vigorously pursuing; the Minister of Transport has cleared it, and we are approaching now the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Shri Annasahib Shinde was a knowledgable man once but now he has become a counter man for making retail sales.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is making himself felt.

**श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल**: बंगाल के लोगों में जो मछली का मसला है उसको वह हमेशा से खुद हल करता हुआ आ रहा था। पार्टिसन से पहले वहां पर यह समस्या नहीं थी। उसके बाद जब कांग्रेस के हाथ में वहां की सरकार आई तो यह प्राब्लम वहां पर पैदा हुई। बंगाल में नदी, नाले और समुद्र कम नहीं हैं। वहां पर काफी मछलियां पैदा करके हम खुद

खा सकते हैं और दूसरों को भी खिला सकते हैं। लेकिन पिछले बीस सालों में और बातें तो दूर, मछली पैदा करने का भी कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया।...(**व्यवधान**)...ये कह रहे हैं कि नक्सलाइट मछली खा गये। (**व्यवधान**)... इस सिलसिले में वहां पर यू० एफ० गवर्नमेन्ट ने कुछ अटेम्प्ट किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं यू० एफ० गवर्नमेन्ट ने कोई स्कीम दी थी या नहीं और उसका आपने क्या जवाब दिया था और अब प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल में आप इस सिलसिले में क्या करना चाहते हैं? बंगाल में मछली के मसले को हल करना सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है। तो यू० एफ० गवर्नमेन्ट ने क्या प्रस्ताव किया था, आपने उसका क्या जवाब दिया और अब आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about fish supplies to Calcutta and other areas of West Bengal. But as I have already explained, ultimately it is a State subject, as far as the development aspects are concerned, and as regards whatever financial support is required from the Centre, I have already indicated that we are prepared to go all the way to support the West Bengal Government. It is very unfortunate that in West Bengal fisheries development is not coming up as it is coming up in Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and other areas. In fact as I have said, it is mainly the State Government which has to take active steps in this direction. In other areas, mechanisation of boats has been taking place, and there are financial institutions prepared to support such projects. But unfortunately, even the mechanisation programme is not coming up very well in West Bengal. When the hon. Member's party was in power there for one or two years, they did not take very active steps to encourage mechanisation.

In this Plan, for the next four years, Rs. 2.50 crores have been provided for development of fisheries in West Bengal. I hope at least this programme would be vigorously implemented.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Today fish is selling in Calcutta at Rs. 14 a kg. and in Assam, from where Shri F. A. Ahmed has been elected to this House, in Karimganj, it is selling as high as Rs. 25 a kg.—I do not know what right he has to sit in this House in the light of this. This is another example of the Centre's glaring neglect of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

The Estimates Committee in their 14th Report, 1967-68, p. 10 have this to say:

> "The Committee are unhappy to note the way in which the development of fisheries in the Bay of Bengal has been handled. It appears that initially no proper survey was made about the fisheries in the Bay of Bengal and the deep sea fishing operations undertaken by the Government of West Bengal on a commercial scale were unproductive."

The Centre has completely neglected the fisheries matter in West Bengal. Estuarine fisheries have been neglected, deep sea fishing has been neglected. As a result, there is acute shortage of fish in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa. The Chilka lake has been neglected and supply from that source is not continuing in sufficient quantity.....

MR. SPEAKER: He should not make a habit of such long introductions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Under the circumstances, in view of the fact that the Central Government have stated in their fish policy announcement, while forming the Central Fisheries Corporation, namely:

> "The Corporation will endeavour to achieve this position gradually by increasing its turnover at the rate of 10,000 tonnes per annum",

may I know whether Government will make available fish landed from Government of India vessels at Tuticorin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and other places available for marketing in West Bengal at a negotiated price? If so, by what date? If not, why not?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. member has referred to the Fisheries Corporation. When his party was in power in West Bengal, I tried to use their good offices to see that the West Bengal Government took over this Corporation. I thought they should take it over and run it properly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Where is the money to buy? They are running the Fisheries Corporation by political trickery.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: But they were not prepared to take it over. As far as the Central Fisheries Corporation is concerned, in West Bengal they should run it because they are close to the sea. To some extent, I am prepared even to incur some loss or give some financial support, if the West Bengal Government is prepared to run this Corporation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The House has a right to know why they failed in the Central Fisheries Corporation and wasted such a lot of the people's money. Why they have failed to run it properly, I want to know from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he asked you to use your good offices.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: A survey for the exploration of deep sea fishing in the Bay of Bengal is being established now at Calcutta. A 105 ft. vessel from the GDR has been obtained. Two 57 ft. trawlers have been made available for exploration, but this exploration will not be of much use unless the mechanisation programme makes progress, and ultimately that will depend upon the activities of the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He did not answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I only wish you keep the fish out of this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Then you have to provide us with chicken, if you cannot give us fish. Kindly help me to get a reply to my specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied in a very specific manner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I asked whether the fish landed in Vizag and other ports would be made available at negotiated prices, and if not the reason. He has escaped answering that question. Why are you giving protection to Ministers?

MR. SPEAKER: In one question you try to make up for the whole week.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: One day you advised me that when I was away I should make up.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Is it not a fact that more than 95 per cent of the fish resources in the ocean are still being unutilised, and that, in spite of the steps now being taken, the situation is not going to be any different? In fact, it would require several hundred crores. Therefore, I would like to know whether it will be possible for any State Government to take up this work, to make up this big lag. Fisheries is a State subject, but marine fisheries, being a residual subject, I would like to know whether it is not in the Central sector; whether all these things have been examined as to what are the difficulties, what are the bottlenecks, why people have been rejecting ocean-going vessels, whether it is due to even mere vegetarianism of the business community which is not going to catch fish.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the riverine fisheries are concerned, the initiative will have to be taken by the State Government. Financial support will be given by the Centre to all the State Governments. As far as deep sea fishing is concerned, the hon. Member may be happy to note that there has been considerable development recently in this field. Our export, for instance, was only Rs. 6 crores, and this year we have reached Rs. 33 crores. We have done considerable work in exploring and investigation of deep sea fishing resources, and during the next three or four years we have a plan to put in 300 trawlers for deep sea fishing in the country.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : I may point out to the House that during the United Front regime in West Bengal, my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's party was adorning this portfolio. My hon. friend Shri Ismail has suggested that the United Front Government made representations to the Central Government and sent certain plans and schemes for the development of Fisheries in the State. In view of that, I want to know whether any such scheme was placed before the Central Government.

Secondly, we are aware of the fact that in the name of the so-called democratic movement in this country, my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's party in their wisdom launched a movement of grabbing land, they explored all these tank fisheries over there. They looted and plundered several banks and fisheries in the State. May I know from the Minister how far those activities have affected the supply ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that this 'grab fishing grounds' movement was encouraged by some political parties.. (*Interruptions.*) That did have an adverse effect on the availability of inland fishes. As for the question whether the United Front Government had at that time submitted any plan to Shri Jagjivan Ram myself, I can reply that there was only one Project discussed with Mr. Jyoti Basu regarding Rai Chak and Rs. 2 crores had been provided for it and it is about to be sanctioned by us now.

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर :** जहां तक मछली का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह खाद्य पदार्थ है । मैं पहली बात तो यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप मछली को खाद्य पदार्थ की पालिसी के अन्तर्गत ट्रीट करते हैं ? अगर आप इसको खाद्य पदार्थ की तरह ट्रीट करते हैं तो क्या आपने कोस्टल एरियाज में, जैसे बंगाल, उड़ीसा, आंध्र प्रदेश आदि, जहां के फिशरमेन हरिजन हैं, लोगों को फाइनेन्शल असिस्टेंस देकर मछली उत्पादन के लिये कोई स्पेसिफिक स्कीम बनाई है ? अगर बनाई है तो वह क्या है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आपकी डीप सी फिशिंग स्कीम है उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने अभी तक क्या किया है ? यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारे पास इतना बड़ा समुद्र का दरिया है और आप वहां डीप सी फिशिंग करके मछली के डेफिसिट को पूरा नहीं कर सकते । आप निकट भविष्य में कब तक मछली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये डीप सी फिशिंग के माध्यम से, माडर्न तरीके से मछली उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As for the first part of the question, it is a very important question. Fishermen are one of the most poverty stricken community of the country. After a lot of experience in this field we have come to the conclusion that the only way by which the lot of fishermen can be improved is to encourage them to organise themselves in co-operatives and we have formulated a scheme for the fishermen. If they with the support of the State Government organise themselves into small co-operatives all financial assistance is given to them and it is working very well in some parts of the country, Mysore, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, etc. and similar steps should be taken by Andhra, Orissa and West Bengal Governments. I have already explained the position about deep sea fishing but in this matter I require the support of the hon. Members of this House because a number of things have still to be done and some appreciative understanding of the problem is necessary. I am glad the hon. Member has referred to it. I am quite sure during the Fourth Plan substantial progress will be made in deep sea fishing so that our total catch will increase substantially.

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर :** मैंने पूछा था कि फिश को आप फूड पालिसी के अन्तर्गत रख रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Machli, fish and rice provide the sweetest taste for the Bengalis. Unfortunately we have to be satisfied only with dal and rice due to 65 per cent shortage of the supply of fish in the market today. The hon. Minister in reply to one of my questions

says that one reason for shortage was the looting of 80 per cent of fisheries in West Bengal and dislocation of the supply and also the failure of the U. F. Government and its CPM Minister to work out the Central Government project. Now the Central Government is in virtual conduct of the Government of West Bengal. In view of the fact what steps are the Government going to take to have negotiations with the Government of East Pakistan for fish supply from East Pakistan ?

Secondly, would they increase the supply of fish from outside West Bengal ; and thirdly, would they work out those pilot projects and also complete the Raichak harbour quickly and provide funds for the Fishing Development Corporation of the State for the development of the brackish water and fish culture ?

Lastly, about two lakhs of fishermen from East Pakistan are there and we had the experience of fishing in the Padma and the Meghna in West Bengal. I want to know whether the Government is going to take steps to utilise the services of those fishermen for developing fisheries in West Bengal.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member first referred to the opening of trade channels in Pakistan and India. As far as fishing is concerned, this was examined by the Government of India and in fact the Government of India took steps to remove the ban on fishing and other commodities. But unfortunately, the Pakistan Government has not reacted favourably to this proposal, and it has not taken action in this regard. So, nothing could be done on our side.

As far as the development aspects are concerned, I wish to put very clearly before this House that ultimately positive steps will have to be taken by the State Government. For instance, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was complaining that we have not taken, but then, while his party was in power, the Nankana harbour was sanctioned in 1967 and 100 per cent assistance was sanctioned to it from the Centre, but nothing so far has been done to develop this harbour. So, ultimately, it is for the State Government to take positive steps to develop fisheries . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is your responsibility now.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as financial assistance is concerned, we will be very sympathetic to the cause of West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the two lakh fishermen from East Pakistan ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We shall help them also.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister has just now told us that if they form co-operatives, the Government would help them. The Goalpara co-operative has been wanting help from the Centre for sometime and they have not received any help and this is a co-operative formed by fishermen and by freedom fighters. They have not been considered yet by the Central Government though we have written many times about it.

Secondly, when the party of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was in power in West Bengal, they cut bundhs in the fisheries at many places and this completely destroyed the fisheries and the fish. I would, therefore, like to know whether during the President's rule, these bundhs would be restored to the fishermen roundabout Calcutta and the availability of fisheries and fish increase roundabout Calcutta, because the fish were absolutely destroyed and looted and the whole fisheries were spoilt. That was done by the party that was then in power, of which Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is a representative.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the internal fishing is concerned, the State Government is seized of the matter. As far as helping the particular co-operative is concerned, I do not remember to have received any correspondence, but I am prepared to look into the matter and, if necessary, I will try to get the information and supply it to the hon. Member. Whatever possible can be done by us, and I will try my level best.

**Payment of E. P. F. Contributions by Establishment**

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*396. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of establishments have failed to contribute their share to the Employees Provident Fund ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the defaulting establishments and whether there is any proposal to blacklist such establishments ;

(c) the total Provident Fund arrears by various establishments industry-wise ; the total number of establishments which had not deposited provident fund money with the Government during 1968-69, 1969-70, year-wise ;

(d) the name of the establishments which are in Provident Fund arrears of more than Rs. 25,000 to the Government ; and

(e) the total number of establishments which were protected for this failure in 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISWANATH ROY) : (a) to (e). The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, an autonomous organisation under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952, and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. A statement giving the information as furnished by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3950/70]

**श्री राम किशन गुप्त :** स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता लगता है कि तकरीबन 27 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अभी तक बाकी है जोकि वसूल नहीं की गई है। इससे यह भी जाहिर है कि क्रिमिनल केसिस चलाये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन केसिस का रिजल्ट क्या निकला है और क्या कोई रकम एरियर्स की वसूल की गई है या नहीं की गई है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि काफी केसिस डेढ़ डेढ़ साल से चल रहे हैं और उनका कोई फैसला नहीं हो पा रहा है और लिटिगेशन में काफी रुपया खर्च हो गया है, इस कारण से ?

**श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :** अभी तक हमने लगभग 35,056 केसिस लांच किये है। आपने परिणाम के बारे में पूछा है। अब तक 17,242 केसिस में उनको सजा हुई और उनको यह कहा गया कि उन्होंने गलती की है। ग्यारह हजार केसिस पेंडिंग हैं। इस तरह से हमें पैसा वसूल करने में मदद मिली है। जहां पैसा बकाया है, उनमें दुर्भाग्यवश 65 परसेंट टैक्सटाइल्ज हैं जिनमें से अधिकांश सिक मिलें हैं। इंजीनियरिंग में ग्यारह परसेंट बाकी है। जिनकी आर्थिक अवस्था ठीक है, जो फाइनेंशली साउन्ड हैं, वहां पर केसिस इस तरह के बहुत कम हुए हैं।

**श्री राम किशन गुप्त :** मैंने यह पूछा था कि इन केसिस के फलस्वरूप कितनी रकम अभी तक मजदूरों को प्राविडेंट फंड के तौर पर दिलाई गई है ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** जहां तक मजदूरों को देने का प्रश्न है उसमें इस लिहाज से फर्क नहीं पड़ता है कि जहां तक उनकी अपनी कांट्रीब्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है, हमने अभी एक ऐसा फंड बनाया है जिसमें से उनको दे देते हैं। लेकिन एम्प्लायर्ज का कांट्रीब्यूशन जहां हमें नहीं मिलता है, वह हम दे नहीं पाते हैं।

जहां तक एरियर रीयलाइजेशन की बात है, वह बहुत सालों का है । 1968-69 में 2 करोड़ 20 लाख और 1969-70 में 31 दिसम्बर तक 2 करोड़ 55 लाख का रीयलाइजेशन हमने किया है ।

**श्री राम किशन गुप्त :** स्टेटमेंट में पब्लिक सैक्टर का भी जिक्र किया गया है । लेकिन उसके बारे में डिटेल्स कुछ नहीं दी गई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर कितने कनसर्न ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपना शेयर नहीं दिया है और कितने एरियर बाकी हैं और उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** बारह करोड़ पहले का और चौदह करोड़ 67 लाख जो इस साल का बाकी है वह टोटल फिगर है, पब्लिक सैक्टर का भी और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का भी इसमें शामिल है । पब्लिक सैक्टर के मेरे पास अलग से आंकड़े नहीं हैं । लेकिन उसको सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा । इस सम्बन्ध में हमने बहुत सी कार्रवाइयां की हैं । प्रासीक्यूशन किये हैं, क्रिमिनल केसिस ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट के चलाये हैं । जहां लिक्विडेशन का प्रश्न होता है वहां लिक्विडेशन में जाते हैं । पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकारों के विभिन्न विभागों से हम लगातार बातचीत करते हैं ताकि हमको उनसे जो ड्यू है वह मिल जाये । यही प्रयत्न हम कर रहे हैं बाई परसुएशन एंड आस्किंग दी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एण्ड सैंट्रल डिपार्टमेंट्स ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is common knowledge that among these thousands of defaulters, there are some who are chronic defaulters who deliberately avoid payment habitually. May I know whether the Government has got a list of such firms with them and whether they are trying to deal with them in the proper manner or they are clubbing together all the defaulters ? What explanation does the Government have for any public sector undertaking to become a defaulter ? What is the explanation given by the public sector firms which should be a model for the private sector firms ? Why are they defaulting like this ? What is the expenditure ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have with me a list of defaulters from whom the dues are over Rs. 1 lakh. It is a big list.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Roll of honours.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In some cases our limitation in filling a case is the unsound financial position of the concern. When we write to the State Government suggesting prosecution they say : if we launch prosecution, the establishment will be closed because of financial difficulties and there will be large-scale unemployment as, for example, in the case of the textile mills. There are many textile mills which are run by the custodians as relief undertaking, as in the case of Maharashtra. These are our limitations. In the public sector also this has happened because of financial difficulties. Wherever we find that they are deliberately withholding payment; we go whole hog against them. But in the case of units which are sick, where there is financial difficulty, where the unemployment would be large we have to be a little considerate. In the case of the other defaulters, we have launched prosecution in a number of cases. Recently, there was a suggestion from the National Labour Commission and also the Estimates Committee that we have to be stringent with defaulters. We are examining how far we can make the provision more stringent in such cases.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह कहा गया है कि हमने कुछ को सजा दिलाई है मुकदमे चलाकर । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनों को सजा हुई है और किस प्रकार की हुई है ? ऐसा लगता है कि सजा जो दी जाती है वह बहुत कम दी जाती है और उसी कारण से यह सारा विलम्ब होता है । इतना ही नहीं, मजदूरों का जितना पैसा काटा जाता है वह भी कई

केसिस में जमा नहीं कराया जाता है और अपना पैसा तो जमा कराते ही नहीं हैं। उस पैसे का उपयोग वे लोग ब्याज पर देने में तथा दूसरे उद्योग धंधे और कारखाने चलाने में कर लेते हैं और उससे लाभ उठाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप सजा को और कड़ा बनाएंगे ताकि पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो और मजदूरों का पैसा उनको जल्दी मिल जाया करे ?

क्या आपका ऐसा भी कोई विचार है कि जो पैसा वे जमा नहीं करते हैं, उस पर ब्याज लग जाया करे, ब्याज उस पर उनसे लिया जाये ? जब तक पैसा जमा न हो तब तक के लिये ब्याज की रकम, जैसे बैंक ब्याज लेते हैं, उनसे वसूल की जाए ?

कर्मचारियों को जो लोन दिए जाते हैं, उनको देने में काफी स्थानों पर अनेक प्रकार की धांधली होती है। मकान बनाने के लिये या लम्बी बीमारी के लिये जब मजदूर लोन के लिए अर्जी देते हैं तो यह रूल भी बना रखा है कि मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन के उस फार्म पर हस्ताक्षर हों। जो यूनियनें हैं वे मजदूरों पर दबाव डालती हैं कि आप हमारे सदस्य बनें तब हम लोग दिलवाएंगे। यूनियन को जो अधिकार दिया गया है कि उनके कहे बगैर किसी कर्मचारी को लोन नहीं मिलेगा, क्या इस प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने के लिये आप तैयार हैं ताकि मजदूरों की यह जो कठिनाई है यह दूर हो ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : यह बात सही है कि बहुत सी ऐसी एस्टैबलिशमेंट्स हैं जो न केवल अपना भाग नहीं देती हैं बल्कि जो मजदूरों का उन्होंने भाग काटा होता है उसको भी रोक लेती हैं। ऐसी एस्टैबलिशमेंट्स के खिलाफ हम प्रासीक्यूशंज लांच करते हैं।

जहां तक सजा का प्रश्न है नियम के अनुसार उनको छः महीने की कैद या एक हजार रुपया फाइन या दोनों हो सकते हैं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या किसी को जेल भेजा है ? किसी को नहीं भेजा।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : सजा कोर्ट देती है। उसके अन्तर्गत 17,200 केसिस में सजा दी गई है। जहां तक स्ट्रिजेंट का प्रश्न है मैंने कहा है कि नेशनल लेबर कमिशन ने यह कहा है कि हम इन सजाओं को और कड़ा करें। एस्टीमेट्स की रिपोर्ट भी आई है कि भारतीय दंड संहिता के अन्तर्गत इसको हम कागनिजेबल आफेंस बना दें और इसकी सजा बढ़ा दें। यह जो राय है इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार हम सजा को और अधिक कड़ी कर सकते हैं। आपका जो सुझाव है वह विचाराधीन है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने ब्याज के बारे में प्रश्न किया था···

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : ब्याज वाली बात पर भी विचार करेंगे।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : यूनियन वाली जो बात मैंने कही थी, उसका जबाब नहीं आया है। मेरा सीधा सम्बन्ध उससे होता है···

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : और कोई मौका आपको मिल जाएगा उसको कहने का।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Some people are engaged in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. You have mentioned that several factories have been closed, How many factories have been closed ; how much unemployment has there been because of this demand of the provident fund.. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. KUNDU : The money realised from the workers is not paid to them (*Interruption*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will you employ the provision, namely, section 17, for exempting such factories and exempt them ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : To our knowledge no factory has been closed because provident fund has been demanded from them. They close because they mismanage or have financial difficulties. All that I meant was that this was one of the reasons and the State Governments were considerate to see that if it was due to that they were taken over from the custodian. But this is not the reason, namely, that because we demand provident fund, they close down.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Shall I enlarge your knowledge and give you the names of factories which are closed ?

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

### Alaknanda Tragedy

S.N.Q. 5. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the information of the Alaknanda tragedy was received by Government ;

(b) what was the source of information of the tragedy, whether some Government wireless message or news agency ;

(c) the reasons of delay in the communication of the news of the tragedy ; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been held and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The first information on the Alaknanda tragedy was received in All India Radio at 12.00 hrs. on 22nd July 1970 and was broadcast at 13.30 hrs. in the English bulletin and in the subsequent Hindi and other language bulletins.

(b) News Agencies *viz.*, PTI and UNI.

(c) There was no delay on the part of AIR. Immediately after the news was received, AIR's Correspondent at Dehra Dun was contacted and the news item was included in the immediately following bulletin.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This is rather a serious matter because a national tragedy or calamity took place in the Alaknanda Valley on the 20th evening and, according to the reply which has been given by the hon. Minister, the news was broadcast completely after two days. The entire country was kept in the dark about such a serious tragedy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This tragedy has cost hundreds of lives and has entirely upset the whole communications system. Temples have been devastated and a huge loss of property has resulted from this calamity. But the news was broadcast just after two days, when the Prime Minister's speech in Chandni Chowk was relayed simultaneously.

In these circumstances, I would like to know whether there is a telephone line available from Jyotirmath to Rishikesh with three intermediate conversation points at Belakuchi, Peepalkoti and Chamoli, and whether this telephone service was utilised or pressed into service or not ; if not, what were the reasons for not utilising it.

I would also like to know whether there is a radio station at Gochar where the news had been passed on by Jyotirmath authorities at 9 A. M. on the 21st, according to the reply which had been given by Dr. K. L. Rao in the Rajya Sabha. The Minister says, "I understand that Jyotirmath wireless gave the information in the morning of 21st at Gochar where there is a wireless station." This wireless station is owned by the Border Roads' Organisation. We are living in the year 1970 when all the means of communication are there. I want to know whether there is a correspondent of the All India Radio at either Chamoli or Shrinagar, apart from at Dehra Dun, and why he failed in his duty. I would also like to know whether there are news agencies at all these places and

why the news could not be broadcast on the same day.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, while we are all, naturally, upset about the tragedy, my hon. friend will appreciate that the dimension of the tragedy was so much that all the means of communications were also snapped and the telephone lines, etc., were snapped. So far as the question of the All India Radio correspondent is concerned, we have an All-India Radio correspondent at Joshimath. He was able to get link on 22nd itself. Otherwise, he was not able to get any link. So far as the news coming out is concerned, the first news came on the 22nd and that also, not through official source but through the cooperative society of transporters. That is why the first bulletin had to say that it was an unconfirmed news. Till then, we were not able to confirm it. Later on, we have discovered that the U. P. Government had received the news on 22nd night. Unfortunately, they did not tell anybody and we were not able to broadcast it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is this one more shot at Mr. Charan Singh ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as Defence is concerned, the handout was received in the afternoon of 22nd. So far as the All India Radio is concerned, the news came through the news agency on 22nd and, therefore, we were not able to broadcast it earlier than that. One step that we took immediately was that we also despatched a correspondent from Lucknow who reached that area on 22nd evening and was able to send us direct news also. After that, we were able to keep up the pace. It is unfortunate that the means of communications got snapped and the news was not available earlier.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : My information is that the All India Radio station got the news on the morning of 21st. But because they were taken unawares and they did not want to take the whole country into confidence about this calamity, they, deliberately, suppressed the news to gain time so that they could cook up a story and give a different turn to the whole event which otherwise would have landed them in difficulty.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not know how it would have landed us in difficulty. If there was a natural calamity, the mountains were falling and there were very heavy rains. We have not as yet taken any sole agency from God so as to be responsible for His act also. We assert that we never had the news before 12 O' Clock on 22nd and I challenge my hon. friend to prove it that we got it on the 21st.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी कमजोरियों पर पर्दा क्यों डालती है। अलकनन्दा के पास बाराहोती में, जो भारत के अन्तर्गत यू० पी० का हिस्सा है, चीन की एक लाख फौज पड़ी हुई है। उसने हमेशा यह कोशिश की है कि हिन्दुस्तान को नुक्सान पहुंचाया जाये। किसी चार्ट, रजिस्टर या किसी सीजन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कहीं इतनी बारिश नहीं हुई है। चीन ने चशमे और दरिया काट कर उनका पानी अलकनन्दा में भेज दिया, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान किसी तरह से डूब जाये। यह तो गंगा माता की कृपा है कि उसने हमें बचाया **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री समर गुह** : यह हंसने की बात नहीं है।

The meteorological report about Assam is very interesting. There is something fishy there. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KUNDU : On such an important matter, the Minister should not take refuge under some sort of excuse that they had not the information about this deluge. I am told, after 1962 Chinese aggression, there is an extensive arrangement both by military and Border Roads organisation and that the valley is connected with wireless, etc. I learn that the Defence Department transmitted the news immediately after this deluge. The Home Ministry also received it here. If the Home Ministry received the news on 20th night, why did not the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and the All-India Radio get in touch

with the Home Ministry and also the Defence Department ? Has the Minister enquired into this aspect ? I would like to have a precise answer to this question of mine.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : One thing I might clarify. The incident took place in the night between 20th and 21st. So the Home Ministry could not have heard it on the 20th because the incident took place later. (*Interruptions*). It went on as the news was coming. I am not in position to know what kind of information the Home Ministry got because the Home Ministry was not in touch with us. I have in my hand a hand-out of the Defence. It is about the aid given by the Border Roads organization. This was received by us on the after noon of the 22nd and after we had broadcast it. Therefore, the main point I am trying to make is that the first information came from Dehra Dun itself. From Dehra Dun it came from the Garhwal Motor Transport Co-operative Union people that such an incident had taken place. Immediately we heard it we tried to get it confirmed. Since confirmation was not possible, we did not even wait to confirm it. We even broadcast an unconfirmed thing. Therefore, there was no delay on our part.

As I just now said, we despatched a team of correspondents from this side as well and from the 22nd onwards we were able to keep the public informed about the unfortunate developments there. I would only submit that it does happen, it can happen when such a calamity takes place of such a dimension which was totally unimaginable. The first impulse of the people who were left on the spot is to assist the people and not so much to send the news to AIR. Therefore, if it did not come, I would not blame them for it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I do not get a precise answer. I asked specifically : did his Ministry get in touch with the Home and Defence Ministries to find out when they received the news ? He said, 'I got a meassage sent by the Border Roads organization' on 22nd. That was not my question.

MR. SPEAKER : If they got the news themselves, there was no need to get in touch with the Home Ministry.

SHRI S. KUNDU : They got it on 22nd. My information is that the Home and Defence Ministries here got this information on the 20th night itself. Did he get in touch with these Ministries or did these Ministries transmit the news to them ? The point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order involved ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : The point of order involved is : I did not get a precise answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order involved.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Then what is the use of putting questions if we cannot get precise answers ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He says 22nd. The hon. Member says that the Government of India got the information on the 20th. That is the point of order. Let him tell the House whether the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry got the information on the 20th or not. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure about it. You can write to the Speaker under Rule 115. I can forward it to him. This is no point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : If the answer is not relevant, you can ask the Minister to give a relevant answer. This is how there is trouble in this House. If you cannot protect us, how are we to function ? You are the custodian of our rights.

MR. SPEAKER : Please dont get excited. That is no point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Please consult the Rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't misbehave. Please sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Please don't show me

that sort of temper. I am agitating on my right. You are supposed to get an answer for the question put by me. That is the rule of procedure. Are you satisfied with the kind of answer given ? I specifically asked him whether they got in touch with the Home Ministry or the Defence Ministry or the Defence Ministry or the Home Ministry which got, according to me, information on the 20th night, passed on that information to his Ministry ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order involved in it ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : The point of order is that the answer is not relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : If the answer is in one way or the other, what am I to do ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : You are supposed to guard our rights and pull up the Minister for not giving precise answer.

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on behaving in this way, I am very sorry.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Should I take it that you are not going to ask the Minister to reply to my specific question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to do so.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I walk out in protest as by this my rights in the House are being endangered.

*(Shri S. Kundu then left the House)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is much better if you do it.

**श्री अब्दुल गनी डार** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस आगस्ट हाउस की नोलेज में यह बात आ जाय कि होम मिनिस्टर यानी प्राइम मिनिस्टर यानी एक ही तस्वीर के दो पहलू, गुजराल साहब और प्राइम मिनिस्टर इनको पता चल जाय, इनके इल्म में यह आ जाय प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कि ऐसा हुआ और वह ब्राडकास्ट न हो, और उसके बाद मेरे भतीजे इस बात को छिपाएं, क्या उनको छिपाने का हक हासिल है ? इस पर मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूं कि जब कि आपके जरिये इस हाउस को यह इत्तिला मिल जाय कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इत्तिला मिल गई थी तो यह छिपाएं इस को, क्या इसका इनको हक हासिल है ?

شری عبدالغنی ڈار : ادھیکش مہودے ، جب اس اگسٹ ہاؤس کی نوٹیج میں یہ بات آجائے کہ ہوم منسٹر یعنی پرائم منسٹر یعنی ایک ہی تصویر کے دو پہلو گجرال صاحب اور پرائم منسٹر ان کو پتہ چل جائے ان کے علم میں یہ آجائے پرائم منسٹر کے کہ ایسا ہوا اور وہ براڈ کاسٹ نہ ہو اور اس کے بعد میرے بھتیجے اس بات کو چھپائیں کیا ان کو چھپانے کا حق حاصل ہے ۔ اس پر میں آپ کی رولنگ چاہتا ہوں کہ جب آپ کے ذریعہ اس ہاؤس کو یہ اطلاع مل جائے کہ پرائم منسٹر کو اطلاع مل گئی تھی تو وہ چھپائیں اس کو کیا اس کا ان کو حق حاصل ہے ۔

MR. SPEAKER : There is unnecessary excitement over it. If the Minister gives a reply and if there is any discrepancy, there is a regular direction by the Speaker which is given. Under Direction No. 115, the Members can write to me and on that basis, if it is necessary, I can ask about it. It does involve any point of order in the House. He rose on a point of order. I invited his attention to Direction No. 115. He should have followed that procedure. It is so very bad that youngsters who are much more enthusiastic are often ignoring the dignity and decorum of this House ; I am really very sorry that this happened....

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This is a matter which was raised on the floor of the House even before. That tragedy occurred on the 20th. Was it in the knowledge of the Government ? That was what he asked. The reply must be specific.

**श्री अब्दुल गनी डार** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं तो मेरी अर्ज ही सुन

लीजिये । मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूं.....

شری عبدالغنی ڈار: ادھیکش مہودے پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں تو سیری عرض ہی سن لیجئے۔ میں آپ کی رولنگ چاہتا ہوں.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मुझे पता नहीं कि इस बात पर मैं क्या रूलिंग दूं कि आप अंकल हैं वह भतीजे हैं । जो बात कही गई उसमें कोई डिस्क्रिपैंसी हो तो मैं आपकी बात सुन सकता हूं ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am very sorry that Mr. Kundu chose to walk out because the Minister did not reply to a question put by him....

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way....

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Minister took 2 days to broadcast this tragic news, whereas, the Member said, the Home Ministry and Defence Ministry got the news much earlier and so he wanted to know whether the Information and Broadcasting Ministry contacted these Ministries or not. That was his question and there was no reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Hem Barua, you are an old Member of this House. Luckily, we, of the older generation, have come down from the district level and then the State level to this Parliament, but the youngsters are much more lucky ; they come direct to this Parliament. You are an old Member like myself. Can you quote to me any rule by which the Speaker can compel the Minister to give reply ? May I ask you, can you quote any such rule, out of your experience of 15 or 20 years, so that I can be guided by that ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit that the Minister has not given any reply to his question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Under Direction 115, he should write to me. I will take it up, if necessary.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We cannot quote specific rules, but we can certainly quote lot of precedents earlier on when the Speaker had pulled up a Minister for being evasive in his answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I can pull up after he writes to me under Direction 115, and I entrust the Minister to your care ; I know you are strong enough to deal with him.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न करने के पहले अगर आप बुरा न मानें तो मैं आपके एक निर्णय की आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं । आपने निर्णय यह दिया था कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल में प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं होगा । उस निर्णय पर फिर से निर्णय नहीं हुआ और प्रश्नोत्तर काल में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर फिर चल पड़ा । नतीजा यह होता है कि दो तीन प्रश्न होकर रह जाता है ।

MR. SPEAKER : There are no points of order during the Question Hour, and I told him that, but he walked out.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But you heard him.

MR. SPEAKER : He seems to be much more full of blood than we.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है इस क्षेत्र में जहां अलकनन्दा की दुर्घटना हुई है, आकाशवाणी के दो प्रतिनिधि हैं, एक देहरादून में जो विभागीय प्रतिनिधि है, लेकिन वह पार्ट-टाइम है और एक फुल टाइम प्रतिनिधि चमोली में रहता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं यद्यपि यह दुर्घटना अकस्मात् हुई लेकिन भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भी यह क्षेत्र-गढ़वाल, अलमोड़ा, देहरादून—भारत के लिये बड़े महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र हैं, क्या आपका विभाग इस क्षेत्र के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपना कोई फुल टाइम प्रतिनिधि उस क्षेत्र में रखने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहा है ताकि सूचनाय इतनी देरी से न मिलें ?

दूसरी बात—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके जिस प्रतिनिधि ने सबसे पहले आपको सूचना दी—मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि वह आपका पार्ट-टाइम प्रतिनिधि है, जिसने आपको सबसे पहले यह सूचना दी—क्या इस प्रकार के प्रतिनिधि को आप फुल-टाइम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as our correspondents in that area are concerned, we have got one in Joshimath and another part-time in Dehra Dun. The first news did not come from any of our correspondents but from PTI and UNI. Then, we got in touch with our Dehra Dun correspondent. He had heard about it and he was trying to confirm it. He was actively at it. The Joshimath man was able to tell us only after some time, because he was not able to get their radio link to convey the information.

As regards the question of appointing more correspondents, at the moment, we have got 188 correspondents part-time and whole-time in the whole country. But we are trying now to work out the whole system in such a way that we have at least one per district in the whole of the country, and we are giving attention to this matter whether we should have more correspondents.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Alakananda calamity is not a personal scandal of Shri Gujral ; therefore, it is very unfair to attribute motives that he was sitting on the news. But one thing is clear that this is a strategic area which was disconnected for quite some time. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he considers that the means of communication or the system of communications is unsatisfactory in that area, and if so, what steps are being taken to gear up the whole thing ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I may clarify one thing that whether it is a private matter or public matter, I have better things to sit on than the news, and no news was sat on. As soon as the news came, within a very reasonable time it was put on the air.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I had actually praised him....

SHRI PILOO MODY : If he praises them, they will bite him.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the question of communication links are concerned, the links generally are established keeping normal circumstances and conditions in view. But when a calamity of this order takes place and the telephone gets snapped and other means of communication get snapped, then....

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about wireless ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : For some time, even the wireless link was not available, because the dimension of the problem was not realised. As I said earlier, looking at it in retrospect, we have learnt that the first news came to the UP Government late in the evening on the 21st, but unfortunately it was not made available to us..

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because their communication got snapped.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : One point has been made which I would like to meet, namely whether we get in touch with Home or Defence Ministry. We can get in touch with the Defence Ministry or the Home Ministry only after we have some inkling of the news. It is not as a matter of routine that we rush to the Home Ministry or the Defence Ministry and ask them whether they have heard about the Alakananda tragedy. How do we know that anything has happened there or not?

SHRI PILOO MODY: They should have informed him.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot accommodate all the Members in one turn. It is very difficult, I know, to grab questions from them. Hon. Members may await their chance.

**श्री वि० प्र० मंडल** : क्या यह सही है कि ऋषिकेशसे बद्रीनाथ तक या जोशीमठ तक

वन-वे ट्रैफिक है और पांच या दस मील के बाद टेलीफोन का इन्तजाम है। एक मर्तबा में टाइम लिमिट के अन्दर 10-20-50 गाड़ियां एक साथ पास की जाती हैं। जब निश्चित समय पर कोई फ्लीट निश्चित स्थान पर नहीं पहुंचता है, तो वहां जो आप की पुलिस व्यवस्था है, उसको टेलीफोन द्वारा सूचना मिल जाती है? अगर यह सूचना नहीं आई तो क्यों नहीं आई, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को तीन दिन तक इसके बारे में मालूम नहीं हुआ, यह कहां तक ठीक है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उस एरिये में नेट-वर्क आफ टेलीफोन सिस्टम है, वन-वे ट्रैफिक है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as I know, it all broke down. I am not aware how many telephones are there—I have never been to that area.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I have been to that area last year in my car.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मुख्य मंत्री बनने के बाद तो आपको.....

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: 258 kms. is the distance between Rishikesh and Badrinath and there are about 30 or 40 telephones installed. Every telephone installation has a police constable. How do Government say that they do not know? Is it not irresponsible on the part of Government to say that they do not know? आप को इतना भी मालूम नहीं है कि वहां करीब 50 टेलीफोन हैं।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह** : वह भी इन्हीं का डिपार्टमेंट है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not know whether there are 49 or 51 telephones. I have never been to that area.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Arising out of the answer and the grave state of affairs disclosed, may I say that I am acquainted with that area having lived there and having toured that area extensively? After the Chinese aggression, the army is posted there and they are well-equipped with wireless. I fail to understand why even through wireless the Central Government could not get the information about this tragedy which is of such huge dimensions. If the information had come to the Home Ministry or the Defence Ministry, why was there is no communication between that Ministry and the Information Ministry? This reveals a very strange and very dangerous state of affairs. Suppose there is aggression on that side. The Information Ministry will not know, because of this communications gap.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I can only reply at the moment for my Ministry. No information was given to us and I am not aware whether Defence or Home had the information. It is very difficult for me to say. If they had information, they did not pass it on to us.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: The Cabinet functions on a joint responsibility basis. Is he complaining that each Ministry functions as an independent entity?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The question asked was when did I get information and when was it put on the air. I have indicated the time it was received in our Ministry and when it was put on the air. As to when Defence and Home had information, I am not aware. At least, they did not communicate that information to us.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Since the Cabinet reshuffle, the entire intelligence agencies of the various departments are under the Home Minister. Is there no link between the Home Minister, who also happens to be the Prime Minister, and the Information Minister? It is very easy to get the information, but it is very strange that this matter has been treated with such unconcern.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This incident took place before the reshuffle.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: He is giving wrong information.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: What reply is he giving, Sir?

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : सीमावर्ती प्रदेश में इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना होने के बाद यह सदन जानना चाहता है कि इसकी जानकारी सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को या गृह मंत्रालय को मिली या नहीं ? हमको अभी तक पता नहीं । सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में कोई दुर्घटना हो जाये और मंत्री महोदय यहां पर बतायें कि हमें मालूम नहीं है ? उस दुर्घटना में भारत भर के यात्री थे और सभी लोग उसमें बड़े चिन्तित थे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : जहां तक डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट है, हमको उसका पता नहीं था । . . (**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : सदन को अधिकार है उसको पता लगना चाहिए ।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : जिस बात का पता न हो उसके लिए भी कह दें कि हमको पता था ? . . (**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER : He is responsible for his Ministry.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The House is entitle to know from this Government as a whole whether information was available with the Home Ministry or not.

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : हम पूछ कर बतायेंगे कि सही बात क्या है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact—I speak subject to correction—that the news about this great tragedy which took place in Alaknanda was announced by the Peking Radio and Radio Pakistan before it was announced by the All India Radio.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is very surprising that my hon. friend should jump to this conclusion straightway that it was announced earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I said subject to correction.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : For instance, the BBC broadcast....

AN HON. MEMBER : He is talking about Chinese and Pakistan Radios.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I was going to give detailed information, to tell them of all the important Radio net works.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are interested.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If you are not interested, in brief the statement made by my hon. friend is incorrect.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Steps to Counter Menace of Weeds

*395. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that weeds are responsible for consuming soil nutrients to a large extent, thus causing a considerable amount of loss of agricultural products ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any specific steps to counter the menace of weeds ;

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has drawn any special plan in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research and demonstration projects for methods of control of weeds have been supported in many States by ICAR. The State

departments of Agriculture are making use of the results with local variations. The same practices of weed control are being applied in the National Demonstrations also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects of the ICAR research is undertaken to work out losses, time of application and the economics of the control of weeds by weedicides. In the Coordinated Agronomic Experiments Scheme experiments have been specifically designed so as to obtain information on these points in different crops in different agro-climatic zones of the country.

**Construction of a T. V. Tower in Bombay**

*397. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct T. V. Tower, about 1000 ft. high, in Bombay ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the designing and fabrication work for this project has been given to Triveni Structural, Allahabad ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that M/s. Kothari and Associates have been allotted supervision and checking of bills etc. in Delhi;

(d) whether Government have no machinery of its own for the supervision and other work connected therewith for this work ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the circumstances under which the work has been given to private parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) M/s. Kothari and Associates have been appointed by Government as consultants for this job.

(d) and (e). Since it is the first of its kind in India, namely, construction of 1000 ft. high tower, it was considered essential to engage a reputed consultant for continuous supervision over the entire job under unified control. Supervision by Government would have involved many agencies, and would have been more costly also.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना**

*398. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री ने यह शिकायत की है कि छोटे कृषकों की प्रतिशत संख्या के आधार पर राज्य में ग्यारह विकास खंड होने चाहिये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने यह मांग की है कि गन्ने के बढ़े हुए उत्पादन को उपयोग में लाने के लिए सहकारी क्षेत्र में और अधिक चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और अब तक इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) :** (क) जी हां। उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री ने राज्य की 11 छोटे कृषक विकास एजेन्सियों के नियतन की प्रार्थना के लिये दिनांक 24-5-70 को एक पत्र भेजा था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि राज्य के लिये पहले से नियतन की गई 4 परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति से प्राप्त किये गये अनुभवों के आधार पर ही छोटे कृषकों के लिये और परियोजनायें नियतन करने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है और कि अतिरिक्त सहकारी चीनी कारखानों के लिये विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव पूर्ण परीक्षण के लिये भेजे जायें ।

**Project for Multiple Cropping in Selected Areas**

*399. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for multiple-cropping in selected areas in India, on the pattern of cultivation in South East-Asian countries, particularly Taiwan and Philippines, visited recently by the team led by the Agricultural Commissioner ; if so, the details thereof and the cost of the project ;

(b) the names of the areas selected in each State in this regard ; and

(c) when this scheme will be launched and the steps so far taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Based on the recommendations made by the team of Experts headed by the Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India that visited Philippines, Taiwan and Hong-Kong in October, 1969, a scheme for taking up 'Pilot Project for Multiple Cropping' has been formulated. The principle of intensive cultivation in selected areas adopted in the Scheme is the same as is being practised in certain South East Asian Countries. But, the pattern and the details of the Scheme had obviously to be adapted to local conditions. This programme is proposed to be taken up in suitable areas where irrigation intensity is high and the cropping intensity can be increased. It is suggested that each State will initiate these projects in 2 to 3 selected blocks. The main objectives of the programme will be to establish an integrated action programme of adaptive research trials, scientific demonstrations, organised extension efforts, streamlined input supplies and credit services and organised marketing activities in the selected blocks for accelerated development of multiple cropping in the area. The project will follow multi-agency approach involving coordination of the efforts of all organisations and agencies concerned with agricultural development. The various participating institutions will supply the different components, which will be integrated into a comprehensive 'package of practices and services'. The estimated cost of establishing approximately 51 projects in different States all over the country will be nearly Rs. 3.09 crores during the 4th Plan. It has been suggested that the entire expenditure will be met by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The Scheme has recently been approved in principle by the Planning Commission and is now being processed further. Soon after it is finalised the State Governments will be requested to select suitable districts on the basis of the prescribed criteria for implementation of the Scheme. It is proposed to initiate the Scheme for 1971-72.

**Housing Facilities for Post and Telegraph Staff at New Delhi**

*400. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the housing facilities available to the Post and Telegraph workers in New Delhi are far below the actual requirement ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to provide Post and Telegraph workers in

New Delhi with suitable housing facilities near their place of work ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The total number of P & T staff in Delhi and New Delhi entitled for quarters in the P & T Pool is 18573. The number of available quarters is 2622.

(b) Yes, Sir. Steps are being taken to provide the P & T staff with suitable housing facilities to the extent possible subject to the availability of land and resources.

(c) The details are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

*Statement*

Delhi has been allotted Rs. 132.60 lakhs for land and Rs. 101.28 lakhs for building of staff quarters during the Fourth Plan. Steps being taken to improve housing facilities in Delhi are indicated below :—

(i) 29.6 acres of land at Pankha Road and 6.5 acres of land at Shahdara have been recently acquired from Delhi Development Authority at a cost of Rs. 63.07 lakhs. The layout plans for the same are under preparation.

(ii) Negotiations are going on with Delhi Development Authority for 15 acres of land in Malviya Nagar at a cost of Rs. 43.5 lakhs. Part payment of Rs. 12 lakhs has already been made.

(iii) Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development have been approached for :

(a) allotment of land in DIZ area in lieu of the quarters affected by the Zonal plan so that more quarters could be constructed.

(b) allotment of 18 acres of land in the Minto Road area.

(iv) 24 quarters in R. K. Puram and 52 quarters in Sarojini Nagar are planned in the existing colonies.

(v) Construction of 36 quarters at Ghaziabad and 22 quarters in Faridabad are in progress.

**Production of Quality Seeds**

*401. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan for the production of quality seeds to meet the requirements of the agricultural production programmes of the States has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Production of quality seeds to meet the requirements of the agricultural production programmes of the States is essentially the responsibility of the State Governments. Demands in the States are assessed during annual Plan discussions and also through zonal meetings where representatives of State Governments, National Seeds Corporation and seed producers are present and then programmes of seed production are undertaken by all concerned agencies.

**Abolition of Zonal Restrictions on movement of Foodgrains**

*402. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government is keen to abolish statutory rationing in foodgrains in and around Bombay provided the Central Government lift the zonal restrictions regarding movement of rice as the

State is deficit in rice production and that in the neighbouring State there are no buyers for rice and it is sold at Rs. 35 per bag of 75 Kg ; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it advisable to abolish the zonal restrictions throughout the country in the movement of foodgrains, especially when food production has considerably improved and producers can get competitive price of their produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the Maharashtra Government, the question of abolition of statutory rationing in Greater Bombay is not linked with the lifting of zonal restrictions on rice in the State. Monopoly procurement of rice and jowar would continue throughout the State even after withdrawal of rationing. They would like to lift statutory rationing from Bombay if the Bombay rationing area is included in the national wheat zone. It is not correct that rice is available at Rs. 35 per bag of 75 kgs. in the neighbouring States. In fact the market prices are much higher.

(b) Movement of wheat and wheat products, except in statutorily rationed areas, is unrestricted throughout the country. The movement of coarse grains is also virtually free. As regards rices the question of zonal restrictions is due to be reviewed in the next Chief Ministers' Conference on the price policy for kharif foodgrains some time in September-October this year.

**Production and Import of Soyabean Cotton and Wheat**

*403. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have requested the U. S. A. Government to supply soyabean oil, cotton and wheat to India ;

(b) if so, the quantity asked for of each item and the reaction of Government of USA thereon ;

(c) when the supply of these items from that country is expected ;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to have more production in cotton and Soyabean seeds ; and

(e) the reasons for not preparing a plan to see that each item of food and similar other items are produced as required in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A request has been made to the United States Government for supplying the following quantities of wheat, cotton and soyabean oil under PL-480 during the U. S. Fiscal Year 1971 :

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Wheat | 3 million tonnes |
| (ii) Cotton | 3 laks U. S. bales |
| (iii) Soyabean oil | 135,000 metric tons |

The matter is under consideration of the U. S. Government.

(c) This is not yet known. However, an advance allocation of 23,700 metric tons soyabean oil has been made by the U. S. Government for shipment during July-September, 1970.

(d) To increase the production of cotton, intensive cultivation programmes and cotton developments schemes have been undertaken both by the Central and State Governments. The soyabean development programmes are being implemented by the State Governments. The Government of India, however, ensures the supply of certified seeds of improved varieties.

(c) All possible steps are being taken to increase the production of food items in the country and elaborate plan of action is worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

**Observation of '1970' as European Conservation Year and steps to Check Air/Water Pollution**

*404. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 1970 is being observed as European Conservation Year ;

(b) if so, the main objects of the E. C. Y. ;

(c) whether prevention of Air and Water Pollution is an integral part of the programme; and

(d) what steps Government have taken/contemplate taking with regard to air/water pollution in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main object of the European Conservation year is to focus public and governmental attention to the need for cooperative approach to solution of problems resulting from technical progress, population growth and changing social factors. However, the ultimate hope is to organise inter-national action programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The steps taken or proposed to be taken with regard to air/water pollution in India are as follows : —

(i) The Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development have introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha on 22-12-69 for the prevention of water pollution. The Bill has been taken up for consideration in Rajya Sabha on 10-8-1970.

(ii) Further the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development have set up a Committee to study the problem of air pollution and suggest ways and suitable legislation for prevention of the same.

**Extension of Commercial Broadcasting**

*405. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the growing popularity of the Commercial Service of the All India Radio, Government are considering a proposal to introduce commercial broadcasting over some more stations of the All India Radio ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal being considered in this regard ; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The service is being extended to 11 more centres viz. Chandigarh-Jullundur, Bangalore-Dharwar, Kanpur-Lucknow-Allahabad, Ahmedabad-Rajkot and Hyderabad-Vijayawada.

(c) Does not arise.

**Recommendations of Leather Wage Board**

*406. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Leather Wage Board had made some recommendations for better working of tannery industry and welfare of its workers ;

(b) if so, what are they and whether these recommendations were implemented by the

tannery owners ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The Central Wage Board for Leather and Leather Goods Industry made unanimous recommendations concerning wages, dearness allowance, welfare measures etc. The recommendations were accepted in terms of Government Resolution dated the 18th September, 1969, which also gives a summary of the recommendations.

The recommendations are being implemented through the State Governments. As the recommendations have no statutory force, implementation is being secured largely through persuasion and advice.

**Cotton Revolution in Gujarat**

*407. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 18th June, 1970 that Gujarat seed has brought cotton revolution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the places this seed has been put to use ;

(d) the yield per acre by using this seed ; and

(e) the steps being taken to popularise this seed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Gujarat, a new hybrid of American cotton. viz., Hybrid-4, has been developed and field tested during the past two years. As compared to the earlier variety Gujarat-67, the hybrid has given appreciably higher yields.

(c) It has been used on an extensive scale in Gujarat since 1968-69 and on a small scale during the current year in Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The yield is expected to be 4-5 bales per hectare on the average.

(e) Large scale trials are being taken up in other States, for which about 2500 kg. of seed has been supplied.

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा हापुड़ में गेहूं की खरीद में कथित गोलमाल**

*408. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हापुड़ मण्डी (जिला मेरठ) में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी गेहूं की वसूली में बहुत गोलमाल कर रहे हैं और वह कृषकों से वर्षा होने के कारण गीला गेहूं 60 रुपये से 68 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदते हैं और सरकार से प्रति क्विंटल 76 रुपये लेते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम के इस गोलमाल के बारे में कोई जांच कराई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई जांच करायेगी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है

कि खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी हापुड़ मण्डी में गेहूं की खरीदारी में गोलमाल कर रहे हैं और वे कृषकों से 60 रुपये से 68 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से गीला गेहूं खरीद रहे हैं और 76 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से सरकार को दे रहे हैं।

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित किस्म के गोलमाल का आरोप लगाते हुए हापुड़ के श्री श्रीचंद गर्ग ने एक परचा निकाला था। इस संबंध में, वरिष्ठ क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ के द्वारा तत्काल जांच कराई गई थी।

(ग) उक्त शिकायत तथ्यहीन पाई गई थी।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**M. Ps. on "Yuva Vani" Programme of A. I. R.**

*409. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament are also invited to participate in the Yuva Vani programmes of A. I. R. ;

(b) if so, the names and party affiliations of Members of Parliament, including the Ministers, who have participated in this programme since its inception ; and

(c) the subjects or topics on which each of them spoke ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, as and when necessary.

(b) Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications ; Congress (R).

(c) Shri Satya Narayan Sinha participated in a discussion on Ramcharitmanas along with three young participants.

**Demands of A. I. R. Artistes and Employees**

*410. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum and lists of demands of the A. I. R. artistes and employees ;

(b) whether they have also decided to go on strike to enforce their demands ;

(c) if so, whether Government would make an effort to settle the dispute through negotiations and agreement ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information of any decision of artistes and employees to go on strike.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Basis of Selection of TV Cells**

*411. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI S. A. AGADI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why in the selection of 7 TV cells, Poona and Kanpur which are not State Headquarters have been given preference over Bangalore and Hyderabad which have also large populations ; and

(b) the reasons why in the programme for new broadcasting stations Mangalore has not

been given priority over other smaller towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) It is proposed to set up relay stations (and not full-fledged stations) at Poona and Kanpur which will carry programmes from the main TV Stations for Bombay and Lucknow respectively in order to extend the coverage to a large area at a very small additional cost.

(b) The scheme for setting up a Radio Station at Mangalore has been given priority in the Annual Plan for 1970-71 and preliminary action has already been initiated.

**Tractors Lying Idle in States due to Non-Availability of Spare Parts**

*412. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are thousands of tractors lying idle in various States due to want of spare parts ;

(b) if so, the exact number lying idle, State wise ;

(c) the reasons why Government do not check black-marketing in tractor spare parts ; and

(d) whether Government would consider granting subsidies to small-scale indigenous manufacturers for spare parts, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). While no accurate figures of imported tractors lying out of use for want as spares are available, it has been estimated that there are about 40,000 tractors of old makes in the country. A substantial percentage of these have by now outlived their utility. There is difficulty with regard to spares of these tractors only. However, with a view to ensuring adequate supply of spare parts of tractors, 10 per cent spare parts are being imported along with the tractors. Besides, import of spare parts has been allowed to various established importers, State Agro-Industries Corporations and the Actual Users viz.individual tractors owners. A statement showing the value of spare parts of agricultural tractors imported during the years 1967 to 1969 is appended. With a view to checking blackmarketing and other malpractices in tractors spare parts, the import of spare parts is being arranged through the Agro-Industries Corporations which are State Government undertakings. Besides, import licences to them are being recommended on liberal basis. It is estimated that during 1970-71, import of spare parts worth over Rs. 10 crores would be arranged.

(d) Government do not provide any special subsidy to small scale manufacturers for spare parts of tractors or any other equipment. If located in one of the districts declared as backward by the Planning Commission, such units will, however, be eligible for the 10% subsidy of the total capital cost. Government, however, are providing special assistance to ancillary units in the small-scale sector through a variety of measures.

*Statement*

Value in '000' Rs.

| *Year* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|
| 1967-68 | 63005 |
| 1968-69 | 89113** |
| 1969-70 | 67712 |

**Broadcast of Government Policy over A. I. R. Calcutta**

*413. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

**All the spare parts of Agricultural Tractors are not separately Classified in the Import Trade Classification. Hence figures of imports of spare parts of Agricultural Tractors falling under code No. 732.8901 of the Import Trade Classification only have been included in the above statement.

CASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while the land grab movement in West Bengal finds wide publicity in the press, the AIR Calcutta has not adequately broadcast Government's land policy to the public ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of such a publicity being given by the AIR, Calcutta, the land grab movement is gaining popularity ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to publicise the illegality of the land grab movement and also to publicise adequately the present policy of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Lifting of Ban on consumption of Newsprint by Newspapers**

*414. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has urged upon Government to lift all controls on the consumption of newsprint by newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Newsprint is an 'essential' commodity. The bulk of the requirements of newspapers in regard to newsprint, involving a foreign exchange element of about Rs. 15 crores per annum, is imported. Owing to the continuing difficult foreign exchange situation which limits imports and the limited indigenous production of newsprint, it is not possible for Government to lift controls on its consumption, in view, particularly, of Government's declared policy to ensure fair and equitable distribution among different categories of newspapers, of the limited supplies available.

**Buffer Stock of Sugar**

*415. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to set up a buffer stock of sugar ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the further details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A buffer stock is desirable to bring stability in the sugar market. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

**Import of Edible Oil and Mutton Tallow**

*416. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a request from the President of the Bombay Oilseeds and Oil Exchanges Ltd., for the import of a minimum of one lakh tonnes of edible oils and one lakh tonnes of mutton tallow every year for the next five years as such a regular import programme will have a salutary effect on prices of oil seeds and oils in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that such a programme will enable India to put through larger exports in HPS groundnut oil cakes and castor oil ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) by what time the decision in the matter is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Massive Circulation of Propaganda Materials by Foreign Embassies**

*417. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he informed the Members of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry that the Ministry had sent notes to the Home Affairs and External Affairs Ministries to take steps against massive circulation of propaganda materials by foreign Embassies ; and

(b) if so, the points of reference made in those notes and the steps taken by the External Affairs and Home Affairs Ministries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs have been requested to institute a detailed inquiry covering all aspects of the matter. A note detailing the actual position about the activities of foreign embassies regarding dissemination of publicity material in India was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs for their information and for such action as they deemed fit.

(b) The matter is under consideration in the Ministries of Home and External Affairs.

**Progress of Consolidation of Holidings in States**

*418. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of land that has been consolidated till June, 1970, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(b) how much of it has again been fragmented by division on inheritance, sale or gift; and

(c) the measure Government propose to take to stop this futile waste of expenditure on consolidation of holdings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Introduction of Reversible Exchange**

*419. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is at present "reversible exchange" charged for Telephone calls booked by the Foreigners in India ;

(b) if not, whether the Government are aware that lot of foreign exchange can be earned by adopting Reversible exchange ; and

(c) if so, whether they would examine to introduce the same at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes ; Collect or Reversed charge facility is made available for Overseas telephone calls booked in India subject to the agreement of the concerned foreign Administration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Autonomous Film Censor Board**

*420. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an autonomous Film Censor Board as recommended by the Khosla Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Khosla Committee on Film Censorship is under active consideration of Government.

**Losses Due to Dock Workers Strike in Calcutta**

2601. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss suffered by Government as a result of the recent strike by bargemen, launch crew dock labour and go-slow tactics by a section of shore labour at the Calcutta port ;

(b) the date of strike;

(c) whether it is a fact that 65,000 tonnes of jute products worth about Rs. 25 crores have been held up, as also large quantities of tea ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to resume normal shipping ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The losses are several in nature and are not capable of being readily estimated.

(b) The bargemen were on strike from the 22nd May to 26th July, 1970 ; the dock labour from 1st to 14th July, 1970 and the go-slow by shore workers lasted from 17th June, 1970 to 31st July, 1970.

(c) Full details are not available. It has been estimated that 95,000 tons of jute goods worth Rs. 29 crores were held up.

(d) As a result of discussions held both at Calcutta and New Delhi with the parties, the strike by dock workers was called off on July 15 ; the barge crew strike on July 27 and the go-slow by shore workers on August 1, 1970.

**Central Grant to Punjab Agricultural University for Research in farm Mechanization**

2602. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Agricultural University has appealed to the Centre for a special grant of Rs. 5 crores towards research connected with farm mechanisation ;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to meet the cost of research ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that indigenously developed Ludhiana thresher is one of the best of its kind ; and

(d) if so, why Government do not offer more opportunities to the scientists of Punjab Agricultural University to evolve more and more new designs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such proposal has been received from Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Several types of threshers have been developed in Punjab. The Hira Thresher developed in Ludhiana was one of the Threshers entered under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research prize award Scheme in 1965-66. In view of its good performance as compared with other machines, on the basis of the recommendations made by the judging Committee, a Certificate of commendation was given for this machine. It cannot, however, be

said that it was the best of its kind as several deficiencies were noticed on this machine by the judging Committee.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research provided full assistance for establishing Research Centre for Agricultural Implements and Machinery at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. This assistance is being continued and researches are being made, particularly on harvesting machines.

**Growth of Sugar Beet**

2603. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for growing sugar beet, State-wise ;

(b) the number of existing mills for processing sugar beet, where they are situated, and the number proposed to be started ;

(c) the yield of sugar per acre from sugarcane and sugar beet respectively ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the sugar-cane growers in U. P. and Bihar have already switched over to growing other crops because of its low yield, making it uneconomic for the growers ; and

(e) the reasons why Government do not encourage growing sugar beet on a large scale to tide over the crisis in the sugar-cane industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a Coordinated Project for Research on Sugarbeet. The centre-wise allocation for the Fourth Plan is as follows :

| *Main-Centres* | *Rs. in lakhs* |
|---|---|
| 1. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow (U. P.) | 5.01 |
| 2. U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar (U. P.) | 4.46 |
| 3. Jammu and Kashmir Government | 3.59 |
| 4. National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, (U. P.) | 2.52 |

| *Sub-Centres* | *Rs. in lakhs* |
|---|---|
| 1. Punjab Agricultural University (Jullundur) | 1.35 |
| 2. Rajasthan Government (Sriganganagar), Rajasthan | 1.35 |
| 3. Haryana Agricultural University, (Hissar) | 1.35 |
| 4. Coordinating Unit, Lucknow | 1.95 |
| Total : | 21.58 or 22.00 lakhs. |

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Mechanised Threshing Techniques**

2604. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of food-grains lost due to summer rain-storms in Punjab during June-July, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large quantities of harvested wheat are lying in the open for the last several weeks for lack of mechanized threshing techniques ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to help the farmers to thresh the wheat in time and save precious food badly needed for over-populated India, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Reports have been received that considerable damage had been caused to wheat particularly the harvested crop still awaiting crushing by untimely and successive spells of heavy rains in the months of May and June in the State of Punjab. Information in regard to the total quantity and value of foodgrains lost and the help which the State Government propose to give to farmers is still awaited from the Government of Punjab.

**Hunger Strike by E. S. I. S. Doctors in July, 1970**

2605. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) Doctors went on hunger strike on the 1st July, 1970 all over the country ;

(b) the number of doctors on hunger strike in all the States ; and

(c) the reasons of their protest ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information :

(a) and (b). No hunger strike by Insurance Medical Practitioners was reported from any where in the country. But one day's token strike was observed by Insurance Medical Practitioners in Greater Bombay on the 1st July, 1970.

(c) This was primarily in pursuance of their demand for increase in capitation fee.

**Cases Pending in Courts of Rehabilitation**

2606. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases are pending in the Courts of Rehabilitation since division of the country ;

(b) the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the percentage of Muslims whose cases are still awaiting decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) About 4,370 cases were pending on the Boards of different judicial officers of the Department of Rehabilitation on 1-7-1970.

(b) and (c). The reasons for pendency are many and neither any break up has been maintained as to on what account they are pending nor any record has been maintained community-wise of the persons involved. The time and the labour required for collecting this information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**बिना लाइसेंस वाले रेडियो सेटों का पता लगाना**

2607. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 2 अप्रैल, 1970 के अनारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4823 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967 68 और 1968-69 में देश में बिना लाइसेंस वाले कितने रेडियो सेटों का पता लगाया गया ;

(ख) बिना लाइसेंस रेडियो सेटों का प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में लोग रेडियो सेटों का उपयोग बिना लाइसेंस के नहीं करें, सरकार का विचार क्या कार्रवाई करने का है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :**

| | |
|---|---|
| (क)*1967 | 1,15,311 |
| 1968 | 1,17,950 |
| 1969 | 1,49,462 |

(ख) 1967 में अधिभार की अदायगी करने पर 1,11,846 मामलों का निपटान कर दिया गया और 4091 मामलों में अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया गया। 1968 में अधिभार की अदायगी करने पर 1,17,753 मामलों का निपटान कर दिया गया और 1710 मामलों में अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया गया। 1969 में अधिभार की अदायगी करने पर 1,44,870 मामलों का निपटान कर दिया गया और 3,807 मामलों में अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया गया। ऊपर दिये गये आंकड़ों में गत वर्ष से आगे लाये गये वे मामले शामिल हैं, जिनका निपटान नहीं हुआ था।

(ग) बिना लाइसेंस के रेडियो आदि का इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोगों को पकड़ने के कर-वंचन-रोधी अभियानों को संगठित करने का काम नियमितरूप से एवं जोर शोर से चलता रहेगा। लोगों को लाइसेंस लेने / अपने लाइसेंस का नवीकरण कराने के लिये प्रेरित करने के लिये जब-तक उपयुक्त समय देख कर आम-माफी की भी घोषणा की जा सकती है।

**सितम्बर, 1968 में हुई हड़ताल में भाग लेने पर मुअत्तल हुए मध्य प्रदेश के डाक-तार कर्मचारियों की बहाली**

2608. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री 2 अप्रैल, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 751 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपेक्षित जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) बहाल किये गये निलम्बित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और जिनको अभी बहाल किया जाना है उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) शेष कर्मचारियों की बहाली के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी करके पहले ही लोक सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। इसकी प्रतिलिपि पुनः सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये** संख्या LT-3951/70**]**

(ग) सभी निलम्बित कर्मचारियों को बहाल किया जा चुका है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के डाक तार विभाग के दण्डित और निलम्बित कर्मचारी**

2609. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में डाक-तार विभाग के दण्डित और निलम्बित कर्मचारियों का जिलेवार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके मामलों पर पुनः विचार करने तथा इस बारे

*पकड़े गये रेडियो सेटों के आंकड़ों की गणना कलेण्डर वर्ष के अनुसार की जाती है।

में दिये गये आश्वासन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें अभी तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है, दण्ड मुक्त करने का है ; और

(ग) राज्य में उन कर्मचारियों की क्या संख्या है जिन्हें अभी तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) आवश्यक सूचना दिनांक 2-4-70 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 753 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में पहले ही सदन को दे दी गई है ।

(ख) भाग (ग). के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कोई नहीं

**आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र द्वारा उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के महान व्यक्तियों के जीवन पर रूपकों का प्रसारित न किया जाना**

2610. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द, स्वामी रामतीर्थ, गुरु रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर तथा उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के अन्य विश्व-विख्यात दार्शनिकों के जयन्ती समारोहों से संबंधित कार्यक्रम देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्रसारित किये जाते हैं परन्तु आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से उनके जीवन पर रूपक तथा लघुरूपक प्रसारित नहीं किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये नाम उस सूची में नहीं हैं जिनके आधार पर रूपक सहित विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) तथा (ख) का उत्तर हां है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)**: (क) दिल्ली केन्द्र सहित आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र सामान्यतया अपने कार्यक्रमों में रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जयन्ती सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं । यदि स्वामी रामतीर्थ, स्वामी विवेकानन्द आदि के जन्म दिवसों पर सार्वजनिक समारोह आयोजित किए जाते हैं, तो आकाशवाणी द्वारा उनको उनके समाचारिक महत्व के आधार पर कवर किया जाता है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सूची में साहित्यकारों, दार्शनिकों या धार्मिक नेताओं के नाम नहीं हैं ।

**Experiments in Relay Cropping in Maharashtra**

2611. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of areas in Maharashtra where experiment in "Relay Cropping" has been carried out ; and

(b) the result of the experiment so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Under the Coordinated Agronomic Experiment Scheme (I. C. A. R.) work is in progress at Model Agronomic Centre Karjat (Kolaba District), Lakhamapur (Nasik District) and Akola (Akola District). The object of these studies is to find out most suitable two or three-crop rotations for above areas.

During 1968-69, two demonstrations involving three-crop rotations were conducted at Kolhapur and Akola Districts under the

national demonstration scheme. Forty-one demonstrations on two-crop rotations were conducted all over the state during the same year under this scheme.

(b) The research work at Karjat was started during Kharif 1969 and at Akola during Rabi 1969-70. Only part of the year's data are presently available from Karjat centre and are given below :

*Production Kg/ha.*

| *Kharif* | *Rabi* | *Summer* Fallow |
|---|---|---|
| 4579 (Rice) | 383* (Rice) | *Crop failed due to failure of pumping engine. |
| 4142 (Rice) | 1247 (Wheat) | Maize (Not yet available) |
| 4234 (Rice) | 1144 (Wheat) | Fallow |
| 4379 (Rice) | 347 (Rice) | Maize (Not yet available) |

In Kolhapur district in the national demonstrations the crop rotation was jowar-jowar-maize. The total yield was 11.88 tonnes per hectare (first crop jowar 6 tonnes, Second crop Jowar 4.38 tonnes and third crop maize 1.5 tonnes). In Akola, jowar-wheat-vegetable (cluster-beens) rotation was followed. The total yield was 10.85 tonnes per hectare (first crop jowar 6.27 tonnes, second crop wheat 2.90 tonnes, third crop vegetable 1.68 tonnes per hectare). During the year (1968-69) 41 double crop demonstrations were conducted in the State and yields varied from 3.13 to 10.80 tonnes/hectares. The crop rotations were Paddy-Paddy in coastal area and Jowar-Jowar in Kolhapur, Sangali, Jalgaon and Nanded ; Paddy-Jowar in Satara and Chandrapur. In remaining districts, the rotations followed were Jowar-Wheat or Bajra-Wheat.

**Adoption of I. L. O. Conventions Nos. 87 and 88**

2612. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Trade Union Organisations in the country had urged upon the Government to adopt and accept I. L. O. Conventions Nos. 87 and 88 immediately ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to adopt these conventions and the nature of impediments in the way of Government in accepting and adopting them in toto ; and

(c) the likely date by which Government would bring forward legislation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Presumably, the reference is to I. L. O. Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948 and Convention No. 98 (and not 88) which deals with the related subject of the Right to Organise and Bargain Collectively. Certain trade union organisations have at times urged upon the Government to ratify these two Conventions.

(b) and (c). Convention No. 87 has not been ratified because certain provisions of the Trade Unions Act and rules governing associations of Central Government Employees do not fully conform to the requirements of the Convention as it stands.

The question of ratification of Convention No. 98 is under consideration. This will be further considered in the light of decisions taken on the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour and after getting certain technical points clarified.

**Auction of Plots in Kalkaji and Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi**

2613. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Department had conducted the auction-sales of residential plots in the Lajpat Nagar and Kalkaji Areas of New Delhi through professional auctioneers during the months of April to July 1970 at the site of these plots ;

(b) if so, whether these auctioneers, according to many complaints from the would-be purchasers, had brought in their own touts to offer high bids, with a view to enhancing the prices of plots and thereby increasing the percentage of their commission, which is based on the sale price of plots, and that as a result, many intending purchasers could not purchase the said plots because of exorbitant bids by the touts of the auctioneers ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for bringing in middlemen like these auctioneers, and the reasons why auctions of plots could not be held departmentally as is done by the Delhi Development Authority in their office premises ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Auction-sales were conducted not from April, but during the months of June and July, 1970.

(b) Government have not received any complaints regarding auctioneer's touts offering high bids. The bids were offered by the intending purchasers who were apparently keen to purchase the plots.

(c) The auctions are conducted through approved auctioneers under the supervision of departmental officers. This arrangement is considered convenient and economical. The auctions are conducted at site and not in office premises so that the intending purchasers may have the clear idea of the properties.

**Opening of Shops beyond Official Time in Delhi**

2614. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shops and establishments in Delhi remain open beyond the official opening hours and even on closed holidays because the area Inspecting Staff are paid fixed monthly 'doles' by the shop-keepers to carry on their business without any interruption from the area inspectors ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to enforce the Delhi shops and Establishments Act judiciously in letter and spirit and to obviate the misuse of its provisions by some of the shop-keepers and also the Inspecting Staff of the Labour Department ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) For enforcement of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, Delhi Administration have detailed a number of Inspectors for inspection duty in the three different zones of Delhi area. Senior officers of the rank of Assistant Labour Commissioner, Labour Officer, Deputy Chief and Chief Inspectors as well as these Inspectors conduct regular as well as surprise inspections for detecting violations committed by the shop-keepers. Action has been taken to prosecute offenders in all these cases.

**Communications Addressed by M. Ps. to Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration**

2615. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Members of Parliament had addressed any communications to the Labour Commissioner of Delhi Administration during the year 1970 ;

(b) if so, the names of the M. Ps. and the broad nature of complaints made by them ;

(c) the action taken by the said official in the matter complained of ; and

(d) whether the Labour Commissioner's Organisation is helpless in taking action in matters complained of because of rampant corruption at the lower level, despite best assurance from the top ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3952/70].

(d) No Sir.

**Missing Documents from Office of Custodian Evacuee Property, New Delhi**

2616. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Custodian General/the Chief Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi noticed the disappearance of documents and court fees affixed applications and the valuables from twelve property files maintained by him and the Custodian Evacuee Property, Delhi e. g. File No. 075/R/Judi/54, and File No. 375-M/CG/54, etc;

(b) the basis on which the orders were passed ;

(c) the steps taken to recover the court fees affixed petitions and judicial documents ;

(d) the number of persons affected with the injustice stated in parts (a), (b) and (c) ; and

(e) the steps taken to rehabilitate, compensate/afford relief and maintenance allowances to the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The orders were passed on the basis of the material available on record and on merits of each case.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No person suffered any loss as the matters were disposed of judicially.

(e) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Government Advertisements to Small Urdu Newspapers**

2617. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article in the fortnightly newspaper '*Darulsaltanat*' Delhi dated the 1st July, 1970 regarding allocation of Government advertisements to Small Urdu newspapers ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Newspapers which fulfil the criteria laid down by Government are being used for their advertisements. Increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian languages, including Urdu, is being made. This policy will continue to be followed.

**Government Advertisements released during Gandhi Centenary**

2618. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by Government on Government advertisements released to Newspapers in India on the occasion of Gandhi Centenary ; and

(b) how much of that amount has gone to the share of newspapers published in Urdu language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Rs. 5,37,245.00

(b) Rs. 41,784.00

**Mills, Factories and Industries Closed in West Bengal and Kerala**

2619. SHRI G. KUCHELAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many Mills, Factories and Industries have been closed in Kerala and West Bengal from 1967 ; the reasons for the same, Statewise ;

(b) how many workmen have been unemployment ;

(c) whether any compensation has been given ; if so, how much and for how many workmen ; and

(d) whether any attempts were made by the State to reopen and nationalize them ; if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). Information has been called from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

**Incorporation of Fundamental Right to Work in Constitution**

2620. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating the introduction of a Fundamental Right to work in the Indian Constitution through an amendment ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). In view of the limited resources at our disposal such a measure is not considered practical at present.

**Changes in Labour Laws**

2621. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments continue to entertain suggestions for changes in labour laws despite a decision taken at the 17th Session of the Indian Labour Conference ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was agreed at the Conference that the Legislative and Administrative policies of the Central and the State Governments and the policies of employers' and workers' organisations should not run counter to the broad lines of policy that may be adopted by the Indian Labour Conference from time to time after full tripartite discussions in the Conferences and proposals involving any new major point of policy or principle should generally be undertaken after consulting the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto with steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The Conclusion referred to in part (b) of the Question was reached at the 17th Indian Labour Conference held at Madras in July, 1959. The Conclusion was brought to the notice of State Governments, etc., for implementation.

During the last few years, some State Governments have initiated measures, including legislation, which involve new major points of policy without consulting the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee. The desirability of adhering to the conclusion reached at the 17th Indian Labour Conference has been impressed on the concerned State Governments.

**Ban on the Import of Tinned Beef into the Capital**

2622. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking any steps for banning the import of tinned beef into the capital ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have decided to await the report of the Committee set up to examine the question of Cow protection in all its aspects including constitutional, legal and economic.

**कृषि मजदूरों तथा जमींदारों के बीच मतभेदों को समाप्त करने के लिये व्यवस्था**

2623. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री कृपि मजदूरों तथा जमींदारों के बीच भेदभाव समाप्त करने के लिये व्यवस्था के बारे में 14 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9695 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) से (ग). अभीष्ट सूचना को अभी राज्य सरकारों से आना है तथा वह प्राप्त होने पर सभापटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**Option to purchase Non-Transferable Equity Shares by Workers of Corporate Sectors**

2624. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to give workers of the Corporate Sector option to purchase non-transferable equity shares of face value to the extent of one month's pay or the annual bonus whichever is higher ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration. Details are still to be worked out.

**Setting up of A Ground water Development Commission**

2625. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Ground Water Development Commission on the lines of the Central Water and Power Commission to coordinate the work of various organisations engaged in ground water exploration ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning and the likely benefits to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A proposal to create, at the national level, a Central Groundwater Organisation responsible for all aspects of the exploration, development and scientific management of the country's groundwater resources is under the consideration of Government. Such an Organisation would take over the functions of both the existing Centre agencies which are concerned with groundwater exploration and studies, namely the Groundwater Wing of the G. S. I. in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mines and Metals and the E. T. O. in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and also guide and coordinate the activities of groundwater organisations in the States.

(b) It is not possible to give any details at this stage as these are still being worked out.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the date from which the proposed Organisation would start functioning. The advantages of the proposed Organisation will lie in the opportunities which it will offer for undertaking the development and scientific management of our precious groundwater resources in a planned manner. Apart from obviating the possibility of any duplication of effort by the two agencies mentioned earlier, the proposed Organisation would enable the total groundwater picture to be considered in a coherent manner, so that aspects which have not received adequate attention so far may do so in future.

**Nasa Satellite T. V. Programme**

2626. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of India's participation in the NASA satellite T. V. programme ; and

(b) what would be the expenditure for the development of an indigenous national T. V. net work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) About Rs. 4 crores.

(b) The expenditure for the development of an indigenous national net work of ground based TV Stations will be about Rs. 112 crores :

**कोलगेट कारखाने में हड़ताल**

2627. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोलगेट कारखाने के श्रमिकों ने किन कारणों से हड़ताल की है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कारखाना कब से बन्द कर दिया गया है और उससे कितने लोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) उक्त कारखाने में काम पुनः चालू करवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और वह कारखाना कब तक पुनः चालू हो जायेगा ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) से (ग). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ।

**Integrated Rural Services Centres to Provide Employment to Engineers**

2628. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up and integrated rural service centre for providing employment to jobless Engineers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total number of unemployed Engineers in India and how many of them would be absorbed by this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government of India have formulated a scheme for establishment of Agro-Service Centres for providing employment to Agricultural Engineers, Graduates and Diploma Holders in Agriculture, etc.

(b) The scheme envisages establishment of 5,000 Agro-Services during the Fourth Plan period. The schemes provides that initially about 500 centres will be set up on a pilot basis and based on the experience gained, additional centres would be established on a phased basis. In setting up of these centres, priority will be given to areas where agricultural growth is foreseen as a result of irrigational facilities, rural electrification and other infrastructure facilities. The details of the scheme are still under examination and no final decision has yet been taken regarding its implementation.

(c) The number of Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders on the live register of Employment Exchange as on 31.12.69 was 57,834. It is expected that if the scheme is implemented in full, it would provide employment opportunities to about 50,000 unemployed Engineers, Agricultural Graduates, Diploma Holders, etc.

**Return to duty of Post-Master General, Gujrat after voluntary Retirement**

2629. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post-Master General, Gujarat Circle Ahmedabad, abruptly proceeded on voluntary retirement in the month of May, 1970 ;

(b) if so, how the said Post-Master General, returned to duty after a week ;

(c) whether it is permissible for an officer like the Post-Master General within the framework of the Departmental rules ; and

(d) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Radio Broadcasts from China and Russia**

2630. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hours of radio broadcasts beamed at India by the chinese and the Russian radios ; and

(b) the number of languages in which these broadcasts are beamed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | (i) Radio Peking | 8 hrs. 30 mts. |
| | (ii) Radio Moscow | 19 hr. 00 mts. |
| | (iii) Radio Peace and Progress | 1 hr. 00 mts. |
| (b) | (i) Radio Peking | 5 languages ; namely, English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil and Bengali. |
| | (ii) Radio Moscow | 12 languages ; namely, English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu, Marathi and Gujarati. |
| | (iii) Radio Peace and Progress. | One ; namely, English. |

**उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन**

2631. **श्री देवेन सेन** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के संबंध में नियुक्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन राज्य सरकार एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन में क्या सुझाव दिये गए हैं, और सरकार ने इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) राज्य के चीनी उद्योग की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त "तीन सदस्यीय समिति" का प्रतिवेदन राज्य सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। अभी तक, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को नहीं भेजा गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Eviction of Malayalese from their Lands in Tamil Nadu**

2632. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Malyalam speaking linguistic minorities in Gudalur Taluk are being evicted from their lands by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to protect them ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Eviction of Punjab Farmers from their Lands in Karnal (Haryana)**

2533. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of

India has been drawn to a report in the Times of India of the 3rd June saying that the Haryana Police has indulged in brutal atrocities on Karnal District farmers ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether these brutal atrocities were perpetrated for forcibly evicting farmers from Karnal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and information when received will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Persons Arrested under Cow Protection Movement and its Solution**

2634. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested in the Cow Protection movement launched in Delhi ever since May, 1970 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 362 persons have been arrested in connection with Cow Protection Movement in Delhi from 1st May, 1970 to 9th August, 1970.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

*Statement*

The Government of India appointed on 29th June 1967, a Committee on Cow Protection under the Chairmanship of a retired Chief Justice of India to go into the question of Cow Protection and after considering the matter in all its aspects, namely, constitutional, legal, economic and other relevant aspects, to recommend to Government for their consideration, appropriate practical steps for the protection of cow, calves, bulls and bullocks. The Committee was also required to "suggest ways and means for the effective implementation of the provision of Article 48 of the Constitution and also give full consideration to any suggestion that the Constitution should be amended to bring about a total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny".

The Committee has not been able to complete its work due to withdrawal of the representatives of the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti. On the 12th of March, 1970, the Minister for Food and Agriculture made a statement in the Lok Sabha in response to a Short Notice Question, reiterating that the Government of India were committed to the implementation of the Directive Principle embodied in Article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court and had been making earnest efforts in this direction. He requested the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti to reconsider their decision and resume their work as Members of the Committee. A copy of this statement, together with a copy of the debates in the Lok Sabha on 12-3-70 on the Short Notice Question were forwarded by the Minister of Food and Agriculture to Shri Jagatguru Shankaracharya on the 26th March, 1970 requesting him to give earnest consideration to the appeal made to him and the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti to participate in the deliberations of the Committee so that the Committee could finalise its report for consideration by Government. Another statement in identical terms was also made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture in the Rajya Sabha on 26th of March, 1970.

Although a considerable time has elapsed since appeals were publicly made to Shri Jagatguru Shankaracharya and the Sarvadaliya Garaksha Mahabhiyan Samiti to cooperate with the work of the Committee on Cow Protection, the Samiti representatives have not yet seen their way to resume their work in the Committee. Government hope that the members representing the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti would, in response to the requests from the Government of India, parti-

cipate in the work of the Committee, and that the Committee would be in a position to submit its report as soon as possible. The recommendations of the Committee when received will be given full and urgent consideration by Government.

**Relief Measures for Peasants of West Bengal after the Fall of United Front Government**

2635. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that political as well as economic conditions have deteriorated after the Governor's rule in West Bengal ;

(b) whether the peasants are not given agricultural loan, as a result of which vast tracts of land will remain uncultivated ;

(c) whether all kinds of relief measures have been stopped after the fall of United Front Government ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will take immediate steps to help the peasants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir. It is not correct to say that the peasants are not being given agricultural loans or that vast tracts of land are likely to remain uncultivated.

(c) and (d). The State Government are taking necessary measures within the funds available.

**Amendment of Mines Act**

2636. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGWAN DAS :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to amend the mines Act ; and

(b) if so, the main changes Government propose to make regarding the Mines Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main changes, which it is proposed to cover under the amendments presently under consideration, relate to the setting up of one Mining Board for the entire country, arrangements for inspection of mines by workers' representatives and their association with safety measures, increase in the rate of rescue cess, corporate status for the Rescue Stations Committee, and minimum penalties for the more serious offences under the Act.

**Ceiling on Family Holding in West Bengal**

2637. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to impose, by a Legislation, ceiling on family holdings in West Bengal ; if so, the precise nature of the decision ;

(b) whether similar ceilings have also been put in other centrally administered territories ; and

(c) if not, where such ceilings have been imposed and where these are still to be imposed, so far as centrally administered territories are concerned, and the steps being taken to impose such ceilings uniformly all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have to apply ceiling to the aggregate area of land held by all raiyats belonging to a family ; reduce the level of ceiling and relate it to the class of

land; and revise the provisions relating to exemptions.

(b) and (c). Ceiling is applicable to the aggregate area of land held by all the members of a family in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh (other than areas transferred from Punjab), Manipur, Mahe area of Pondicherry and Tripura. In Chandigarh and the transferred areas of Himachal Pradesh there is no ceiling on ownership but the State Government has been empowered to settle displaced tenants on lands held by owners in excess of the permissible limit. Ceiling is yet to be imposed in Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry (other than Mahe area). There are no landholders holding large areas in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands.

The subject came up for consideration at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in November, 1969. It was decided to review the provisions in regard to level of ceiling, transfers and exemptions in the light of recent technological developments and social requirements and expending implementation of the programme of imposition of ceiling and distribution of surplus lands to landless agricultural workers on a systematic basis. The Minister of Food and Agriculture has drawn attention of Chief Ministers of all the States to this decision, suggesting that necessary steps should be taken for legislative and administrative action for completing the programme by the end of 1972-73.

## चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सुपर बाजारों की स्थापना

2638. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969 के अन्त तक प्रत्येक सुपर बाजार को हुए लाभ और हानि का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने सुपर बाजार की स्थापना करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) लाभ और हानि के परीक्षित आंकड़े सामान्यतया समस्त रूप में थोक/ केन्द्रीय भण्डार के लिए समेकित रूप में तैयार किए जाते हैं और इसके द्वारा चलाए जा रहे विभागीय भण्डार (सुपर बाजार) के लिए अलग से तैयार नहीं किए जाते हैं। अत: जबकि प्रत्येक विभागीय भण्डार (सुपर बाजार) के लाभ और हानि के आंकड़े नहीं दिए जा सकते हैं, यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि सहकारी वर्ष 1968-69 के अन्त में कार्य कर रहे 80 विभागीय भण्डारों में से 48 लाभ में तथा 32 हानि में थे।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में 25 नए विभागीय भण्डार स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की जाती है।

## Animal Waste and Slaughter House Waste as Foreign Exchange Earners

2639. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Leather Research Institute has in a recent study recommended that animal waste can be a big foreign exchange earner with better utilisation of slaughter house waste and other animal waste ;

(b) the precise suggestions and recommendations made by the Institution and the extent of foreign exchange earnings likely to be obtained with the implementation thereof annually ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Director, Central

Leather Research Institute has been requested to furnish a copy of the Study Report. A statement giving the requisite information will be laid on the Table of the House after the 'report' has been received.

**Offer from Norway for Supply of Fertiliser During 1970-72**

2640. SHRI NANJA GOWDER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Norwegian Government has come forward to aid India in the form of Fertilizers to the tune of 36 million Crowns between 1970 and 1972; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The value of the fertilisers will be 35.9 million Norwegian Kroner.

(b) The aid will consist of free consignment of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26%N and Urea 46%N). Under the agreement, the Government of Norway would supply to India about 20,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate in 1970 and about 18,000 tonnes of Urea in 1971. The quantity and type of fertiliser to be supplied by Norway in 1972 would be decided at the appropriate time in 1971 through negotiations.

**Views of Mysore Agriculture Minister Regarding Abolition of Surcharge on Fertiliser**

2642. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the statement of Shri Rachiah, Agriculture Minister of the Mysore State that unless the 10 per cent surcharge on fertilisers was abolished, the use of fertilisers will be limited and will add to unsold stocks; and

(b) the reaction of the Ministry to his suggestion that the Centre should stock fertilisers and should bear all losses due to payment of interest, godown charges and transport expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Ministry has gone into the implications of the excise duty on fertilisers levied with effect from 1.3.1969. This levy was considered unavoidable in view of the need for the resources to finance the Plan. It is held by a Panel of Economists attached to the Ministry that at the present level of produce prices, fertiliser application on scientific basis is lucrative, particularly in irrigated areas, despite the increase in prices due to the imposition of the levy. It was found that during the seven year period from 1961-62 to 1968-69, wheat prices rose by 103%, rice prices by 97%, food-grains prices by 101% and prices of all agricultural commodities including commercial crops by 76%. On the other hand, the price of ammonium sulphate rose only by 47% and urea by 29% during the same period. In fact, the price of ammonium sulphate (coloured and powdery) has been reduced by Rs. 100/-per m. t. in the last nine months. In the circumstances, it has not been possible to abolish the excise and customs duty on fertilisers.

(b) The Government of India runs a scheme for the procurement and distribution of imported fertilisers with a view to their equitable distribution to the farmers at reasonable prices. The fertilisers are distributed to the State and oter interests at uniform prices. The Central Fertiliser Pool is run on 'no profit, no loss' basis and all expenses prior to despatch of material to consignees, on account of interest, godown charges and transport charges are to the Pool's account. The Pool also holds large stocks of fertilisers to be able to meet the demands from needy States at short notice and actually incur finance and godown charges thereon. The 'Pool' also bears transport expenses upto any rail-head destination in the country for its despatches. It is not possible for the 'Pool' to bear any further expenses.

**Law and Order Situation in West Bengal due to Unemployment**

2643. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Government the present law and order situation in West Bengal is mainly due to the unemployment problem among the young educated youths; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide employment to these youngmen and whether Government have issued any directive to the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). Unemployment amongst the educated youth may not be the only reason for the present situation. Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans of the Centre and the State of West Bengal in the field of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and communication and social services such as education, health, family planning, etc. are expected to create more and more employment opportunities for the unemployed youth.

**Evaluation of Working of Government Aided/Run Milk Supply Scheme**

2644. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the working of a representative group of Government-run/aided milk supply schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which those will be assessed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. However Department reviews of working of dairies are carried on from time to time.

(b) The Planning Commission propose to undertake evaluation of some Urban Milk Supply Schemes.

**Money Wages and Real Wages**

2646. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the real wages and money wages drawn by the labourers working in the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors in different States; and

(b) how these wages compare with the per capita income in different States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) A statement showing the per capita annual money earnings of labourers working in manufacturing industries in different States for 1964 and 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—3953/70]. As the real earnings are worked out by deflating the money earnings by the consumer price index numbers and as there are no separate consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for each State, it is not possible to work out the per capita real earnings in each State.

A statement showing average daily money and real earnings of agricultural labourers belonging to agricultural labour house-holds in agricultural occupations during 1964-65 when the Rural Labour Enquiry was conducted, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3953/70].

The corresponding information by States in respect of labourers working in the mining sector is not available.

(b) A statement showing the per capita income in different States for 1964-65, evaluated at current prices, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT—3953/70].

**Expenditure on Development of Cotton during Fourth Plan**

2647. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent by Government for development of cotton production during the Fourth Plan;

(b) the amount actually spent in the first year of the Fourth Plan and the schemes taken up;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise break-down of the proposed outlay in the remaining Plan period;

(d) the total area to be covered by the Government's cotton development programme and its break-down, State-wise; and

(e) the broad schemes for which the amount will be utilised and the expected increase of cotton production thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A provision of Rs. 390 lakhs has been made for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on development of cotton production during the Fourth Plan.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 88.18 lakhs was reported by the State Governments and Agricultural Universities on the implementation of the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes on cotton development during the 1969-70:—

(1) Maximisation of cotton production.

(2) Development of Sea Island Cotton.

(3) Production of Nucleus and Foundation seed of cotton (Universities).

(c) The year-wise and State-wise break-down of the outlay for the remaining years of Fourth Plan has not been worked out. However, a sum of Rs. 89.853 lakhs has been allotted for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on cotton development during 1970-71. The State-wise breakdown of this amount is given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—3954/70].

(d) A statement giving the Statewise details of the area covered by the Government of India Cotton Development is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3954/70.]

(e) The broad schemes have been mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question. As a result of the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, State Package Programmes and Coordinated Cotton Development Schemes, it is expected to raise additional production of 20 lakh bales of cotton by 1973-74.

**Consideration of Recommendation of National Labour Commission on Right to Strike by Standing Labour Committee**

2648. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry's opinion on the suggestions of National Labour Commission on right to strike or lock-out was considered by the Standing Labour Committee which met on the 23rd July;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Committee; and

(c) how far they have agreed to Ministry's suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) A Paper on the subject prepared in the Department of Labour and Employment, in the light of the views expressed by the various interests was considered by the Standing

Labour Committee, which met on 23rd-24th July, 1970.

(b) and (c). The suggestions contained in the Paper were generally accepted by the Committee. The Committee's conclusions, when finalised, will, as usual, be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Regulations of Prices of Vegetables**

2649. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to take measures to regulate the prices of vegetables in big cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड नगर में टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिये आवेदन पत्र**

2650. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड नगर में वर्तमान टेलीफोन केन्द्र की क्षमता और अब तक दिये गये कनेक्शनों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और वे कब से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) इस विलम्ब के लिए जिम्मेवार अधिकारी के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :** (क) क्षमता — 200 लाइनें

चालू

कनेक्शन — 126

(ख) 34 ; मार्च, 1970 से ।

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1970 को एक्सचेंज क्षमता में 50 लाइनों की वृद्धि की गई थी। उसके बाद नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए निर्धारित फार्मों के प्रचलन के कारण नये कनेक्शन देने में कुछ देरी हुई थी। हाल ही में 16 नये कनेक्शन मंजूर किए गए हैं और भुगतान की राशि प्राप्त होते ही इनकी व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी। इसके बाद आगे और नए कनेक्शन दिए जाते रहेंगे।

**Trunk Dialling System in West Bengal**

2651. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister af INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trunk dialling system has been introduced in some States;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) whether there is any scheme to extend this system to West Bengal; if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, a few stations in some of the States have trunk dialling facilities.

(b) 1. Delhi-Union Territory
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Himachal Pradesh—Union Territory
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Maharashtra
7. Mysore
8. Punjab
9. Rajasthan
10. Tamil Nadu
11. Uttar Pradesh
12. Chandigarh—Union Territory

(c) Yes. Schemes are there to provide Subscriber Trunk Dialling at Calcutta, Asansol, Durgapur and Kharagpur in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period (69-74).

(d) Does not arise.

**Industry-Wise Employment in Durgapur**

2652. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the industry-wise employment in Durgapur in the Public and Private sectors separately, year-wise, during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of factories there in the Public and Private sectors separately, year-wise, during the last 3 years; and

(c) the causes of increase, decrease or stagnation in industrial employment at Durgapur during this period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

**Production, Procurement and Requirement of Rice and Cereals in West Bengal**

2653. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cereals in West Bengal, including rice and other cereals separately, year-by-year from 1968 to 1970;

(b) the total internal procurement of rice year-by-year from 1968 to 1970;

(c) the total consumption requirement year-by-year from 1968 to 1970;

(d) the total internal deficit year-by-year from 1968 to 1970; and

(e) the total direct import of cereals by West Bengal from other States and other countries, year-by-year from 1968 to 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Production of cerials in West Bengal during the years 1968 and 1969 was as under:

| *Year* | *Production of cereals in lakh tonnes* |
|---|---|
| 1968 | 54.85 |
| 1969 | 58.91 |

Figures for 1970 are not yet available.

(b) The total internal procurement of rice and paddy (in terms of rice) in West Bengal during the years 1968 to 1970 is given below:

| *Year* | *Quantity procured in thousand tonnes* |
|---|---|
| 1968 | 319 |
| 1969 | 447 |
| 1970 (upto 18/7) | 299 |

(c) and (d). In the absence of any scientific data on consumption and because of variability of foodgrains requirements with variation in availability of foodgrains and other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, etc. It is not possible to estimate the requirements or deficit of foodgrains in any State in any year. However, the West Bengal Government calculated their requirements and deficit on the basis of an assumed per capita consumption of 16 ounces per day and assumed net availability arrived by deducting 10% of gross production for feed, seed, wastage, etc. as follows :

| *Year* | *Requirement (in lakh tonnes)* | *Deficit (in lakh tonnes)* |
|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 69.87 | 20.5 |
| 1969 | 72.45 | 19.4 |
| 1970 | 74.50 | @ |

@ Could not be calculated because of non-availability of firm figures of production.

On the basis of tentative estimate of production, the State Government have calculated the deficit at million tonnes for 1970.

(e) No State imports foodgrains directly from other *countries*. Figures of import of foodgrains into West Bengal from other *States* in India on trade account are also not available. Receipts on Government account were all from the Central pool. Yearwise figures of these receipts are :

| *Year* | *Receipts in Thousand tonnes* |
|---|---|
| 1968 | 1517 |
| 1969 | 1310 |
| 1970 (upto 15/7) | 714 |

**Labour Laws enforced in Manipur**

2654. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Labour Laws so far enforced in the Union Territory of Manipur with dates of enforcement in detail ; and

(b) the agencies administering the enactments in Manipur, Act-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Panchayat Parishad, Manipur**

2655. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Panchayat Prishad, Manipur gave memorandum to the Lt. Governor, Manipur and sought interview with him ;

(b) if so, the grievances of the Panchayat Parishad as represented to the Government of Manipur ;

(c) whether the Panchayats in Manipur are functioning and carrying out the functions and responsibilities as are given under the relevant Act ; and

(d) if so, a brief assessment of their functioning and the difficulties the Panchayats are facing in carrying out the functions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) to (d). Necessary information has been called for from the Manipur Administration, and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Cooparative Farming Societies in Manipur**

2656. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cooperative farming societies registered till date in Manipur ;

(b) how many of them have got land ;

(c) how many of them are functioning satisfactorily ; and

(d) the composition of the membership of Elangkhengpokpi Cooperative Farming Society and how many of them are from Imphal and how many from the locality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The Manipur Administration has reported that 147 cooperative farming societies have been registered in Manipur so far. Out of these, 35 are joint farming societies and 112 collective farming societies.

(b) and (c). All the 35 joint farming societies and 31 collective farming societies, which have been allotted land by the Settlement Department, are functioning satisfactorily. In the absence of allotment of land to the remaining 81 societies, no assessment regarding their working is possible.

(d) The Elangkhengpokpi collective farming society has a membership of 650, all of whom are local landless agriculturists.

**Production Demand and Import of Small Tractors**

2657. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of small tractors in the country is far below the demand by the farmers;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans to import small tractors to meet the requirements; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of small tractors in international market have gone up considerably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There is at present no indigenous production of small tractors in the H.P. range of 12-25 in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Order for the import of 16,000 tractors of 12-25 h. p. have already been placed on foreign suppliers. Negotiations for the import of another 4,000 tractors in 12-25 H. P. range are under way. Import of tractors as gift from Indian relations living abroad has also been allowed with a view to easing the supply position. Import of tractors under the various World Bank Project is also under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir. Prices of tractors in all h. p. ranges are being quoted higher than in the previous years.

**Analysis of Grains, Oil Seeds, Soyabean and Pulses at Agriculture University, Pantnagar**

2658. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a modern laboratory has been set up at the Agriculture University, Pantnagar to analyse all types of grains, oilseeds, soyabean and pulses;

(b) whether Government have plans to set up similar laboratories in other parts of the country; and

(c) whether Government would consider setting up a laboratory in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A laboratory is being set up at the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture University, Pantnagar, to analyse seeds of cereals, oilseeds, pulses and soyabean.

(b) No. The Government of India have no such plans.

(c) The question falls within the Purview of the State Government.

**Electronic Telephone Exchange**

2659. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments are underway to evolve the design for an electronic telephone exchange ;

(b) if so, when the experiments would be completed ; and

(c) when the exchange is likely to be put into use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Electronic Telephone Exchange is now under development at the Telecommunication Research Centre.

(b) The experiments now under way at the Telecommunication Research Centre are expected to be completed in 1972.

(c) It is expected that the first Electronic Telephone Exchange will be put on field trial for commercial service during 1975.

**Boycott of Standing Labour Committee Meeting by Trade Union**

2660. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held in the last week of July, 1970 ;

(b) whether some of the trade unions boycotted the meeting ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the boycott ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) A Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held at New Delhi on the 23rd and the 24th July, 1970.

(b) The All India Trade Union Congress and the United Trades Union Congress did not participate.

(c) Disagreement on the purpose of the meeting and the subjects included in its agenda.

**Small Farmers Development Agency in Delhi**

2661. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has represented to Government against the non-allotment of any scheme under the small farmers development agency to the Union Territory ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the reasons for non-allotment of such schemes to Delhi ;

(c) the number of schemes sanctioned by Government for small farmers and middle class farmers and the number allotted to various States, State-wise ; and

(d) the total cost involved in these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The Chief Executive Councillor had requested for the allocation of at lease one pilot scheme to Delhi. This question is under active consideration of the Planning Commission and the Union Department of Agriculture. A state-wise list giving the allocation of Small Farmers Development Agencies to various states is attached. The

outlay on each pilot project will be of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores, on an average.

*Statement*

| | *SFDA* |
|---|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 3 |
| 2. Assam | 2 |
| 3. Bihar | 3 |
| 4. Gujarat | 3 |
| 5. Haryana | 2 |
| 6. Jammu & Kashmir | 2 |
| 7. Kerala | 2 |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | 3 |
| 9. Maharashtra | 3 |
| 10. Mysore | 3 |
| 11. Orissa | 3 |
| 12. Punjab | 2 |
| 13. Rajasthan | 3 |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | 3 |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh | 4 |
| 16. West Bengal | 3 |
| 17. Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 18. Nagaland | 1 |
| 19. Tripura | — |
| 20. Manipur | — |
| | 46 |

**Import of Tractors from German Democratic Republic and their Distribution**

2662. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under an agreement, the German Democratic Republic Government will export 10,000 tractors to India and whether about 4,000 have already been received from there ;

(b) if so, how they have been distributed and at what price and through whom ; and

(c) what other farming machinery has been received during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An agreement for the import of 3,000 nos. of RS09 tractors was concluded between the S. T. C. and G. D. R. suppliers on 21-12-68. Against this, 1,998 tractors only have so far been received. Another contract for the import of 7,000 nos. of these tractors had also been concluded on the 24th September, 1969. Import of tractors against this agreement as well as balance number against the previous contract has been held in abeyance.

(b) These tractors were allotted for distribution through the State Agro-Industries Corporation of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Mysore and Tamil Nadu. The Indian Collaborators *viz.* Messrs Indian Agro Machines have taken over some of these tractors lying unsold with Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan State Corporations for sale.

The C and F price of these tractors was Rs. 10,600. There is no fixed all-India sale price of imported tractors and it differs from State to State. However, the sale price is fixed in accordance with the S. T. C. price fixation formula which includes the following :

(i) C. I. F. value.

(ii) Handling, clearing, port and other miscellaneous charges at 3% on the c. i. f. value, cartage, packing, lashing and wagon incidentals, etc. outside the port upto the rail-head are allowed at actuals additionally.

(iii) Customs duty, if any.

(iv) A margin of 20% on c. i. f. value in the case of DT—14B tractors and 16¼% in case of all other types of tractors is allowed on c. i. f. value. This margin includes STC's margin at 1½% on c. i. f. value. These margins cover financial and overhead expenses and are kept at minimum possible level.

(c) During the year 1969-70, 10 harvesting machines and other implements were also imported from G. D. R.

**Failure to meet demands for Telephone Connections**

2663. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not meeting even the half of the total demands of the public in big and small cities for telephone connections ;

(b) whether the out-dated system adopted so far in the exchanges also contribute to this by not accepting further loads on them ; and

(c) whether the authorities will mobilise fresh resources from PL-480 funds or loans from World Bank to bring the things uptodate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) In the country as a whole there were about 8.9 lakh direct telephone connections with a waiting list of about 4.14 lakhs for new connections as on 1-4-70. Correspondingly in telephone exchange systems of equipped capacity of 1,000 lines and above there were 6.35 lakhs direct telephone connections with a waiting list of about 3.54 lakhs. The growth of telephone demand, working connections and the waiting list in the country as a whole, in the last few years has been as follows :—

| *Date* | *Telephone Demand* | *Working connections* | *Waiting list* | *Waiting list as % of total demand* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-4-61 | 5.00 lakh | 3.34 lakhs | 1.66 lakhs | 33% |
| 1-4-66 | 9.71 ,, | 6.22 ,, | 3.49 ,, | 36% |
| 1-4-69 | 12.45 ,, | 8.18 ,. | 4.27 ,, | 34% |
| 1-4-70 | 13.06 ,. | 8.91 ,, | 4.15 ,, | 32% |

It will thus be seen that it is not true that Government has not been meeting even half the total telephone demand. It is however, true that the waiting lists and the waiting period for installations of new connections have continuously grown in last few years in spite of substantial additional telephone having been installed.

The main reason for the inability of the Government to meet the telephone demands in full has been the limitation of total investible funds available for economic development that could be allotted for Telecommunications. Development with many competing demands for the same. The resources that could be allotted for telecommunications development in successive plans have fallen short of requirements to meet the demands as they arise, resulting in accumulation of waiting lists and increase in the average waiting period for installation of a new telephone connection.

While drawing up proposals for fourth plan the P & T Department had proposed action to reverse this trend and reduce the average waiting period gradually to 1 year in about 10 years. A perspective plan proposing an outlay of about Rs. 846 crores for Telecommunications during the IV plan period had accordingly been drawn up. However, with the overall investible funds being limited, an allocation of Rs. 467.75 crores only became possible. With this investment, it is hoped that it will be possible to hold average waiting period to the present figures of between 4 to 5 years.

Apart from the limitations of investible funds, limitations of physical resources like telephone exchange equipment, cables etc. also hinder telephone development. To permit larger investment in subsequent Plans the Government is pursuing the plans for expansion of indigenous manufacturing capacity for telephone exchange equipment, telephone cables,

telephone instruments and telephone transmission equipment.

(b) No.

(c) With regard to foreign financial resources, the Government has been taking into account all possible resources including the loans and credits from the World Bank and International Development Association (IDA). The Government has in the past secured World Bank/IDA loans/credits for the Telecommunications Development and also by bi-lateral credit from Holland and Czechoslovakia and loan from Canada. Government would consider similar loans/credits if necessary in the future.

**Misappropriation of Funds of Super Bazars**

2664. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the prices charged by the Super Bazars in the Capital have ceased to be less than the market prices ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that the purchase officers of the super bazars are in league with the suppliers and the manufacturers and are misappropriating a large portion of the profit margin through over-invoicing ;

(c) if so, whether investigations have been made into these complaints ; and

(d) if so, the number of Purchase Officers proceeded against and the action taken against them in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir ; the prices in the Super Bazar generally compare favourably with the market prices, having regard to the quality and variety of goods sold.

(b) No, Sir, except that an allegation to this effect has been made in a pseudonymous complaint.

(c) The pseudonymous complaint was sent for enquiry and necessary action to the General Manager, Super Bazar, but the allegation was not found to be correct.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Revision of Price of Vanaspati Oil**

2665. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any upward or downward revision of the price of Vanaspati oil is in the offing ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DBVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Vanaspati prices notified under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947 are determined with reference to the prices of indigenous raw oils, and the issue price and level of usage of the cheaper imported soyabean oil permitted for its manufacture. As prices of indigenous oils fluctuate and the level of usage of soyabean oil is changed according to its availability, vanaspati prices are revised from time to time keeping in view the factors mentioned above.

**Entrusting of Checking of Bills of I. T. I. Ancillary Unit in Kashmir to a Private Firm**

2666. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNI-

CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work connected with the checking of bills, etc. in respect of I. T I. Ancillary Unit in Kashmir has been allotted to M/s. Kothari and Associates ;

(b) the nature of assistance provided by the said company ;

(c) whether Government have got no machinery of its own for this work ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the circumstances under which the work has been allotted to a private party ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). M/s Kothari and Associates are assisting the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. in supervising the construction work of the Ancillary Unit which is being set up in the Jammu and Kashmir State. Initial certification of the bills of the contractors is also done by them before final checking and payment by the Civil Engineering Wing of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. at Bangalore ;

(c) and (d). The Indian Telephone Industries Limited have no machinery of their own for this type of work at Srinagar. The Company are free to use any machinery they consider suitable for this purpose.

**गोवध पर रोक**

2667. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के अधिकांश लोग गोवध पर पूर्ण रोक लगाने के पक्ष में हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, तथा इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) इस बारे में जनता के विचार जानने के लिये सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है ।

(ख) गौ हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये अभी तक हुई प्रगति दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

**विवरण**

गोवध का विषय भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत आने वाली राज्य सूची—2 की 15वीं इंदराज है, और उसके अनुच्छेद 246 (3) के अन्तर्गत इस पर कानून बनाना राज्य विधायकों का एकमात्र अधिकार है ।

2. गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्षेत्र में की गयी अब तक की प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

**(I) राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जिन्होंने गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है ।**

| क्रम सं० | राज्य | क्र० सं० | संघ राज्य क्षेत्र |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | बिहार | 1. | अन्दमान, निकोबार दीपसमूह |
| 2. | गुजरात | 2. | चण्डीगढ़ |

| क्रम सं० | राज्य | क्रम सं० | संघ राज्य क्षेत्र |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | हरियाणा | 3. | दिल्ली |
| 4. | जम्मू एवं काशमीर | 4. | दादरा एवं नगर हवेली |
| 5. | मध्य प्रदेश | 5. | पांडिचेरी |
| 6. | महाराष्ट्र (विदर्भ क्षेत्र में) | | |
| 7. | मैसूर | | |
| 8. | उड़ीसा | | |
| 9. | पंजाब | | |
| 10. | राजस्थान | | |
| 11. | उत्तर प्रदेश | | |

(II) **राज्य जिन्होंने आंशिक रूप से गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है :—**

| क्रम सं० | राज्य |
|---|---|
| 1. | आन्ध्र प्रदेश तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में (नीचे पांचवां नोट देखिये) |
| 2. | असम |
| 3. | महाराष्ट्र (भूतपूर्व बम्बई राज्य में) |
| 4. | तमिल नाडु |
| 5. | पश्चिम बंगाल |

उपरोक्त राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने मौजूदा कानून के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाकर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 में दिये गये निदेशात्मक सिद्धान्तों में समानरूप करें।

(III) **राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जिन्होंने गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया है :—**

| क्रम सं० | राज्य | क्रम सं० | संघ राज्य क्षेत्र |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | केरल (नीचे टिप्पणी 1 देखिये) | 1 | लक्ष्य द्वीप |
| 2. | नागालैण्ड | 2 | गोवा, दमन और दीव |

उपरोक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 में दिये गये निदेशक सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार गोवध को बन्द करने के लिए समुचित कानून बनाने की सलाह दी गई है।

**टिप्पणी :**

(1) यद्यपि केरल में कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है, तथापि केरल पंचायत (बूचड़-खाने तथा मांस स्टाल) नियम, 1964 के अनुसार नियम 8 के अन्तर्गत गौ के वध के लिए तब तक कोई प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिया जाता, जब तक कि जांच प्राधिकारी कारण

बताते हुए लिखित में यह विचार प्रकट न करे कि (क) पशु की आयु 10 वर्ष से अधिक है और कार्य करने तथा प्रजनन के अयोग्य है अथवा (ख) घाव या विकृति के कारण पशु कार्य अथवा प्रजनन के लिए स्थायी रूप से विकलांग है ।

(2) हिमाचल प्रदेश में, पंजाब विधि अधिनियम, 1872 की धारा 43 लागू की गई है, जिसके अनुसार गौवंश का वध नहीं किया जा सकता बशर्तेकि राज्य सरकार इसके लिए सामान्य रूप से या किसी विशेष उदाहरण के तौर पर समय समय पर कानून बनाये । हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को सूचित किया है कि लोगों के धार्मिक विश्वास ने गौ की रक्षा की है । हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा है कि कानूनी रक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू किये गए पंजाब विधि अधिनियम, 1872 की धारा 43 के उपबन्ध पर्याप्त हैं ।

(3) त्रिपुरा में, त्रिपुरा के महाराजा द्वारा त्रिपुरा युग के वर्ष 1296 में जारी किये गए कार्यकारी आदेश के अनुसार गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध है ।

(4) मणिपुर में गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई कानून नहीं है । परन्तु 1936 में उस समय के मणिपुर दरबार द्वारा जारी किए गए संकल्प के अनुसरण में मणिपुर घाटी में पशुवध नहीं होता ।

(5) आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने सारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 'गायों और भैंसों के वध पर प्रतिबन्ध' के लिए एक विस्तृत विधेयक का मसौदा बना लिया है । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे इस मामले में आगे कार्यवाही गोरक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों की प्राप्ति के पश्चात् करेगी ।

3. भारत के सेवा निवृत न्यायमूर्ति की अध्यक्षता के अधीन एक गोरक्षा समिति स्थापित की गई है, जो गोरक्षा के प्रश्न के सभी पहलुओं पर परीक्षण करेगी अर्थात् सांविधानिक, विधिक, आर्थिक तथा अन्य सुसंगत पहलुओं से विचार करके सरकार को गायों, बछड़ों, सांडों और बैलों की संरक्षा के लिए समुचित व्यावहारिक उपायों की सिफारिश सरकार के विचारार्थ, करेगी । यदि आवश्यक होगा तो इस बारे में भविष्य योजना समिति की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर बनाई जायेगी । समिति की वर्तमान कार्य अवधि 30-9-1970 तक है ।

**विस्थापितों का मध्य प्रदेश में पुनर्वास**

2668. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
**श्री शारदा नन्द :**
**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षों में बड़ी संख्या में विस्थापितों को मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में बसाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने विस्थापित परिवारों और व्यक्तियों को मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में बसाया जा चुका है तथा उनके शिविरों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन्हें पुन: बसाने तथा उनके आवास आदि के लिए अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितनी सहायता दी है ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में विस्थापितों के लिए अब तक कुल कितने

मकान तथा गांव हैं तथा कितने एकड़ वनभूमि खेती योग्य बनाई गई है और कितने कुएं खोदे गये हैं और नलकूप लगाये गये हैं ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशें**

2669. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
**श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :**
**श्री रा० बरुआ :**
**श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :**
**श्री दंडपाणि :**
**श्री सामिनाथन :**
**श्री नारायणन :**
**श्री मयाबन :**

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की प्रमुख सिफारिशें क्या हैं और सरकार को यह किस तिथि को प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(ख) इस बीच उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशें सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली हैं और शेष के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशें रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ (VII) से (XXXV) पर दी गई हैं, जो सरकार को 28 अगस्त, 1969 को मिली थीं तथा जिसे सभा-पटल पर 29 अगस्त, 1969 को रख दिया गया था ।

(ख) 300 सिफारिशों में से, सरकार 110 सिफारिशों को कुछ छोटे मोटे संशोधनों के साथ मान चुकी है । बाकी में से 5 सिफारिशों पर बागान सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक समिति में 47 सिफारिशों पर स्थायी श्रम समिति में हाल ही में विचार किया गया था । इन सिफारिशों के विषय में सरकार त्रिपक्षीय निष्कर्षों के प्रकाश में आगे कार्यवाही कर रही है । बाकी सिफारिशों पर सम्बन्धित हितों की टिप्पणियों के प्रकाश में सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

**आकाशवाणी श्रोता अनुसंधान निदेशालय**

2670. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के श्रोता अनुसंधान निदेशालय ने हाल ही में अपने सर्वेक्षण का एक प्रतिवेदन सरकार को भेजा है जिसमें प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो द्वारा भेजी गई 209 ऐसे समाचार पत्रों की प्रश्नावली है जो किसी भी समाचार एजेन्सी से लाभ नहीं उठाते ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन को अथवा प्रमुख सिफारिशों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट की प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है । **[ग्रंथालय में रख दी गयी । देखिये** संख्या एल० टी० 3955/70]

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा द्वारा तिरपालों की खरीद**

2671. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा द्वारा जयपुर केन्द्र के लिये खरीदे गये

तिरपालों की संख्या तथा मूल्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन तिरपालों की दरें तथा प्रकार क्या हैं जिनके लिये 1969-70 में निविदायें स्वीकृत की गयी थीं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है निविदाओं की शर्तों के अनुसार वस्तुओं की सप्लाई नहीं की गयी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) 1969-70 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा ने जयपुर केन्द्र के लिये तिरपालों की कोई खरीदारी नहीं की थी ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह का आयोजन करने के लिये (विशेष) फिल्म डिवीजन**

2672. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के आयोजन करने के कार्य की देख भाल करने के लिये (विशेष) फिल्म डिवीजन की स्थापना की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त विशेष फिल्म डिवीजन के क्या कार्य होंगे और उक्त स्थापित किये जाने के बाद उक्त डिवीजन द्वारा किये गये काम का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित कामों को करने के लिये आन्तरिक रूप से कार्य का पुनर्गठन तथा स्टाफ का पुनर्वितरण करके मंत्रालय में 15 जून, 1970 से एक छोटा सा फिल्म समारोह एकक स्थापित किया गया है :—

(1) भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह ।

(2) विदेशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों में भारत का भाग लेना ।

(3) सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान करारों के अन्तर्गत भारत तथा विदेशों में फिल्म कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन ।

(4) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार ।

**Public Call Offices opened in Haryana**

2673. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 699 on the 26th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the 50 public call offices opened, 31 were opened in Rohtak district of Haryana ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for this discriminating treatment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) According to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 699 on 26th February, 1970 out of 9 public call offices opened in Haryana State during 1968-69, 2 were opened in Rohtak District and out of 42 public call offices opened in Haryana State during the period 1-4-69 to 31-1-70, 31 were opened in Rohtak District.

(b) The reasons for opening larger number of public call offices in Rohtak District as compared to other districts of Haryana is that in March, 1969, Rohtak and Meerut Districts

were chosen for a special survey for provision of telecommunication facilities under pilot scheme on population basis.

(c) No discrimination has been shown in favour of Rohtak District as regards opening of public call offices as all the proposals have been sanctioned within the framework of the existing policy of the department on the subject.

**Use of Domestic Multipurpose Satellite**

2674. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to S. Q. No. 115 on the 30th July, 1970 and state :

(a) which of the two proposals for the expansion of T. V. broadcasts in the country have been accepted by the Ministry for implementation ;

(b) whether the proposal submitted by the Department of Atomic Energy which relies on the use of Domestic Multipurpose Satellite employing 3 T.V. and 3600 Telephone channels is being put through and if so, the time likely to be taken for its inauguration ; and

(c) the relative costs of the two proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The two proposals are under examination.

(c) The proposal of Department of Atomic Energy is likely to involve an investment of the order of Rs. 127.5 crores.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has estimated the total expenditure at about Rs. 112 crores.

**Film Studios in Public Sector**

2675. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up film studios in public sector ;

(b) if so, in which States such film studios are proposed to be set up and whether the Kerala Government has submitted any such proposal ; and

(c) Government's precise stand on this request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Central Government has at present no proposal to set up a film studio in public sector. However, from the replies received from the State Governments of Maharashtra, Orissa and Kerala, it is understood that they are considering schemes for setting up film studios in their States. The Government of Assam has already set up a film studio at Gauhati.

**Expert Committee to Enquire into the Working of Relief Camps for East Bengal Refugees**

2676. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an expert committee of enquiry to probe into the working of the relief camps for East Bengal refugees :

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the working of the relief camps is periodically looked into by concerned officers of the State Governments and the Central Government, no useful purpose would be served by appointing an Expert Committee for this purpose.

**Production of date-Palms in Rajasthan**

2677. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments have been carried out in growing date-palm for fruits in the deserts of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the detailed results achieved upto-date ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, experiments on growing date-palm for fruits have been carried out at Shri Ganganagar in Rajasthan.

(b) The date-palm varieties Khudrawi, Hillawi, Zaidi and Medjool have given good performance at the Government Fruit Research Station, Sriganganagar. The quality of the fruit produced is good. These varieties are recommended for cultivation in this area of Rajasthan.

(c) Does not arise.

**Request from Tamil Nadu for setting up Indian Council of Agricultural Research Project in Nilgiris**

2678. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu asked for Indian Council of Agricultural Research Project in Nilgiris ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No formal proposal as such has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, but speaking at the Agriculture Ministers' Conference recently, the Minister from Tamil Nadu suggested that I. C. A. R. should take up a Project for production and distribution of Rhizobium and Algae Cultures on a mass scale in the Nilgiris.

(b) The I. C. A. R. is examining the suggestion in order to take appropriate action.

**Requisitioning the Services of Army to Rehabilitate E. Pak. Refugees**

2679. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some M.Ps. belonging to various parties sent recently a joint letter to Prime Minister requesting her to requisition the services of the Army in the resettlement of refugees coming from East Pakistan ;

(b) whether it was also demanded that effort should be made to get the Pakistan Government control the situation leading to this large scale exodus ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A joint letter dated 17-7-1970 was sent by 22 Members of Parliament belonging to various parties to the Prime Minister. They had *inter alia* made the following two suggestions :

1. 'that the Army be requested to set up tent receiving camps and tent resettle-

ment camps at the sites chosen immediately, while building operations for more permanent facilities are commenced and completed.'

2. 'that a very active effort should be made by us, both by direct contact and through our common friends, to get the Pakistan Government to control the situation that leads to this exodus from East Pakistan over our border into West Bengal.'

The first suggestion has been noted by Government. However, since the State Governments etc. have not yet felt any specific difficulty in setting up camps, there is no need for the present, to requisition the services of the Army for this purpose. If and when necessity is felt, the engineering units of the Army will be utilised, as far as possible.

As regards the second suggestion, protest notes regarding increased exodus of minorities from East Pakistan have already been sent to the Government of Pakistan urging them to fulfil their obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement and para VIII of the Tashkent Declaration under which they had solemnly undertaken to take all necessary measures to ensure the security of life, property and honour to their minorities and to create conditions which would prevent the exodus of people, instead of denying the very existence of the exodus which is a patent fact and no amount of denial can hide it.

The Minister of External Affairs has also been in touch, through diplomatic channels, with the Minister in charge of law and order in the Government of Pakistan in regard to this matter. He has received certain assurances. It is hoped that the assurances would be implemented. When that happens, it is expected that this unfortunate migration would stop. Meanwhile, our efforts are continuing to ensure that the obligations accepted by the Pakistan Government in regard to the minorities, who are really their concern, are fulfilled.

**Plan by Dandakaranya Development Authority for an Irrigation Programme for East Pakistan Refugees**

2680. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plans have been prepared by Dandakaranya Development Authority to launch an ambitious irrigation programme in the area keeping the increased influx of refugees from East Pakistan in view ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Dandakaranya Development Authority are considering the question of participation in an irrigation scheme, sponsored by the Government of Orissa. The details have yet to be finalised.

**Setting up of Automatic Central Telephone Exchange at Asansol**

2681. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made by the trade, commerce, and industries of the coal belt area of Asansol for setting up automatic central coal-field telephone exchange, linking Asansol and its satellite exchange, time and again during the last several years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nothing has so far been done in this connection, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that representations have been made against the reported decision of the P and T Department regarding introducing subscriber-trunk dialling system as it would hit hard the common telephone users as also retard the growth of small and medium industries ; if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(d) the details of what exactly is going to be done to meet the demands referred to above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, it is true that representations have been made against the proposed scheme of charging of calls on introduction of interdialling between exchanges.

It is the intention of the Government to provide an efficient telephone dialling service in the coal belt around Asansol in the interest of efficient communication for the growth of trade and industry in the area. The charges for the calls will be regulated in accordance with tariff to be decided from time to time keeping in view the financial viability of the telephone service. The Government does not agree that the proposed scheme will hit hard the telephone users or will hinder growth of small and medium industries

(d) The coal belt of approx. 40 Km X 20 kms around Asansol is at present served by the following exchanges :

| Name | Type | Equipped Capacity |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Asansol | Main Automatic. | 2,400 lines |
| 2. Raniganj | Manual | 720 lines |
| 3. Barakar | Manual | 300 lines |
| 4. Bahula | Manual | 300 lines |
| 5. Neamatpur | Manual | 150 lines |
| 6. Jamuria | Cabinet Type Small automatic exchange. | 100 lines |
| 7. Rupnarainpur | ,, | 100 lines |
| 8. Andal | ,, | 100 lines |

As a first step the Government has decided to automatise all the exchanges in the above area. For this purpose equipment has already been ordered for most of the exchanges and it is hoped that it will be possible to commission them by 1972-73.

Next it is the intention of the Government to provide full inter-dialling facility from any of the above exchanges to any other. Each of the exchanges will, however, continue to have its own independent local area.

The calls between various exchanges will be determined by means of periodic metering on the subscribers' local call meter as in the case of subscriber dialling. The internal between the successive metering pulses will be determined by the distance between such exchanges according to tariff schedule applicable all over the country, to be decided and announced from time to time.

With the constant increase in the cost of labour and materials, it is not possible to extend the areas of telephone systems with unit fee local calls beyond certain limit. It is felt that a scheme of charging based on distance is economical and reasonable both from the point of view of the subscriber and the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

**Inspection of P and T Dispensary at Patna and Appointment of Doctor therefor**

2682. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 776 on the 26th February, 1970 and state :

(a) the action taken in carrying out inspectiom of P and T Dispensary at Patna ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director of Health Service Bihar, had written to Postmaster General, Bihar Circle that Government of Bihar was willing to allow the Civil Surgeon, Patna or Senior Medical Officers of Government of Bihar to supervise and to give technical advice for which honorarium of

Rs. 150 per month is required to be paid by the P and T Department ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Post Master General, Bihar Circle *vide* his No. UD-14-1/70 dated the 23rd February, 1970 has admitted that Dr. Ansari is not doing the services for which he is appointed in the P and T Dispensary, Patna and in his subsequent letter P. M. G. Bihar has already recommended for transfer of Dr. Ansari ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) An inspection was conducted by a Departmental Officer on 31st March, 1970. Another inspection is being conducted.

(b) Yes. This reference was, however, received on a proposal received from some other P. and T. Circle for asking the Civil Surgeons to visit the P. and T. dispensaries periodically and give them technical advice. The proposal was considered and as some State Governments did not agree to permit the Civil Surgeons to undertake this work, because they were already extremely busy, the proposal was dropped.

(c) and (d). Yes. Suitable action is being taken in the matter.

**Financial Aid from Sweden for Construction of Foodgrain Godowns**

2683. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sweden has offered financial aid to India for construction of godowns for storage of foodgrains ;

(b) if so, the total amount of aid offered ; and

(c) the total number of godowns proposed to be built with this aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Swedish aid authority and the International Development Association (the soft loan affiliate of the World Bank) have been examining the possibility of giving assistance to India for setting up silos and godowns having a storage capacity of 300,000 tonnes of foodgrains. The approximate amount of external assistance and the relative share of the two aid giving authorities and yet to be decided.

**Demand by Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation for Enquiring into Import of Defective Tractors from German Democratic Republic**

2684. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation has demanded a high level probe into the circumstances leading to the import of 3,000 defective tractors from the German Democratic Republic ;

(b) whether the Corporation has asked the Centre not to allocate or import these tractors ;

(c) whether the tractor testing unit situated in Madhya Pradesh has given an adverse comment about these tractors ;

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ; and

(e) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Punjab have reported that Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation had not demanded any high level probe in the matter. 1,998 RS-09 tractors at a total cost of Rs. 212 lakhs and not 3,000 tractors, have only been imported from G. D. R.

(b) In addition to the initial allotment of 500 tractors made in January, 1969, the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation requested the Government of India on 25-7-1969 to allot additional 500 RS-09 tractors as it had pending registration of 1,462 for this tractor. The Corporation reported that the tractor was most suitable for interculture and spraying operations etc. Later, on 14-10-1969, it withdrew the additional demand.

(c) The tractor had been tested at Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni (Madhya Pradesh) in 1965, and was recommended to be a suitable machine. Copies of the Test Report have already been supplied to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, a copy of the Summary and comments of the Test Report is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3956/70].

(d) Government suspended the import of RS-09 tractors after reports of complaints had been received from the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation in December, 1969. A Committee of Technical Experts was simultaneously appointed to make an on the spot study of the performance of these tractors in various States. The recommendations made by the Committee have generally been accepted by the G. D. R. Suppliers and are being implemented by them. The G. D. R. Suppliers have, also supplied five modified RS-09 tractors and these are currently being tested at various places in the country. One more modified tractor is being flown from G. D. R. for test.

(e) Rs. 212.00 lakhs.

**Shortfall in the Production of Cotton, Jute and Oilseeds**

2686. SHRI SHARDANAND :
SHRI J. B. SINGH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of production in key raw materials such as cotton, jute and oil seeds ; if so, how much ;

(b) the shortage of these items in the last three year ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this has led to price rise ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take so that the shortage is removed in the next years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the case of cotton the shortages during the last three years have been of the following order :

| Year | Net Shortage (in Lakh Bales) |
|---|---|
| 1967-68 | 5.46 |
| 1968-69 | 2.40 |
| 1969-70 | 6.87 |

In the case of Jute, there has been no shortage except during the year 1968-69, when 6.10 lakh bales were imported to make up the shortage.

In the case of Oilseeds, following quantities of Soyabean and Sunflower oils have been imported during the last three years :

| | Soyabean Oil | (Tonnes) Sun Flower Oil |
|---|---|---|
| 1967-68 | 1,12,163 | |
| 1968-69 | 73,372 | |
| 1969-70 | 82,477 | 5,000 |

(c) The shortage in production has been one of the contributory factors in the price rise.

(d) Steps are being taken to boost up the production by adoption of intensive cultivation measures on the lines of Package Programme in the potential areas both in the Central and State Sectors of the Plan. Research Scientists have been working on coordinated Projects to evolve varieties which, among other things will give much higher yields.

**दिल्ली के 'पेट्रियट' और बम्बई के 'ब्लिट्ज', 'दावत' और 'आर्गनाइजर' द्वारा अखबारी कागज की खपत**

2687. **श्री शारदा नन्द :**
**श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
**श्री सूरज भान :**

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दैनिक 'पैट्रियट' द्वारा अखबारी कागज की खपत 698.93 टन है परन्तु सरकार ने इसे 1172.62 टन अखबारी कागज दिया और साप्ताहिक "ब्लिट्ज" की खपत 163.27 टन है और इसे 175.60 टन अखबारी कागज दिया गया तथा जमायतइ-इसलामिया के "दावत" को 153.82 टन कागज दिया गया जबकि इसकी खपत केवल 98.2 टन कागज की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि साप्ताहिक "आर्गनाइजर" जिसकी अखबारी कागज की खपत 140.26 टन है उसे केवल 41.40 टन अखबारी कागज दिया गया और "करेन्ट" जिसकी खपत 117.39 टन है उसे 110.65 टन अखबारी कागज दिया गया ;

(ग) "आर्गनाइजर" को उसकी वास्तविक खपत के एक तिहाई से भी कम अखबारी कागज के आवंटन के क्या कारण हैं और "पैट्रियट" को उसकी वास्तविक खपत से 437.69 टन अखबारी कागज अधिक देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं, उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में भावी नीति क्या है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। ये आंकड़े 1967-68 के लाइसेंस वर्ष से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। ब्लिट्ज के बारे में उल्लिखित आंकड़े इसके केवल हिन्दी संस्करण के बारे में ही हैं। वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये अखबारी कागज का आवंटन 6 अप्रैल, 1967 को सरकार द्वारा घोषित नीति के अनुसार किया गया था। अखबारी कागज की वह मात्रा जो सम्बन्धित समाचार-पत्रों अर्थात् पेट्रियाट, ब्लिट्ज (हिन्दी) और दावत द्वारा प्रयुक्त नहीं की जा सकी, अगले साल के उनके बुनियादी कोटे में घटा दी गई। इस प्रकार 1967-68 के लिये इन समाचार-पत्रों को अखबारी कागज का आवंटन उनके द्वारा प्रयुक्त वास्तविक मात्रा था।

(ग) समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को अखबारी कागज का आवंटन हर साल बनाई जाने वाली नीति के उपबन्धों के अनुसार देशी तथा आयातित अखबारी कागज की अनुमानित उपलब्धि तथा छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार पत्रों का विकास करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये किया जाता है।

किसी समाचारपत्र/पत्रिका का अखबारी कागज का कोटा, नीति के अनुसार अनुज्ञात उसकी औसत परिचालन संख्या,

औसत पृष्ठ संख्या तथा पृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। यदि किसी समाचारपत्र की खपत उसके कोटे से अधिक हो, जैसा कि 'आर्गेनाइजर' के मामले में है, तो अतिरिक्त आवंटन करना अनुज्ञेय नहीं है। समाचारपत्र को दिये गये अखबारी कागज की अप्रयुक्त मात्रा अगले वर्ष के उनके कोटे में से कम कर दी जाती है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि पत्रिकाएं छपाई तथा लिखाई का कागज प्राप्त करके अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में स्वतंत्र हैं।

(घ) 1970-71 की अखबारी कागज आवंटन सम्बन्धी नीति में विशिष्ट रूप से यह व्यवस्था है कि किसी समाचारपत्र का कोटा 1969-70 के दौरान उसकी स्थिति या उस वर्ष की नीति की शर्तों के अनुसार उसके बुनियादी कोटे, इनमें जो भी कम हों, के अनुरूप होगा। इसमें पत्र की दी गई वे वृद्धियां भी शामिल हैं जो उसे अपनी सुविधानुसार अपनी परिचालन संख्या या पृष्ठ संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये दी गई।

**Memorandum on Minor Irrigation Scheme of Orissa**

2688. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted a memorandum for minor irrigation programmes to be taken up in Orissa ;

(b) whether the memorandum stresses the need for the development of minor irrigation in the predominantly inaccessible and backward tribal area of Orissa ;

(c) if so, the main features of the memorandum, the financial outlay and the districts involved ; and

(d) whether Government have agreed to the programme and to meet the financial outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Deputy Minister for Planning and Coordination had handed over a note to the former Union Minister for Food and Agriculture stressing the need for accelerated development of minor irrigation in the backward areas of the State which have predominence of population of tribal and other backward classes, coupled with inaccessibility.

(c) The proposal visualises undertaking of additional surface water minor irrigation projects (storage and diversion schemes) in the districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, agency area in Paralakhemendi Sub-Division of Ganjam and Phulbani (excluding Boudh Sub-Division) and certain parts of Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts with an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores. Additional allocation of Rs. 5 crores during the current year outside the State Plan has been pressed.

(d) Under the system of financing in vogue, the Central assistance is given to the State in the form of block loans and grants and any Central assistance outside the State Plan is not possible. The State Government has, therefore, been advised to provide the required outlay within the State Plan itself.

**Seminar on Multiple Cropping**

2689. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on 'Multiple Cropping' was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations/suggestions made at the seminar ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. A Seminar on Multiple Cropping was held in New Delhi on 29th and 30th May, 1970.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations made at the Seminar are as follows :

(1) The Seminar approved the Pilot Project on multiple cropping as major gains for increase in agricultural production would mainly come from intensive cropping ;

(2) The Seminar recommended that the Pilot Project on multiple cropping should be taken as a centrally sponsored scheme;

(3) It also recommended that in order to make this Pilot Project a success, the administrative machinery should be sufficiently strengthened, there should be flexibility in staffing pattern, and adequate administrative and financial delegation of powers at the field level ;

(4) It recommended that strong training and information support should be provided for this Pilot Project ;

(5) It was emphasised that suitable profitable cropping patterns suited to local situations should be worked out.

(c) The Scheme has been revised in the light of the recommendations made at the Seminar. It has since been approved in principle by the Planning Commission and is being processed further.

**Reduction in Excise Duty for Free Sugar**

2690. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sugar Industry is facing crisis of glut as the carry-over stock at the end of the present sugar year is estimated at 19 lakh tonnes and that it is feared that Rs. 190 crores would remain blocked up as a result thereof ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Sugar Mills Association has urged Government to reduce the excise for free sugar also to 25 per cent from 37.5 per cent at present to meet the crisis ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Sugar being a seasonal industry, accumulation of stocks with it during the season and carry-over stocks at the end of the season, is a normal feature of its operation. Due to the very high production of 43 lakh tonnes this year, and a high carry-over of 13 lakh tonnes from the last year's production, the industry is likely to have, at the close of the current sugar year 1969-70 (from 1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970), stocks of about 19 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government do not propose to reduce the excise duty on free sale sugar.

**Annapoorna Restaurant, New Delhi**

2691. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Annapoorna Restaurant run by A. I. W. C. at Janpath, New Delhi has been handed over to a Committee for Change of Food Habits ;

(b) if so, when this Committee was constituted ;

(c) the names of the members of the Committee ;

(d) whether the accounts of this Committee have been audited by public auditor ; and

(e) if so, its profit and loss account for the year 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) After the Annapoorna Restaurant was closed down, the Committee for Change of Food Habits has been running a Restaurant in the premises.

(b) In 1966.

(c) Names of the present members of the Committee are given in the Statement attached.

(d) and (e). This is a private registered Society and Government are not directly associated with it. The Committee has, however, reported that the accounts are audited by the Chartered Accountants M/s Sen Gupta Sharma Khanna and Company.

*Statement*

*Members of the Executive Committee*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Manmohini Sahgal | Chairman |
| 1. Mrs. Lakshmi Raghuramaiah<br>2. Mrs. Sheila Khanna<br>Resigned | Vice Chairman |
| | Hony. Genl. Secretary |
| Mrs. Nirmal Nath | Joint Secretary and Acting General Secretary |
| 1. Mrs. Triska Anderson | Member (Left for Rome) |
| 2. Mrs. Savitri Khanna | Member |
| 3. Mrs. Prakash Kumar | Elected as Treasurer on 13-3-1970 |
| 4. Mrs. Sarla Chaman Lal .. | Member |

**Conversion of Telephone Exchange at Keonjhargarh into Carrier System**

2692. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convert Telephone Exchange into Carrier system at Keonjhargarh District Headquarter in Orissa State ; and

(b) if so, when it was proposed and the reasons for delay in implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Kheonjhargarh is already a carrier station having on stackable carrier system with 2 channels working to Cuttack.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Telephone connection to Educational Institution on priority basis**

2693. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration some proposal to give Telephone connections to the educational institutions on priority basis ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and whether a final decision has since been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Recognised schools and colleges are already accorded special consideration by making them eligible for registration

under 'special' category upto 50% of the telephone connections provided under this category can be given out of turn on the advice of Telephone Advisory Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

**Japanese Aid for Intensive Agriculture Programme**

2694. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered assistance for intensive agriculture programme in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason of Government thereon ;

(c) whether the State Governments were referred to on these programme proposals ; and

(d) if so, reaction of the State Governments thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. No such general offer of assistance for intensive agriculture programme has been received from the Government of Japan. There are, however, four Agricultural Extension Centres in Arrah (Bihar), Vyara (Gujarat), Khopoli (Maharashtra) and Mandya (Mysore), which have been established with Japanese assistance with the object of conducting trials on agricultural techniques, demonstration through improved machinery and implements and extending their results in the neighbouring blocks.

Government of Japan is also assisting in an Area Development Programme organised along with farm mechanisation on a more extensive scale in the Colaba District around Khopoli Agricultural Extension Centre which is one of the four mentioned above. Government of Japan has also agreed to extend technical assistance for implementing a project for agricultural and community development in the Paralkote zone of Dandakarnaya.

The State Governments concerned are finding these projects to be useful as a pilot and demonstration programme.

**कार्मिक संघ के कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण शिविर**

2695. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कार्मिक संघ के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण शिविर के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कार्मिक संघ के नेताओं के लिये कोई पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया है ताकि कार्मिक संघ के कर्मचारियों, श्रमिकों और प्रबन्धकों में मेल-जोल मिलाप तथा अनुकूल वातावरण बना रहे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने श्रमिकों में राष्ट्रीयता तथा समाजवाद की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) श्रमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति 1958 में स्थापित केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, द्वारा की जा रही है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ट्रेड यूनियनों द्वारा भेजे गये श्रमिकों को श्रमिक-शिक्षकों के रूप में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, जो बाद में श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिये इकाई स्तर की कक्षाएं लगाते हैं ।

(ख) बोर्ड द्वारा ट्रेड यूनियनों के अधिकारियों के लिये विशेष कार्यक्रमों का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है तथा आवश्यकता पर आधारित पाठ्यक्रम का भी विकास किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की स्थाई समिति की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप

औद्योगिक श्रमिकों में राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना बढ़ाने के साधनों पर विचार करने के लिये ट्रेड यूनियनों के नेताओं की एक समिति नियुक्त की गई। इस समिति द्वारा बनाये गये कार्यक्रम को सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के पास उचित कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में, मामले का अध्ययन पुस्तिकाओं, इश्तहारों आदि द्वारा प्रचार, विचार गोष्ठियों, वाद-विवाद तथा श्रमिक शिक्षा द्वारा विशेष कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। इसी उद्देश्य के लिये परिषद् के नियोजक कर्मचारी सदस्यों की एक संयुक्त समिति भी नियुक्त की गई है। केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों में ट्रेड यूनियन तथा समाजवाद के विषय भी शामिल हैं।

**सरकारी उद्योगों में अधिकारियों के कार्मिक संघों को मान्यता देना**

2696. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्योगों के कितने संस्थानों ने अधिकारियों के कार्मिक संघों को मान्यता दे दी है ;

(ख) ऐसे संस्थान कितने हैं जिनमें कार्मिक संघों के पदाधिकारी बाहर के लोग हैं ;

(ग) कितने सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्योगों ने अधिकारियों के कार्मिक संघों को मान्यता नहीं दी है ;

(घ) कितने सरकारी उद्योगों ने अधिकारियों के कार्मिक संघ को मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय की नीति क्या है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) से (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अधिकारियों के कार्मिक संघों के सम्बन्ध में सांख्यिकी श्रम मंत्रालय में एकत्रित नहीं की जाती है।

(घ) कोई नहीं।

(ङ) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अधिकारियों के संघों के निर्माण के विषय में मोटी आदर्श रेखाएं बनाने के सामान्य प्रश्न पर सरकारी उपक्रमों के ब्यूरो में विचार किया जा रहा है।

**पंजाब सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन पुनर्वास विभाग की भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति**

2697. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में पुनर्वास विभाग तथा पंजाब सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन उस भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसे पंजाब सरकार पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को सौंपना नहीं चाहती और कई स्थानों पर पंजाब सरकार ने यह सम्पत्ति नीलाम भी कर दी है ;

(ख) पंजाब में उस समिति का ब्योरा क्या है जिसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने निदेश जारी कर दिये हैं किन्तु जिन्हें पंजाब सरकार ने मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे मामलों को किसी आयोग अथवा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा निपटाने का है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) ऐसी कोई सम्पत्ति या

भूमि नहीं है जिसे पंजाब सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पुनर्वास विभाग को सौंपने से इंकार किया हो ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Telephone Exchange at Okhla, New Delhi**

2698. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Telephone Exchange has been opened at Okhla with effect from the 25th July, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the capacity of this telephone exchange and the number of telephone connections transferred to this new exchange from the Jor Bagh Exchange ;

(c) the number of new telephone connections expected to be provided from the Jor Bagh Exchange consequent to the transfer of certain telephone connections to the new exchange ; and

(d) the number of persons in exempted Categories i.e., medical practitioners and Schools in the waiting list for telephone connections from the Jor Bagh Exchange and whether all of these candidates will be provided telephone connections this time and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which they will be provided necessary telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Equipped Capacity — 2500 lines
Connectable Capacity — 2350 lines
Telephone transferred from Jor Bagh Exchange — 1649

(c) 1600

(d) 444 Medical Practitioners and 57 Schools are in the waiting list of 'Special' category (earlier called 'exempted' category) in Jorbagh exchange. 62 medical practitioners and 4 schools have recently been sanctioned telephones. The remaining applicants will also be provided with connections progressively as and when further connections from Jor Bagh exchange are released. It is, however, not possible to give any definite date for clearing the waiting list as limited quota is reserved for 'Special' category and further provision of connections is dependent upon availability of equipment and Stores, which are generally in short supply.

**Problems of Telephone Department**

2699. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the problems faced by the Telephone Department in general and in the capital in particular ; and

(b) the average period of waiting for a telephone connection for a new subscriber in Delhi and how many cases are pending for new telephones in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) It is presumed that the question relates to the problems faced by P&T in respect of development of telephone services. These are—

(i) *Limited allocation of financial resources in successive plans.*

The financial resources that it has been possible to allocate have not been adequate for expansion of telephone services to meet the telephone demands as they arise. This has largely been due to overall limited investible funds with a number of important sectors of economy competing for them.

(ii) *Inadequate indigenous manufacturing capacity in respect of certain types of equipment, cables, etc.*

There have been shortages in supply of telephone exchange equipment, telephone cables, and transmission equipment, partly due to inadequate manufacturing capacity and partly due to inadequate production for various reasons like shortage of raw materials, labour trouble, etc. Action is being taken to step up production from present units and also to expand the capacity by setting up new units.

(iii) *Foreign exchange limitations.*

Foreign exchange is required by production units for certain essential raw materials like copper, lead, certain electronic components, etc. as well as by P&T for import of certain finished goods not yet produced or produced in inadequate quantities in the country. This problem has, for the time being, been solved by World Bank/IDA loan/credit and a Canadian Credit.

(iv) *Delays in acquisition of sites for telephone exchanges.*

Land is required for construction of telephone exchange buildings in centres of various towns and cities. The acquisition proceedings usually take considerable time to finalise.

All the above difficulties have been affecting the development of telephones all over the country. Development of telephone facilities in the Capital, Delhi, suffers from the same drawbacks, as the available resources have to be distributed equitably between towns.

Telephone development in the northern areas of Delhi has been particularly delayed because of non-availability of a suitable site in Chandni Chowk area. Till a site becomes available attempts are being made to serve the area from exchanges located away from the load centres like Delhi Gate, Karolbagh, etc.

(b) The average waiting period for installation of a new telephone connection in Delhi is about six years. The period is longer in respect of Northern Delhi. The total number of cases pending for new connections is about 63,000.

**Unemployed Refugees from East Pakistan**

2700. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed refugees from East Pakistan upto the 3rd June, 1970 ;

(b) the reasons for the same ; and

(c) how much period is needed to provide them with employment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The number of new migrants from East Pakistan on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in the country on the 30th June, 1970, was 10,423.

(b) The main reasons for unemployment are :

(i) lack of adequate employment opportunities and general recession in the country ;

(ii) lack of marketable skills on the part of new migrants ; and

(iii) lack of mobility on the part of the new migrants.

(c) while all possible efforts are being made for placing the new migrants in employment, it is not possible to indicate with any degree of accuracy as to how much period is needed to provide all the new migrants with employment.

**आकाशवाणी से सामयिक विषयों पर वार्ताओं के लिए वक्ताओं के चयन का आधार**

2701. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा सामयिक विषयों पर वार्ताओं के लिये वक्ताओं का चयन किस आधार पर किया जाता है और क्या उनकी वार्ताओं का प्रसारण करने से पूर्व उनके पाठ का अध्ययन किया जाता है और आपत्तिजनक अंशों अथवा वाक्यों को निकाल दिया जाता है अथवा उनमें परिवर्तन कर दिया जाता है और क्या वक्ता द्वारा दो देशों के आपसी विवाद के

बारे में व्यक्त किये गये मत को उसका निजी मत समझा जाता है अथवा यह माना जाता है कि सरकार उस मत से अधिकांशत: सहमत है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना, रांची और भागलपुर केन्द्रों से 1 जुलाई, 1970 को प्रसारित किये गये श्री सुहेल अजम्बादी के भाषण की ओर भी दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके भाषण पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) वक्ताओं का चयन इस आधार पर किया जाता है :—(1) प्रसारित किये जाने वाले विषय का स्वरूप ; (2) उनका विषय का ज्ञान ; (3) व्यक्ति का अपने विशेष क्षेत्र में स्थान ; (4) प्रसारण माध्यम की विशेष आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से व्यक्ति की उपयुक्तता ; तथा (5) आकाशवाणी को कार्यक्रम आवश्यकताएं । प्रस्तावित प्रसारण के पाठ को प्रसारण करने से पहले जांच की जाती है और आकाशवाणी संहिता का उल्लंघन करने वाले अंश वक्ता के ध्यान में लाए जाते हैं। सामान्यता वे पाठ में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने के लिये सहमत हो जाते हैं अन्यथा वार्ता प्रसारित नहीं की जाती । अधिकारियों द्वारा सरकारी रूप से या सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं द्वारा जो वार्ताएं प्रसारित की जाती हैं, उनको छोड़कर अन्य वार्ताओं में जो विचार व्यक्त होते हैं, वे वक्ताओं के अपने होते हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां । प्रसारण में व्यक्त मत श्री अजम्बादी का था ।

**राजस्थान में चारे की कमी के कारण पशुओं की मृत्यु**

2702. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूखे के कारण राजस्थान में चारे की बहुत कमी है और वहां आधे से अधिक गाय, बैल, और भैंस मर गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी विपदा की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने और राजस्थान को पशुधन की दृष्टि से यथा-पूर्व समृद्ध बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । राज्य सरकार से ब्योरे मांगे गये हैं और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

**Increase in Milk Production in Areas around Delhi**

2703. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government are taking to further improved the milk production of the areas around Delhi so as to reduce the import of milk from Gujarat and Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Four Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been sanctioned in the Central Sector for increasing milk production in the adjoining districts of Meerut, Gurgaon, Karnal and also Bikaner (Rajasthan) which constitute the milk shed of Delhi Milk Scheme. A provision of Rs. 220.37 lakhs has been made in the 4th Five Year Plan for Grant of loans for purchase of milch animals, provision of breeding facilities, vety. services, feed and fodder and other rural Dairy Extension Services. The average collection of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme from these four districts was 49,269 quintals per month, during the months December, 1969 to May, 1970.

Another Cattle Development and Dairy Extension Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 47.10 lakhs has been formulated in the Central Sector for undertaking Dairy Development activities in selected areas of Rohtak areas. This Scheme also provides for grant of loans to milk producers, breeding through artificial insemination technique, supply of balanced feed at reasonable prices and organisation of Cooperative for collection of milk.

**साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर वृत्त चित्र**

2704. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार कब से साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर वृत्त चित्र बना रही है और उन्हें टेलीविजन पर दिखा रही है ;

(ख) क्या जले हुए घरों, घायल व्यक्तियों आदि तथा भिवंडी और जलगांव में किये गये सहायता कार्य को दिखाने वाले वृत्त चित्र बनाये गये और टेलीविजन पर दिखाये गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या गुजरात और चाईबासा में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर भी वृत्त चित्र बनाये और दिखाए गए ; यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन चित्रों को देखने वालों पर पड़े प्रभाव का कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ङ) क्या आकाशवाणी अथवा फिल्म डिवीजन ने नक्सलवादियों तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल और अन्य राज्यों में किये गये अनेकों अत्याचारों, हत्याओं, लूट आदि को दिखाने वाले वृत्त चित्र बनाये और टेलीविजन पर दिखाये गये ; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) फिल्म प्रभाग ने विशेष रूप से साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर अभी तक कोई फिल्म नहीं बनाई है। रिपोर्टों तथा इन्टरव्यू पर आधारित एक टेलीविजन डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म जिसमें मुख्य रूप से भिवंडी के साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कवर किये गये हैं, 20-6-70 को टेलीविजन पर दिखाई गई थी और इसको 5 जुलाई, 1970 को फिर दिखाया गया था।

(ख) भिवंन्डी तथा जलगांव के हाल ही के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को समाचार चित्रों के लिये कवर किया गया था और उन्हें 15 मई, 1970 को जारी किये गये साप्ताहिक भारतीय समाचार चित्र संख्या 1127 में तथा 22 मई, 1970 को जारी किये गये चित्र संख्या 1128 में दिखाया गया था।

(ग) गुजरात में हुए दंगों को भी कवर किया गया है और उन्हें 3 अक्टूबर, 1969 को जारी किये गए भारतीय समाचार चित्र संख्या 1095 में दिखाया गया।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) फिल्म प्रभाग ने पश्चिम बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों में नक्सलवादियों तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा किये गये अत्याचारों, हत्याओं, लूट इत्यादि को दिखाने वाली कोई डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म नहीं बनाई है। टेलीविजन पर भी इनको नहीं दिखाया गया। तथापि, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों के बारे में निम्नलिखित विषय कवर किये गए तथा वे भारतीय समाचार चित्रों में दिखाये गये :-

| | भारतीय समाचार चित्र | रिलीज की तारीख |
|---|---|---|
| (1) संक्षिप्त समाचार (संयुक्त दल सरकार को बर्खास्तगी पर कलकत्ता के दंगे) | 1003 | 29-12-67 |
| (2) वायलैन्स रोक्स बम्बई | 1062 | 14-2-69 |
| (3) तेलंगाना आन्दोलन | 1082 | 20-6-69 |

**Allotment of Land to be Developed by Centre for Rehabilitation of East Pak Refugees**

2705. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to make available 75 per cent of the land to be developed by the Centre in the various States for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the States and the total number of displaced persons rehabilitated in various States in the months of June and July, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The Government of India have decided that, in the case of any new lands that may be released free of cost by any State Government for the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan, 25 per cent thereof will, after its reclamation at the cost of the Central Government, be returned to the State Government concerned for allotment to their own landless local people.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have agreed to release some land in the Chambal Ravines, the details of which have been asked for. The reaction of other States is still awaited.

**Implementation of Textile Wage Board Recommendations by Textile Mills in Kanpur**

2706. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board have not been implemented in some of the Textile mills in Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get implementation of these recommendations ; and

(c) whether there is a serious discontent amongst the textile workers at Kunpur ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The position is being ascertained from the State Government as the recommendations are being implemented through them.

**Implementation of Recommendations of Leather Wage Board in Kanpur Leather Units**

2707. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 248 on the 5th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Leather Wage Board have not been implemented in some of the leather units in Kanpur ;

(b) if so, which are those units ; and

(c) the steps taken to get them implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

**Employees Provident Fund Dues of M/s. Marshall Sons and Company (India) Limited Calcutta**

2708. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs

Marshall Sons and Co., (India) Ltd. having their Registered Office at 33/1, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta have not paid the Employees' Provident Fund deductions and contributions to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner ;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears ;

(c) whether Government would take immediate steps to make the company pay the illegally withheld arrears ; and

(d) whether any action has so far been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

At the end of June, 1970, M/s. Marshall Sons and Company (India) Ltd. were required to pay the Employees' Provident fund Organisation a sum of about Rs. 41 lakhs (Comprising past accumulations of Rs. 36 lakhs and current contributions of Rs. 5 lakhs). Out of Rs. 41 lakhs the Company transferred securities worth about Rs. 25 lakhs to the Organisation which are under the process of acceptance. In addition, National Plan Savings Certificates worth about Rs. 9 lakhs have been given to the G. P. O. Calcutta for being transferred to the Organisation. Further, a sum of Rs. 2.7 lakhs on account of provident fund contributions has also been paid by the Company.

Certificate cases for defaults upto November, 1969 have been filed in the Court and draft requisitions for the period from December, 1969 to May, 1970 have been sent to the State Government for sanction which is awaited. The sanction of the State Government of West Bengal for prosecution of the Employer for defaults upto April, 1970 is awaited. A show cause notice for action under section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code has also been served on the Company.

**Open Plots Owned by Department of Rehabilitation in Rehabilitation Colonies of Delhi**

2709. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of open plots in the Rehabilitation colonies of Delhi which are still owned by the Ministry of Rehabilitation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration has proposed that such plots be transferred to Delhi Administration or Delhi Development Authority or Delhi Municipal Corporation so that they could be utilised for community purposes ; and

(c) if so, what is the response of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chief Executive Councillor, Shri V. K. Malhotra, had discussed this question with the Department of Rehabilitation on 4-8-1970 and had promised to give a detailed note on the subject. Matter will be considered by the Department of Rehabilitation on receipt of the detailed proposals.

**Taking over of Rehabilitation Colonies in Kalkaji Area of New Delhi by Municipal Corporation**

2710. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain Rehabilitation colonies in the Kalkaji area of New Delhi which have not been taken over by the Municipal Corporation so far ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is because Government have not provided all the services in these colonies nor have they given the requisite money to Municipal Corporation to provide these services such as roads, drains and parks ; and

(c) if so, the exact position of such colonies and how long it will take to transfer them to Delhi Municipal Corporation so that the services and other civic amenities may be provided to them at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The municipal services in a portion of the old Kalkaji colony, known as Kalkaji Extension and L, M and N Blocks, have not so far been taken over by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi because the existing services have not been found by them upto the required standard and no funds have been placed at the disposal of the Corporation for removing these deficiencies. The matter has already been taken up with the Central Public Works Department and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Corporation have sent estimates for expenditure on improving the deficiencies etc. These are under scrutiny by the Central Public Works Department. Final decision will be taken as early as possible.

**Filling of Posts of Research Officers in Directorate General of Employment and Training through U. P. S. C.**

2711. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Posts of Research Officers advertised by the U. P. S. C. in their advertisement No. 8 (Item No. 5)of 21st February, 1970 for filling the vacancies in the Directorate General of Employment and Training, together with the number of posts for reserved and non-reserved categories ;

(b) the number of posts filled against the above advertisement, separately in the said two categories ;

(c) whether the number of posts actually filled differed from those avdvertised ;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that no corrigendum to the advertisement was issued before making a departure therefrom ;

(e) whether the non-issuance of the corrigendum has materially and prejudicially affected the candidates of one of the categories ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to redress the injustice done to the affected candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Two posts of Research Officer—one reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates and one unreserved—were advertised by the Commission on the basis of a requisition sent to them on 27.1.1970.

On 20.5.1970, a second requisition was sent to the Union Public Service Commission for 3 more posts of Research Officer, of which one was reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates, one for Scheduled Tribes candidates and the other was unreserved. Thus the number of posts to be filled was five.

The Union Public Service Commission recommended four candidates—3 Scheduled Castes candidates and one general candidate—against 5 posts. Offers of appointment have been issued to all.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. As the response from general and Scheduled Castes candidates to the advertisement was already very satisfactory, the Union Public Service Commission did not consider it necessary to issue a corrigendum to the advertisement. They, however, decided to advertise separately the post reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

**Safety Measures regarding Cash Collected from D. M. S. Booths**

2712. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that staff members

of the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) make cash collection from each depot on bicycle or on foot ;

(b) what is the average sale and collection at each of the Depots and the total sales and collections throughout the city every day ;

(c) what safety measures are provided to these staff members for bringing cash from Depots to the Central Dairy ;

(d) whether any cases of misappropriation have been reported in the last 3 years ;

(e) whether it is a fact that huge advances are made to the favourites of the Chairman, DMS and that they have been allowed to make repayment in instalments of Rs. 20 with the result that in some cases the advances will not be recovered even by the time of their retirement ; and

(f) if so, whether Government will look into this complaint ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Cash from milk depots of DMS is ordinarily collected by Cash Clerks travelling from depot to depot in milk vans at the time of collection of empty bottles after completion of sales. In cases where a Milk van is not available in time due to break-down, shortage etc. cash may be collected by other means as convenient to the Cash Clerks on bicycle, by bus or on foot. These Cash Clerks are paid an additional rupees 15/- per month for cash duty and rupees 4/- per month as cycle allowance.

(b) The average daily sale and collection per depot is about Rs. 268. The average total daily sale and collection of all depots is about Rs. 2,54,550.

(c) Cash Clerks are transported in milk vans from depot to depot and to the Central Dairy/ Zonal office where they are required to deposit the sales proceeds. Occasionally they may have to travel by bus or by bicycle etc. in cases of late supply/break downs/shortage of vans. No security measures are taken by the Scheme in such cases. The cash collections by the Cash Clerks are however covered by transit Insurance Policy with the LIC.

(d) 12 cases of wilful withholding of cash/ misappropriation came to notice during the last 3 year.

(e) and (f). No Sir. During the period 3-5-64 to 12-5-64 and 13-5-64 to 25-5-64, toned milk was supplied in lieu of Buffalo milk for which advance payment had been received under the system of payment then in vogue and the difference had to be refunded to the card holders. Advances for arranging payments against refund claims to the card holders. were made to the Cash Clerks accordingly. The Cash Clerks were required to submit receipted copies of the refund vouchers in support of their having disbursed the refunds. 43 Cash Clerks could not submit receipted copies of vouchers for some amounts. Recoveries are being made from them in monthly instalments of Rs. 20/- excepting a few whose cases are being specially reviewed.

**Social Security for Unorganised Labour**

2713. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the measures of social security created by the Ministry for unorganised labour, particularly for labour in the building trade in the city of Bombay ;

(b) since Labour in the building trade is disengaged during the monsoons, why Government do not offer it employment in special projects of its own on minimum wages and whether they would carry out a sample survey in Bombay in this regard ;

(c) since Employment Exchanges are now restricted to applicants from their own areas, how Government will remove the discrimination against rural areas, which cannot avail of employment opportunities of an All India character, at all levels in Delhi and in nationalised enterprises ;

(d) whether the local exchanges would be empowered to take registrations for other All India Centres, which should intimate them of vacancies as they arise ; and

(e) whether the Employment Exchanges would be instructed to register such labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 applies at present to perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It does not make any distinction between different types of workers covered thereunder but it does not specially apply to the labour employed in the building trade as such unless it is employed in a factory as aforesaid. The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 has been so far extended to 124 industries and it covers all workers in these industries whose pay does not exceed Rs. 1000/- per month, subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed qualifying condition. This Act has not yet been extended to the building industry. However, employment injury compensation is payable to the workers employed on construction works under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Work-seekers are registered at Employment Exchanges in whose jurisdiction they reside. The jurisdiction of an Exchange covers an entire district including its rural areas and work seekers residing in rural areas are eligible for being registered with that Exchange. In order to make employment service facilities accessible to work-seekers residing at a distance, the Employment Exchange provides for postal registration of applicants. In addition, the Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux which are functioning in selected Community Development Blocks provide Employment Exchange facilities to rural applicants. According to the present procedure all Central Government vacancies of a scientific and technical nature carrying a basic salary of Rs. 210/- and more per month and vacancies which the employer may desire to be circulated to Employment Exchanges outside the State or Union Territory in which the establishment is situated, are notified to the Central Employment Exchange at Delhi which in turn circulates them to Employment Exchanges all over the country. Thus an applicant registered at any Exchange gets opportunity of being considered for all such vacancies.

(e) In view of the present procedure outlined in reply to parts (c) and (d), there does not appear to be any need for issuing any further instructions to Employment Exchanges on this subject.

**Crisis in Pepper Prices**

2714. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the prices and production of pepper during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government concede the recommendation of the Spices Development Council that the Export Duty may be abolished in view of the fall both in prices and production ;

(c) the measures, particularly subsidies, taken to eliminate loss from pests and the coordination between research and extension services and to what extent the hybrid variety, Panniyur 1, has been popularised ; and

(d) in view of the growing competition from Indonesia, our main competitor, the steps taken to ensure stability of reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the whole sale prices of important varieties of black pepper in three principal markets during the year 1967 to 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3957/70].

Yearwise production figures in thousand

tonnes during the last three years are as under :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 23.0 |
| 1967-68 | 22.0 |
| 1968-69 | 21.4 |

(b) The question of reduction/abolition of export duty on pepper has been considered a number of times but it has not been agreed to.

(c) Besides the normal plant protection measures taken by the State Government for control of pests in this crop, the Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with a view to popularising the control of wilt disease. Under this Scheme the Government of India will give a grant to the State Government of Kerala of Rs. one lakh per annum to cover the cost of plant protection inputs at the rate of Rs. 250 per hectare in 400 demonstration plots. Coordination between research and extension services is ensured by representation of the research officers of the Plantation Crops Research Institute and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the Spices Development Council.

In order to rapidly multiply plant material of the hybrid variety, Panniyur I, a Central Nursery with 100% financial assistance from the Government of India has been established at Nariamangalam in Kerala State and an area of 3.5 hectares has been planted with the hybrid vines so far. During 1968-69 a total of 32070 rooted cuttings were distributed. During the current year about 50,000 rooted cuttings have been distributed. Cuttings were supplied to the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam and Goa. Besides, demonstration plots have been laid out in cultivators fields in Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu for popularising this variety under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for this purpose.

(d) A meeting was held in Djakarta (Indonesia) recently for informal talks amongst the major pepper producing countries namely, India, Indonesia and Malaysia, wherein it was suggested that a Pepper Community be set up. Matter is being pursued by the F. A. O.

**Micro-wave and Telex Installations at Mangalore**

2715. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress made in the micro wave and Telex installations at Mangalore and when they are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : A proposal to link Mangalore by microwave communication with Bombay, Madras and Trivandrum has been approved recently. The work involves detailed engineering and construction of buildings, erection of towers, installation of antennas and waveguides, together with installation and commissioning of radio and multiplexing equipment in a number of stations over a total route length of about 2400 kms. The details engineering has been taken up in hand. This scheme, costing about Rupees Nine Crores is expected to be completed in about 5 to 6 years.

In regard to Telex installation, orders have already been placed for the equipment and Telex service at Mangalore is expected to be available by early 1972.

**Creation of Madhubani as a separate Postal Division**

2716. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1624 on the 14th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government has information that Nirmali and Kumhauli Blocks of Saharsa District, adjacent to Madhubani sub-division, are completely cut off from other areas of Saharsa by the Kosi river, and should be attached to Madhubani Postal Division ;

(b) whether Government have verified from the Government of Bihar that Madhubani is

proposed to be a separate administrative District ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that big parts of Madhubani sub-division are cut off due to the floods and rivers and it has about 80 miles border with Nepal with naturally dependent post communications ; and

(d) if so, whether in view of above the proposal to make Madhubani a separate Postal Division would be examined ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Nirmali and Kumhauli blocks cannot be conveniently attached to any of the two postal sub-divisions with headquarters at Madhubani.

(b) Yes. The creation of a new district for Madhubani is under the consideration of Government of Bihar and no final decision has yet been taken.

(c) Yes.

(d) The clerical strength of POs in Madhubani Revenue sub-division is 82. If Nirmali and Kumhauli blocks are attached to Madhubani Revenue Sub-division, the clerical strength will increase only by three to 85. As a minimum of 150 clerks is required for forming a new postal Division, according to the prescribed standards, it is not possible to form a Separate Postal Division for Madhubani by attaching Nirmali and Kumhauli blocks of Saharsa Districts to Madhubani.

**Telephone Connection for Benipatti and its Link with Madhawapur**

2717. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9658 on the 14th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Benipatti has got telephone connection since long ;

(b) if so, whether in view of the 'substantial loss to the Department' in linking Madhawapur to Sitamarhi, the proposal to link Madhawapur with Benipatti is going to be re-examined which will automatically link it to Madhubani ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Benipatti is a Public Call Office connected to Madhubani Exchange since long.

(b) No.

(c) Both Benipatti and Madhawapur are long distance Public Call Offices and as per existing rules, they cannot be inter-connected and thereby parented to Madhubani.

**Public Call Offices at Shaharghat Singia, Baheri in Darbhanga District**

2718. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9659 on the 14th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether examination of the proposals to open public call offices at Shaharghat, Singia and Baheri in Darbhanga District has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposal to open public call office at Singia has been sanctioned. The proposals for opening public call offices at Shaharghat and Baheri (correct name Baheri) are unremunerative and the anticipated loss cannot be condoned. Telephone facility at Shaharghat and Baheri can however, be provided on rent

and guarantee basis, if some interested party is willing to indemnify the department against the anticipated loss separately in each case.

**Relief to P&T Staff of Darbhanga**

2719. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8870 on the 7th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether consideration of the issue of giving financial relief to the P&T employees of Darbhanga has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay and the time-limit for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government have not agreed to the grant of financial relief in the shape of advance of pay to the P & T employees of Darbhanga.

**Suggestion for Reduction in Procurement Price of Foodgrains**

2720. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director of the Food Corporation of India is of the view that unless substantial reduction is effected in the procurement price, the issue price of foodgrains will go spiralling high ;

(b) whether it is a fact that far from any reduction in procurement prices, the consumer price is likely to be raised because of the cut in imports ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) While giving his comments on the Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the price policy for rabi cereals for marketing season 1970-71, the Managing Director of the Food Corporation of India had agreed with the view expressed by the Commission that with the reduction in the quantity of imported wheat unless the procurement prices were reduced, it would become necessary to raise the issue price.

(b) and (c). The policy of Government on procurement prices of important foodgrains and the issue price is decided before the commencement of each season in consultation with the State Governments. For wheat in 1970-71 marketing season, Government had decided that the procurement prices should be kept at last year's level of Rs. 76 per quintal and have also decided that the consumer price for red and imported varieties of wheat should also be kept at last year's level of Rs. 78 per quintal.

**Expansion of Postal Services available on Sundays and Holidays**

2721. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the postal facilities now available on Sunday and holidays be expanded ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in thir regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations are under examination.

**Rules regarding Supply of Boots to Mine Workers**

2722. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that the rules regarding supply of boots to workers are not being observed by the mine owners ; and

(b) if so, the names of the Coal mines in which this rule is being violated and the steps taken against those found violating the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). No specific complaints have been received. That fact remains that most of the coal mine managements are yet to supply the requisite footwear to their workers. The Director General of Mines Safety has issued instructions to the managements to arrange supply of footwear to their workers as required under the rules ; he proposes also to prosecute mine managements where accidents occur resulting in foot injury due to non-provision of footwear.

**Liberalisation of Sugar Licensing and Sugar Distribution**

2723. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar produced in the country during the year 1969-70 (up to July, 1970) ; and

(b) whether Government propose to liberalise sugar licensing and sugar distribution in view of favourable production trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 42.27 lakh tonnes upto end of July, 1970.

(b) State Governments have been asked to increase the scales of distribution in urban areas, where these were low, and to liberalise distribution in rural areas. The monthly quotas of levy sugar have also been increased from 1.59 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to as much as required by the State Governments. The question of relaxation in licensing of dealers in free sale sugar is under consideration.

**Survey of Forest for Industrial Raw Materials**

2724. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any plan to carry out a systematic survey of the availability of industrial raw materials in the forests ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far, the Preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources Project under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have completed Forest Resources Survey in three areas covering a total area of about 46,860 sq. kms. It is proposed, in the Fourth Five Year Plan period, to continue the survey work and cover, on the whole, another 85,000 sq. kms. of forests of prospective industrial potential.

**Export of Commemorative Stamps**

2725. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Commemorative Stamps earn foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange was earned during the last year ; and

(c) the plans for the year 1970, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes. The foreign exchange earned during the year in 1969 is Rs. 46742.16. It excludes the sale of our stamps by the Indian stamp dealers in foreign countries.

(c) Terms and conditions are being finalised to appoint agents to sell our stamps in oreign countries.

**Fall in Acreage of Sugarcane due to Glut in Sugar Market**

2726. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a glut in the sugar market leading to a fall in the price of sugarcane in Maharashtra and elsewhere ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that cultivators are taking to producing cotton and other crops in place of sugarcane ;

(c) whether this is not going to affect the production of sugarcane next year ; and

(d) the measures taken to face the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The position of availability of sugar is easy and the stocks with the factories are larger this year compared to the previous year. The minimum price of sugarcane payable by the vacuum pan sugar factories is statutorily fixed. However due to the fall in *gur* and *khandsari* prices the price of sugarcane utilised in *gur* and *khandsari* production was lower than the statutory minimum fixed by the Government for vacuum pan sugar factories.

(b) Information regarding diversion of sugarcane areas to other crops is not yet available from the States. However, indications are that within the factory areas the acreage under sugarcane in major sugarcane producing States is only slightly less than that in the previous year, except in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore where diversion to cotton and other crops to some extent has been reported.

(c) Reliable estimates of sugarcane production next year are not yet available, but the production of sugarcane next year may be only slightly less than that during the current year, depending upon the area under sugarcane and the climate etc.

(d) Does not arise.

**Rural Credit to West Bengal**

2727. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total need and demand for rural credit in West Bengal, year-wise, from 1968 to 1970 ;

(b) the total rural credit supplied to the rural areas in West Bengal by each source and for each purpose, year-wise from 1968 to 1970 ;

(c) the number of rural families covered by the supply of rural credit and average credit for each credit receiving family year-wise from 1968 to 1970 ; and

(d) how much of the total rural credit so supplied reached the agriculturists with holdings upto 5 acres of land year-wise from 1968 to 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The information is not available year-wise.

(b) The advances from cooperatives which were mainly for agricultural purposes were of the order of Rs. 9.85 crores in 1967-68 and

Rs. 6.85 crores in 1968-69. The outstandings from Commercial Banks for agricultural purposes stood at Rs. 6.21 crores on 30.9.69 and increased to Rs. 7.99 crores by 31.8.70. Information of advances from cooperatives for 1969-70 is not yet available as the cooperative year ended only on 30th June, 1970.

(c) Information regarding the number of rural families covered by all sources is not available. Cooperatives covered 68% of the rural population at the end of 1968-69. The loan issued per member from cooperatives was Rs. 92 in 1967-68 and Rs. 58 in 1968-69.

(d) Information not available.

**दिल्ली में परिरक्षक के अधीन कृषि भूमि तथा आवास भूमि**

2728. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में परिरक्षक के अधीन किन-किन स्थानों पर तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि है तथा इसमें से कृषि तथा आवास के लिये, अलग-अलग, कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि है ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम है जिन्हें यह भूमि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई तथा कितनी आवंटित होनी शेष है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैय्या)** : (क) इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि निश्क्रान्तों की जो भूमि थी वह उनके पाकिस्तान चले जाने पर शुरू-शुरू में कस्टोडियन में निहित थी किन्तु, विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954, के लागू होने पर, ये भूमियां केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अर्जित कर ली गई थीं और इन का निपटान विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 तथा उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार किया गया था। इसलिए, राजधानी में कस्टोडियन की अब कोई भूमि नहीं है।

तथापि, संयुक्त सम्पत्तियों के कुछ मामले सक्षम अधिकारी के पास पड़े हैं जिनमें कि निश्क्रान्त हित को गैर-निश्क्रान्त हिस्से से अलग करना है और इस पृथक्करण और विभाजन के उपरान्त भूमि कस्टोडियन में निहित होगी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Shortage of Rigs in Bihar and its effect on Cluster Programme of Minor Irrigation**

2729. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many cluster programme of minor irrigation, specially in Bihar, are held up because of the lack of rig machines ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government about it ; and

(c) if not, the total number of cluster irrigation works started and how many of them have started working in Bihar in general and the North Bihar in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is only one cluster programme for sinking of tubewells which has been taken up in the State. This is in operation in Darbhanga District of North Bihar.

**Achievement of Yuva Vani Programme of A. I. R.**

2730. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Yuva Vani programme of A.I.R. has made any specific achievement ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has met the felt need of the youth of the Capital for a programme service of their own. It has provided opportunities for expression to more than 5000 young persons within one year of its inception. Through this exercise in self articulation has resulted greater awareness of not only the culture and art of their times but also of comtemporary problems and a more serious approach to their solution.

(c) Does not arise.

**Evolution of a New Telephone 'Jewel Box' by Indian Telephone Industry**

2731. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, has evolved a new telephone called 'Jewel Box' ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the important features of the telephone ; and

(d) when it will be available for commercial use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Indian Telephone Industries Limited have developed three new types of telephone instruments known by Code Numbers 671, 672 and 681, but none of them is called 'Jewel Box'. However, the 681 type telephone instrument has some resemblance to the 'Jewel Box' telephone instrument produced by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of U. S. A.

(b) and (c). The 671 type telephone instrument is desk-type while the 672 type is for wall-mounting. Both have attractive and pleasing appearance and improved dialling mechanism. The 681 type instrument is more modern in appearance that the other two types. The body of this instrument is rectangular in profile, with a light weight hand-set provided with the latest type of receiver. The hand-set is kept longitudinally on the telephone case in its rest position.

(d) The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., have already started production of 671 and 681 type instruments. The production of 672 type will also commence during 1970-71.

**Lock-out in Jay Engineering Co., Calcutta**

2732. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jay Engineering Co., in Calcutta is under lock-out for the last six months ;

(b) whether as a result of such lock-out about 10,000 employees of the company have been affected ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this company has started a second unit outside West Bengal ;

(d) whether the lock-out of the company is a preparatory move to kill the Calcutta unit for developing the second unit of the company outside West Bengal ; and whether the owner of this company and some pseudo labour leaders have conspired to fulfil this ; and

(e) whether Government will take steps to save 10,000 employees of this Company ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Radio Indian Liberation**

2733. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninst) claims to have set up a radio station "some where in India" ;

(b) whether the party's organ, Deshabrati in its issue in the second week of May said that the first broadcast from "Radio Indian Liberation" was made on the 1st May, 1970 at 10-45 p.m. and the broadcast was reported to be heard on short wave, 40 metre band ;

(c) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Government have no information.

(c) Attempts to monitor the So-called "radio station" have not succeeded so far. But vigilance is continuing.

(d) Does not arise.

**Postal Savings Accounts**

2734. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of postal saving accounts in the country and the total amount of deposits in them as on the last available date of closing ;

(b) the number of accounts which are dead for all practical purposes and have neither been operated upon or claimed by any body for the last 5 and 10 years respectively ; and

(c) the amount lying deposited and unclaimed in those accounts and how Government are thinking to dispose of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The postal Savings accounts in the country as on 31-3-69 number 1.8 crores with a deposit of 812 crores at their credit.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when available.

(c) The information regarding the amount lying deposited and unclaimed in silent accounts is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when available. As regards the second part of the question, the amount remains on the books of post office and the depositer can have his account revived any time on applying for the same and so also the claimant in the case of death of the depositor.

**Bifurcation of Punjab Postal Circle**

2735. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2784 on the 12th March, 1970 and state :

(a) the gist of the proposals that have been received for the bifurcation of the Punjab Postal Circle ; and

(b) whether they have been examined by Government, if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Proposals have been received for splitting up of the Punjab P & T Circle and creation of separate Postal Circle for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The matter is still under examination of the Department.

**कुछ राज्यों द्वारा अनाज का थोक व्यापार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जारी रखा जाना**

2736. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई राज्य सरकार अनाज का थोक व्यापार पूर्णरूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जारी रखना चाहती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और इसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) से (ग). किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने थोक व्यापार को पूर्णतया गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में रखने के बारे में अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त नहीं की है। तथापि, सभी राज्यों में गैर-सरकारी व्यापार एजेंसियां सरकारी एजेंसियों के साथ-साथ कार्य कर रही हैं। सरकार काफी हद तक सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों का थोक व्यापार कर रही है। सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अधिप्राप्ति तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी कार्य करने से मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने तथा व्यापार को विनियमित करने में सहायता मिली है। फिलहाल सभी खाद्यान्नों क थाक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। तथापि, सरकार समय-समय पर चल रही स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा सरकारी व्यापार क दायरे के विस्तार के बारे में विचार करती है।

**Scheme of Eradication of Palemod System in Maharashtra**

2737. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas in Maharashtra where the Scheme of eradication of Palemod System has been made applicable;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme is to be made applicable to tribal areas only; and

(c) if so, why this is made applicable to the non-tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Scheme of eradication of Palemod System has been made applicable in Maharashtra in 12 Districts in 44 existing and 36 proposed Tribal Development Block Arear including forest villages. The information about the names of the areas in Maharashtra where the Scheme has been made applicable has been called for from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c). The scheme is to be made applicable only to tribal areas and there is no question of its being extended to non-tribal areas.

**वर्ष 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दी में तार देने की सुविधाओं सहित खोले जाने वाले डाक घर**

2738. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में जिलेवार कितने डाकघर खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में तार देने की सुविधाओं वाले कितने डाकघर हैं तथा ऐसे कितने डाक-घर हैं जिनमें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में तार देने की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में तार देने की सुविधाओं वाले डाकघरों की संख्या 6-8-70 को 657 है तथा जिन डाकघरों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों मे तार देने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, उनकी संख्या 306 है ।

**स्वर्गीय श्री माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट का जारी किया जाना**

2739. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार स्वर्गीय पंडित माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि तक इसके जारी किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री ( श्री शेर सिंह )** : (क) से (ग). स्वर्गीय पंडित माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव डाक-तार विभाग के पास विचारार्थ प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । अब यह डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति के सामने रखा जाएगा ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व निमाड़ में खोले गये डाकघर**

2740. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 13 अप्रैल, 1967 से अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ के जिलों में सभी श्रेणियों के डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों में पुलिस स्टेशनों पर टेलीफोन लगा दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ (खंडवा) जिले में 13-4-67 से 31-7-70 तक खोले गए सभी श्रेणियों के डाकघरों की संख्या —8

(ख) और (ग) . पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के 18 पुलिस थानों में से 7 पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उपलब्ध हैं । पुलिस थानों वाले 3 अन्य स्थानों पर डाक-तारघरों के अहातों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध है । एक अन्य स्थान पर दिसम्बर 1970 में डाक-तारघर के अहाते में टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है । यदि राज्य सरकारें ऐसा चाहें तो इन 4 स्थानों के पुलिस थानों में भी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है ।

शेष 7 स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव घाटे के हैं । फिर भी इन 7 पुलिस थानों में ऐसी सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, यदि राज्य सरकार डाक-तार विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की पूर्ति करने के लिए तैयार हो ।

**आवास सुविधा प्राप्त डाक कर्मचारी**

2741. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग के कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितनों को मकान अलाट कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या जिन कर्मचारियों को मकान नहीं मिले हैं उन्हें सरकार कुछ भत्ता देती है, यदि हां, तो यह भत्ता किस किस्म का है तथा उसकी राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) जिन कर्मचारियों को मकान नहीं दिये गये हैं उन्हें मकान देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :**

(क) (i) 3,68,178

(ii) 22,348

(ख) जी हां, वर्गीकृत स्थानों पर कर्मचारियों को निम्नलिखित दरों पर मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है :

| शहर का वर्ग वेतन प्रति मास | | भत्ते की दर |
|---|---|---|
| ए० और बी०1— | 100 रुपये से कम | 15 रुपये |
| | 100 रुपये से— 3000 रुपये तक | वेतन का 15 प्रतिशत, किन्तु न्यूनतम 20 रुपये और अधिकतम 300 रुपये |
| | 3000 रुपये से अधिक | वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत । |
| बी— | 2100 रुपये से कम | 10 रुपये |
| | 100 रुपये और उससे अधिक | वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत, किन्तु न्यूनतम 15 रुपये और अधिकतम 300 रुपये । |
| सी० | 620 रुपये से कम | वेतन का 7½ प्रतिशत, किन्तु न्यूनतम 7 रुपये 50 पैसे । |
| | 620 रुपये और अधिक | उतनी राशि जिसे मिलाकर वेतन 665 रुपये हो जाए । |

वर्गीकृत स्थानों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के मामले में और आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती, कोई मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता ।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये उपलब्ध धनराशि के सीमित होने के कारण भूमि के लिये 6.5 करोड़ रुपये और क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित कर सकना ही सम्भव हो सका है। इस राशि से चौथी योजना की अवधि के दौरान 5600 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कर सकना ही संभव हो सकेगा ।

**मध्य प्रदेश के सिनेमाओं में समाचार दर्शन का न दिखाया जाना तथा राष्ट्रीय गान का न बजाया जाना**

2742. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ सिनेमाघरों में चलचित्रों के साथ समाचार सम्बन्धी रीलें नियमित रूप से नहीं दिखाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ सिनेमाघरों

में प्रत्येक चलचित्र की समाप्ति पर नियमित रूप से राष्ट्रीय धुन नहीं बजाई जाती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन सिनेमाघरों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि राज्य में सभी सिनेमाघरों में नियमित रूप से समाचार सम्बन्धी रीलें दिखाई जायें तथा राष्ट्रीय धुन बजाई जाये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितने सिनेमाघरों को इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाया गया है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :** (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

**Films Certified by Board of Film Censors Suitable for all Age Groups**

2743. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that all films certified by the Board of Film Censors should be suitable for screening to everyone irrespective of age ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Self Sufficiency in Food**

2744. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is confident that India will achieve food self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Plan, if not by the end of 1972 ;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn in this connection to the results of a survey conducted by the U. S. Agency for International Development and published in "Economic Progress of Agriculture in Developing Nations 1950-68" ;

(c) whether initial success achieved in food production was confined to a small and highly selected part of India's total agricultural area and that larger new investments in irrigation, electric power, roads, and extension of credit services in food production is to be repeated over a larger area ; and

(d) if the answer to the above parts be in the affirmative, whether Government have taken the above facts into consideration before putting claims to achievement of self-sufficiency in food in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) With the successful implementation of agricultural development programmes in hand and given normal weather conditions, it would be possible to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The size and location of the areas in which food production has increased sizeably in the last few years have been dependent upon the assurance of water supply for irrigation purposes as the principal factor.

In order bring about higher food production in the other parts of India, it will be necessary on the one hand to increase the availability of water and its intensive use for better and higher production and on the other to evolve and introduce varieties of crops and scientific practices specially suited to rain-fed and dry areas in the country. Both these aspects have been taken into consideration in the Plan.

As a support to all kinds of programmes, namely, intensive programmes, expansion of

irrigation and dry and rain-fed farming, it is necessary to have an infrastructure based upon investments in irrigation, electric power, roads and extension etc.

(d) Yes Sir. In assessing prospects for achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains, Government have taken into consideration the various relevant factors, including the possibilities indicated by the progress of agricultural research and technology.

**Fall in Production of Rice Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers**

2745. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after a two day meeting of the State Agriculture Ministers in New Delhi the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture claimed that the country is 'poised for a break-through in rice production' ;

(b) whether the figures of production of paddy per year in the major rice producing States in each of the last three years do not substantiate the above optimism ;

(c) whether the consumption of Chemical fertilisers lagging for behind the targets ;

(d) whether the disenchantment of farmers is illustrated by such news items as the one published in Hindu of 17th July, under the caption, 'Green Revolution Changes Colour' ; and

(e) if so, the basis for his optimism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excepting some marginal decrease in one or two States the production of rice during the last three years, has increased in almost all the States. The optimism is based on researches now being carried on by Scientists in this field.

(c) The consumption of different kinds of chemical fertilisers during the last three years has been 72%, 63% and 77% of the targets.

(d) No such news item appeared in 'Hindu' dated 17th July, 1970.

(e) Scientists in our country and abroad are giving very close attention to rice, which is one the major crops in the world. Indian Scientists are doing commendable work. With the evolution of varieties which are disease and pest resistant, superfine and medium-fine in quality and with high yield potential, the area under the high-yielding varieties of paddy is likely to increase considerably in the subsequent years. Besides, strains suitable for water logged and rainfed conditions have been released. These research results will be carried to the field through extension agencies. We have reasonable hope of a break through in the near future.

**Job Prospects for from Graduates**

2746. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the conclusions of a recent study conducted by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research regarding the job prospects for Agricultural graduates, agricultural engineers and veterinary graduates :

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the above study, while the out-turn of Agricultural Graduates, Agricultural Engineers, and veterinary personnel would amount to 24,000 ; 1,240 and 6,000 respectively during the Fourth Plan, the additional jobs likely to be created on the basis of current staffing pattern would be only 13,000 ; 350 and 2,500 respectively during the same period ;

(c) whether he agrees with the above estimates and if not, what are his own figures and the basis for the same ;

(d) whether there is substantial unemployment among the above categories even at present and if so, the extent of the same ; and

(c) whether he can elaborate the steps taken to employ these people as well as the new entrants in the years to come ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research has not made any study of agricultural and veterinary graduates on an all India basis. It has made some study of engineers as a whole, viz., mechanical civil engineers and others but not a study confined to agricultural engineers as such.

(b) This question does not arise because the kind of study referred to by the Honourable Member has not been made.

(c) The Department of Agriculture has made certain tentative estimates which are given in the attached statement.

(d) There is at present no reliable data of the extent of unemployment among agricultural personnel of the categories mentioned.

(e) Several schemes have been formulated for providing employment for technical personnel. First, there is a scheme for the establishment of 5,000 agro-service centres during the 4th Plan period. This scheme is expected to provide employment for 50,000 engineers, graduates and other technical personnel. Secondly, various Agro-Industries Corporations will be establishing centres and sub-centres for hiring out agricultural machinery and running maintenance services for such machinery. These centres and sub-centres will provide employment for many technical personnel. Thirdly, the State Bank of India has formulated a scheme, known as the "Farm Graduates Scheme" for giving financial assistance to agricultural graduates and others who will be able and willing to apply themselves to agricultural operations. This scheme has been recommended to all State Governments. Finally, the Agricultural Finance Corporation proposes to embark upon large scale ventures for financing agricultural operations through commercial banks which are affiliated to it. In this connection commercial banks will be needing the assistance of technically qualified personnel. This will open further prospects for the absorption of agricultural graduates, engineers and others. All the State Government have been requested to initiate discussions on this subject with the Agricultural Finance Corporation and the local affiliated banks with a view to finding employment for as much of their technical personnel as possible.

*Statement*

| | *Out-turn 1969-73* | *Total Requirement* | *Probable Surplus* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Agricultural Graduates | 19,660 | 10,755 | 8,950 |
| (2) Veterinary Graduates and post-graduates | 5,170 | 2,555 | 2,515 |
| (3) Agricultural Engineers | 1,315 | 610 | 705 |

**Remdey for Malnutrition**

2747. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Hindu' of the 3rd July, 1970, under the caption "A magic Biscuit to Save Millions" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Zambia has been successfully fighting the problem of malnutrition of its people by encouraging the use of biscuits made of specially fortified dry milk compounds, developed in Melbourne by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and an Australian Biscuit-making company : and

(c) if the answers to the above Parts be in

the affirmative, whether he would obtain necessary details with regard to the factual position with a view to fighting the scourge of malnutrition in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is reported that in conjunction with the Arnott-Brockhoff-Guest Co., the Division of Dairy Research of Australia has developed a milk biscuit containing all the essential ingredients of milk. It is also reported that in Zambia arrangements are being made to establish a manufacturing plant capable of producing one tonne of skim milk powder biscuits a day. Australian butter oil and coprecipitate (a milk protein concentrate) developed by the Division of Dairy Research Australia is to be used in the manufacture of these biscuits.

(c) Detailed information regarding the cost economics, feasibility etc. of the production of such biscuits is not available. Similar biscuits made from skim milk powder have been reported to be developed about three years' ago by the Dairy Research Institute in New Zealand also. Detailed information from these agencies will be obtained: However, both these countries have large surpluses of skim milk powder and export the skim milk powder to various parts of the world. Skim milk powder biscuits provide one export outlet for surplus skim milk powder. In our country, milk being in short supply and the cost of production of skim milk powder being very high, it may not be possible to produce such biscuits on a large scale, unless very heavy imports of dried skim milk powder are undertaken. Government are, however, taking action for increasing the availability of nutritious foods such as Nutro-biscuits. Indian Multipurpose Food, Bal Ahar, Weaning Food and Lactone based on indigenously available raw materials.

**Functions of Agricultural Universities Vis-a-Vis Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

2748. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a broad division of work between the Agricultural Departments of the States on the one hand and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Agricultural Universities on the other;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to an allegation of Mysore's Minister for Agriculture that Agricultural Universities are now functioning as parallel organisations to the Agricultural Departments, thereby leading to duplication of research work;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that the demarcation of functions among agricultural departments, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities is properly implemented to avoid duplication of work and the consequent wastage of men and material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Broadly, Agricultural Universities, where established, are to deal with research training and extension education in agriculture (which includes veterinary, animal sciences and allied subjects). The State Government are to deal with extension work. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is to deal with promotion of research and education in agriculture. The pattern, however, is not uniform in the States. In some States the research has not been transferred or has been partially transferred.

(b) We have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A model Act circulated to State Governments by the I.C.A.R. provides for the pattern and functions of the agricultural Universities. The matter is suitably taken up by the ICAR with the State Governments which do not adopt the recommended pattern. The Visiting Teams of the ICAR also examine the functions of the agricultural universities while recommending financial assistance to be made to them.

**Call by S. S. P. for Grabbing Land in the States**

2749. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported threat by the SSP to launch a country-wide movement from 9th August, 1970 to occupy all Government waste and Zamindari holdings—the targets being 200 acres of land in Kurukshetra (Haryana) allegedly belonging to the present Union Minister for Railways, 450 acres of land in Pusad, Yeotmal district, (Maharasthra) belonging to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, about 2,000 acres originally meant for allotment to those who had suffered in the Pashent Dam disaster now allegedly in the hands of some influential men, holdings of the Maharaja of Darbhanga in Bihar, the palace land of the Cochin Ruler in Ernakulam and about 70,000 acres of land held by the Kanan Deven Tea Gardens in Kerala and about 22,000 ownership flats lying unoccupied in Bomby ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the steps proposed to prevent the abovementioned lands from being grabbed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government is already committed to a programme of effective and speedy implementation of land reforms, including enforcement of laws relating to ceilings, allotment of surplus land to the landless giving preference to the weaker section of the community and strengthening of existing legal provisions with regard to security of tenure, fair rent and the like. Government totally disapprove of any one taking law into his own hands.

(c) The State Governments are maintaining the vigilance and are taking appropriate steps to deal with the situation.

**Broadcast over Azad Kashmir Radio**

2750. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the programmes broadcast by the Azad Kashmir Radio daily at night wherein abusive and insulting language is used for the Indian leaders ;

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard.

(c) whether any retaliatory programme is also broadcast from the A. I. R. ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Jammu and Srinagar radio stations take notice of the propaganda and broadcast correct information to counter the false propaganda against India indulged in by this station.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Ban on Advertisements of Indian Goods over Radio Ceylon**

2751. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the starting of Commercial Services on the various Stations of the A. I. R., Government propose to impose a ban on the advertisements of Indian goods, etc. on Radio Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not considered necessary.

**Remunerative Price to Sugarcane Growers and Sugar Industry due to Excess Production of Sugar**

2752. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of sugar this year is excess of the country's requirements ;

(b) if the present level of production is maintained, whether the carry-over stock in 1971 will be equal to one year's Consumption in the country ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to ease the glut and ensure ramunerative price to the sugarcane growers and the sugar industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the (Sugar) year 1970-71 (October 70-September 71) the production of sugar is expected to be lower and consumption higher than during 1969-70. The carry-over stocks are, therefore, expected to be lower and much less than one year's consumption requirements. To ensure remunerative price to sugarcane growers in factory areas, Government is fixing minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. In respect of the sugar industry Government fixes price of levy sugar on the basis of the cost schedules and zones recommended by the Tariff Commission.

**Recognition under Code of Discipline to Employees' Union in National Industrial Development Corporation**

2753. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1321 on the 30th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the question of extending recognition under the Code of Discipline to the Employees' Union has been taken up with the National Industrial Development Corporation authorities ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade (Department of Industrial Development), under whose administrative control the National Industrial Development Corporation functions.

(b) Certain allegations of breaches of the Code of Discipline against the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited Employees Union have been made by the management. These are to be investigated by the Delhi Administration authorities before the claim for recognition can be further considered.

**Separate Commissioner for Extension Directorate under Department of Agriculture**

2754. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present incumbent is performing the dual charge of the Joint Commissioner of Extension Directorate, and Economic and Statistics Adviser to the Department of Agriculture ;

(b) the steps taken to appoint a separate Commissioner for the Extension Directorate ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Economic and Statistical Adviser is not holding the dual charge of the Directorate of Extension and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

(b) and (c). Consequent on the recent reorganisation of the Directorate of Extension and the transfer of some of the major items of work to the Department of Agriculture, it was not considered necessary to fill up the post of Extension Commissioner after the appointment of its last incumbent as a Member of the Irrigation Commission with effect from 9th May, 1969.

**Clearance of imported foodstuff at Ports by FCI**

2755. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire work of clearing of imported foodstuff has been completely taken over by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, in how many major ports Food Godowns have been set-up ; and

(c) how much clearance work is pending during the year 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Corporation of India has godowns for storage of foodgrains at all the major ports in India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kandla, Cochin and Visakhapatnam.

(c) The clearance of cargo from the wharf/port transit sheds is a continuous process which goes on simultaneously with the discharge of cargo from the vessels. The question of any clearance work pending during a year does not, therefore, arise.

**Import of Fish from East Pakistan**

2756. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Statesman' published from Calcutta dated the 7th June on page 9, column 8, under heading "move to import fish from East Pakistan";

(b) if so, whether West Bengal Government has requested the Central Government in this respect ; and

(c) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government's attention has been drawn to the report under heading "Move to import fish from Pakistan" in the Calcutta issue of the 'Statesman' dated June 6, 1970.

(b) The West Bengal Government had raised the question of import of fish from East Pakistan with the Government of India in 1969.

(c) The Government of India had unilaterally lifted the ban on trade with Pakistan on 27th May, 1966, and there have been continuing efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to resume trade relations. Import of fish is not practicable until the Government of Pakistan agree to lift their ban on trade with India.

**Suspension of Employees of Rail Coach Division of Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore**

2757. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 employees

including active trade unionists of the Rail Coach Division of Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore have been suspended from service under false case; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those employees were suspended by the Management without any preliminary enquiry into the charges against them; if so the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government will force the Management to withdraw the suspension and to conduct a preliminary enquiry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (e). The matter falls in the State sphere.

**Limit on Area Under Paddy for Second Crop in Andhra Pradesh**

2758. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI GANESH GOSH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the move of the Andhra Pradesh Government to restrict the area under paddy for second crop;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it will be good for the country to restrict the area of paddy cultivation when the country is facing a severe food shortage; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Accumulated Stock of Fertilizers Lying Unsold in Andhra Pradesh**

2759. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizers stocks worth about Rs. 4.7 crores were lying unsold in Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Department godowns; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Andhra State Government had asked the Centre to compensate Rs. 50 lakhs, the loss incurred to the State Government as interest charges and godowns rents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The stocks of fertiliser reported to be with the Andhra Pradesh Government, as on 1.4.1970 were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ammonium Sulphate | 50,000 tonnes |
| Urea | 50,000 tonnes |
| Calcium Ammonium Nitrate | 5,000 tonnes |
| Di-ammonium Phosphate | 25,000 tonnes |

The total value of the above stocks is Rs. 9.65 crores.

(b) to (d). The Andhra Pradesh Government requested the Government of India to sanction subsidy to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs towards expenditure so far incurred by the cooperatives towards godowns rents, interest, etc. in respect of the stocks of Di-ammonium Phosphate supplied to the State Government during 1967. It was, however, found possible for the Government of India to sanction this subsidy, as in Andhra Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 7/- is retained by the State Government towards risks cover funds, promotional charges etc. and substantial amounts have accrued under these funds. It should not be difficult for the State Government to subsidise the extra costs incurred by the societies by way of interest and godown rents, etc. However, at the instance of the Government of India, the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Trombay lifted 4,000 tonnes of Di-ammonium Phosphate from Andhra Pradesh Government and efforts are being made to arrange movement of the balance stocks to Trombay, U. P. and Punjab.

**Pilot Project for Cultivation of Quantity Jute in West Bengal**

2760. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI V. VISHWANATHAN MENON:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has urged the Centre to sanction a pilot project for cultivation of quality jute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered the demand of the West Bengal Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such request has come from the West Bengal Government. As Centrally Sponsored Scheme the Government of India are implementing a Special Package Programme on the production of quality jute in West Bengal.

(b) to (d). The Special Package Programme on jute has been undertaken on 53,200 acres during 1970-71 and it is envisaged to extend the scheme to 1.10 lakh acres by 1973-74. The strategy of the Special Package Programme is to adopt all the methods of improved cultivation in such areas, where the quality of jute is already superior due to the existence of natural retting facilities and thereby to increase the unit yield resulting in the rise of the total production of quality fibre. Under this programme the Government of India bear the entire cost of additional staff, low volume power sprayers, fuel for sprayers, urea at pool price, transport charges of machinery and equipment and storage.

(e) Does not arise.

**Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal**

2761. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quantity of foodgrains demanded by the Government of West Bengal for the year 1969-70;

(b) whether the entire demand was fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Demands for foodgrains are received from the Government of West Bengal on the basis of calendar years. The demand received for 1969 was 19.1 lakh tonnes of all foodgrains. For 1970 they have demanded 3.19 lakh tonnes of rice. No specific demand has been received for wheat.

(b) No, Sir. Actual supplies to West Bengal during 1969 amounted to 13.1 lakh tonnes. During 1970 allotments have so far been made

to West Bengal of 2.16 lakh tonnes of rice and 9.60 lakh tonnes of wheat.

(c) The demand of the West Bengal Government is based on a theoretical calculation of the State's deficit on the basis of a *per capita* consumption of 16 oz. per day. Calculated on this basis the total deficit of the country would work to a figure much larger than the resources available with the Centre. Supplies to the States from the Central pool are determined on the basis of the overall availability with the Centre, the requirements of other deficit States and other relevant factors.

**Fall in Average Yield of Jute in West Bengal**

2762. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average yield of jute crops in West Bengal in this year is low;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take for the high yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Estimates of production are not yet available for the year 1970-71. However, during 1969-70 the average yield per acre was not low as compared to the production in the previous years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain areas in the State are covered by the package Scheme where the following assistance is being provided to the farmers through the State Government for boosting the jute yield :

(1) 50% subsidy is being provided for purchasing improved seeds through the National Seeds Corporation.

(2) The full cost of Urea for foliar application is being met by the Government of India.

(3) 100% cost of low volume power sprayers is being provided.

(4) Assistance is being given to the State Government for providing technical staff for implementing the programmes.

**Programme of Visit of Minister of Rehabilitation in East Pak. Refugees Camps in West Bengal**

2763. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited the Refugees Camps at Hasnabad, Basirhat and Bangaon in 24 Parganas District in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether his tour programme was circulated to the Members of Parliament of the above State; and

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that such programme was not made available to all M. P.'s?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

The tour programme is circulated among the Members of Parliament belonging to the State which the Minister is visiting.

**Central Assistance for Fishing Harbour on Orissa Coast**

2764. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for construction of fishing harbours in Orissa State costing about Rs. 1,300 lakhs has been submitted by the State Government;

(b) if so, the details of the fishing harbours proposed to be constructed and Central assistance sought therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the Fourth Five Year Plan of Orissa State, a sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been roughly estimated as the cost of harbour facilities to be provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Landing and berthing facilities at minor ports along the coast from Gopalpur to Kirtania.

(b) Specific reference was made in the Plan to Gopalpur and Chandipur and opening of Chilka mouth. Government of Orissa had proposed earlier at various stages the construction of fishing harbours at Chandipur, Kirtania, Odhuan, Chandnipal and Gopalpur. Detailed proposals were received in 1969 in respect of Chandipur, and a fishing harbour at this site was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. In connection with a scheme of the Ministry of Transport for development of one minor port in each State, Gopalpur and Chandbali were proposed for consideration for development of a composite commercial and fishing harbour. The State Government have since also proposed provision of a fishing harbour at Paradeep.

The harbours are proposed to be constructed under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The cost of fishing harbours under these schemes is fully met by the Central Government.

(c) Detailed proposals have been received only in respect of Chandipur where a fishing harbour has already been sanctioned. Government of India have requested the Port Trust, Paradeep, to prepare a project report for a fishing harbour at this port. The cost of investigations and preparation of the report will be met by the Government of India. The question of providing a fishing harbour at this port will be considered on finalisation of the project report. Fishing harbour facilities at other ports will be considered on receipt of detailed proposals. The U. N. D. P. pre-investment fishing harbour survey project has been entrusted with the task of surveying suitable sites, selected in consultation with the State Government, as well as preparation of detailed plans and estimates. The project has recently conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Orissa coast.

## शाहदरा में भवानीपुर खेड़ा में कस्टोडियन की भूमि की बिक्री

2765. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीणों और कस्टोडियन के कार्यालय के अधिकारियों की आपसी सहमति से शाहदरा सेक्टर में भवानीपुर खेड़ा में कस्टोडियन की भूमि को 2 रुपये प्रति वर्गगज की दर पर लोगों को बेच दिया गया है और उस पर अनधिकृत मकान बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार बेची गई उक्त भूमि न तो शरणार्थियों को दी गई है और न भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को ही दी गई है, अपितु कस्टोडियन के कार्यालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने भी उस भूमि के एक बड़े भाग पर अपने मकान बना लिये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा इस मामले की जांच करवाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) जी, नहीं। संभवतः, माननीय सदस्य का निर्देश शाहदरा क्षेत्र में भगवानपुर खेड़ा ग्राम के सम्बन्ध में है। यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस ग्राम में कस्टोडियन की जो भूमि है उसे ग्रामीणों और कस्टोडियन के कार्यालय के अधिकारियों की आपसी सहमति से दो रुपये प्रति वर्गगज की दर के लोगों को बेच दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**पुनर्वास आयुक्त, दिल्ली के कार्यालय में प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारी**

2766. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में स्थित पुनर्वास आयुक्त के कार्यालय में अधिकारी स्तर से लेकर चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों तक कितने कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं और उनमें से श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारी पिछले 5 या 3 वर्ष से लगातार वहां काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन प्रतिनियुक्ति कर्मचारियों के कारण इस कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति पर रोक लग गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पिछले 5 या तीन वर्ष से प्रतिनियुक्त समस्त कर्मचारियों को अपने मूल कार्यालयों में वापिस भेजने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) राजधानी में मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के कार्यालय में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या चार है। इन चार में से, तृतीय श्रेणी के दो कर्मचारियों की सेवा 3 वर्ष से कम है।

| | उनकी संख्या जो तीन वर्ष से अधिक किन्तु 5 वर्ष से कम समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं। | उनकी संख्या जो 5 वर्षों से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं। |
|---|---|---|
| प्रथम श्रेणी | — | — |
| द्वितीय श्रेणी | — | 2 |
| तृतीय श्रेणी | — | — |
| चतुर्थ श्रेणी | — | — |
| | | 2 |

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). सेवा की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लगे कर्मचारियों के मामलों की समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है।

**दिल्ली स्थित बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी**

2767. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में जामनगर हाउस स्थित बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के कार्यालय में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारी वर्ग से श्रेणी चार तक के कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की क्या संख्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे से बहुत कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया)** : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी (1-8-1970 को) इस प्रकार है :

| | |
|---|---|
| तृतीय श्रेणी | — ... ... —24 |
| चतुर्थ श्रेणी | — ... ... —12 |
| योग | 36 |

(ख) जी, नहीं। यह न होने के बराबर है क्योंकि यह तृतीय श्रेणी में 2 प्रतिशत और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 1 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) संगठन के समापन के फलस्वरूप कोई नई भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है।

**Complaints Regarding Quality of Paper used for Post-Cards**

2768. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the public regarding the bad quality of the paper used in the manufacture of post cards ; and

(b) if so when Government will improve the quality of the paper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Officers and Staff Holding Technical Jobs without requisite Qualifications under I. C. A. R.**

2769. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of the officers and members of the staff of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research including those of the various Institutes and Centres under its control who have been given (or are holding) Scientific and technical designation but who have no Scientific and technical qualifications in the Agricultural line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The information is being collected from the various Research Institutes and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Deprivation of Employees of Reserve Bank of India from Bonus**

2770. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the present Bonus Act the employees of Reserve Bank of India have been deprived or denied the payment of Bonus ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider the amending of the Bonus Act as the employees of all the nationalised Banks including that of the State Bank of India are getting Bonus ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 does not apply to employees employed by the Reserve Bank of India *vide* Section 32(viii).

(b) There is no such proposal.

**Exemption to Employees from Provisions of Plantations Labour Act**

2771. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government had asked for an initiative in enabling the State Governments to exempt employers from the provisions of the Plantations Labour Act without prior approved of the Centre ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu was that the proviso to Section 42 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, which provides that no exemption under the provisions of this Section, other than an exemption from Section 19, shall be granted except with the previous approval of the Central Government, should be deleted so as to enable the State Governments to grant exemption subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may deem fit. The proposal was placed before the 13th Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at New Delhi on the 10th July, 1970. The Committee did not agree to the proposal of the State Government.

**E.S.I. Hospital at Singanallur in Coimbatore**

2773. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the E. S. I. Hospital already built at Singanallur in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu was not opened since a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening the hospital ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to open the hospital without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). The hospital is to be commissioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu as the administration of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of the State Government. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has already advised the State Government to expedite the commissioning of the hospital.

**Rice supplied by Andhra Pradesh**

2774. SHRI D. B. RAJU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the price at which rice is procured by the Food Corporation of India from Andhra Pradesh in different centres ;

(b) the quantity of rice demanded by the Central Government from Andhra Pradesh during 1969-70 ; and

(c) the quantity of rice supplied by Andhra Pradesh during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The ex-mill prices payable by the Food Corporation of India for rice procured in Andhra Pradesh during the 1969-70 marketing season are as follows :

| *Variety* | *Price (in Rs. per quintal)* |
|---|---|
| 1. Short bold | 72.69 |
| 2. Long bold | 74.22 |
| 3. Medium slender | 86.42 |
| 4. Long/short/scented slender | 109.31 |

(b) 3.5 lakh tonnes of rice was the target fixed in September 1969 for supply from Andhra Pradesh to the Central pool during the kharif marketing season 1969-70 ; but subsequently the crop in Andhra Pradesh was damaged due to two successive cyclones and consequent floods in October-November 1969. The Andhra Pradesh Government have, however, indicated that they would try to reach a figure of 3 lakh tonnes of supply from Andhra Pradesh to the Central pool.

(c) About 60,000 tonnes of rice have been actually delivered up to the end of July.

**Estimate of Sugarcane Still Standing in Fields**

2775. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugarcane is still (July) standing in many areas of U.P. in the fields ;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity thereof ; and

(c) the reasons why this sugarcane was not taken by the Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) About 70 lakh quintals.

(c) The main reasons are :

(1) Extremely low recovery of sugar from the cane, high molasses content, fuel problems due to choking of boilers etc. ;

(2) breakdowns in the plants ;

(3) difficulty in supplies due to rains ;

(4) closing of mills for repairs and overhauling in order to commence crushing in time for the next season ;

(5) abnormally high production of cane ; and

(6) less utilisation of cane by gur manufacturers due to low prices of gur and the resultant diversion of much more cane to the mills than they could crush.

**Fire in Zamania Telephone Exchange Ghazipur District (U. P.)**

2776. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last week of May, 1970 there was fire at Zamania Telephone Exchange in Ghazipur District U.P. ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was made into the case of fire ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. The accident was caused by a piece of cloth being kept inside the switch board and this resulted in the fire spreading to other equipment. The part-time chowkidar on duty has been removed from service. Telephone Operator on duty and the Telephone Operator incharge has been suspended pending disciplinary action.

**Import of rice mill from Japan by Food Corporation of India**

2777. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India imported a rice mill from Japan for setting it up in Punjab ;

(b) if so, when the Mill was imported and the reasons for the delay in setting it up ; and

(c) when and where the rice mill would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India is setting up one modern rice mill at Batala in Punjab and proposes to set up another such mill at Patiala in the same State. The basic components of the rice mills were imported from Japan and the matching components are being manufactured indigenously by Messrs Binny and Company, Madras. The delay in setting up the mill at Batala was due to the fact that the contract awarded for civil works in July, 1969 had to be cancelled in December, 1969 for default on the part of the contractor. Fresh tenders were called for and the work was started in February, 1970. The mill is expected to be commissioned in October 1970. For the mill at Patiala, arrangements are being made to acquire the necessary land.

**Complaint against Depot Manager of D. M. S. Booth No. 982, at Green Park, New Delhi**

2778. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in Statesman of Delhi dated the 17th July, 1970 complaining against the behaviour of Depot Manager, Delhi Milk Scheme Booth No. 982 at Green Park ; New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) An order was placed by a client Shri P. V. S. Subramanian, with Delhi Milk Scheme for supply of 20 bottles of toned milk from depot No. 982 in the evening of 30th June, 1970 and 80 bottles of toned milk from depot No. 981 in the morning of 1st July, 1970, and a Supply Order was issued accordingly. While making entry regarding issue of this milk, the dealing Clerk erroneously wrote Depot No. 182 instead of 982 for the supply required on 30th June, 1970. The milk was, therefore, despatched to Depot No. 182 and no milk was received against this supply Supply Order at depot No. 982. In order to avoid inconvenience to Shri Subramanian, the depot Agents arranged for delivery of the milk to Shri Subramanian against cash payment from the neighbouring depot No. 460. Supply of milk was duly made to Shri Subramanian from Depot No. 981 on 1.7.1970.

(c) The complaint of Shri Subramanian, as published in a news paper on 17.7.70, was immediately investigated by the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities. The fact of non-issue of milk from Depot No. 982 was established and the refund of Rs. 8.50 due to Shri Subramanian was arranged on 17.7.1970. The allegation of Shri Subramanian that he was required to make excess payment of Rupees two only to the Depot authorities was not established.

Three members of the staff of Delhi Milk Scheme responsible for the mistake resulting in the non-despatch of milk to Depot No. 982 on 30th June, 1970 have been warned, in writing, to be more careful in future.

**Accumulated Stock of Fertilizer and its Disposal**

2779. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as on the 1st April, 1969 stocks of Fertilizers worth about Rs. 200 crores were lying unutilised ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the import component of the cost of fertilizers ;

(d) how and where these fertilizers are kept ; and

(e) what steps are being taken to utilise the accumulated stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total cost of the stocks of fertilisers with the manufacturers, distributors, State and Central Governments as on 1st April, 1969 was about Rs. 199 crores.

(b) The requirements of fertilisers for Kharif, 1969, were of the value of Rs. 277 crores. Two thirds of three-fourths of these requirements had to be on hand in April in order to effect smooth distribution for the Kharif crops hardly a month or two away. Mereover, it is of utmost importance that a proportion of the requirements of fertilisers should always remain in the pipeline to avoid shortage of fertilisers to farmers and withstand various fluctuations on account of uncertainties in import and movement. Viewed in light it is obvious that the stocks on hand on 1.4.69 were not excessive but essential to meet the needs of the farmers.

(c) It is not possible to assess the import component of the cost of these stocks, as information regarding stocks of imported fertilisers separately with the States is not available.

(d) The stocks of fertilisers with the Central Fertiliser Pool of the Government of India are kept in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India, State Warehousing Corporations and the Central warehousing Corporation in different States. The stocks of the manufacturers, State Governments and of distributors, were in their respective warehouses.

(e) The above mentioned stocks of fertilisers were consumed in the Kharif of Rabi seasons of 1969-70 and the balance stocks are expected to be consumed during Kharif, 1970 as planned by States.

**Direct trunk dialling system between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack**

2780. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the subscribers at Bhubaneswar for getting trunk calls to Cuttack city ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce direct dialling between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, which is very badly needed ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Government is not aware of any serious difficulty in disposing of calls from Bhubaneswar to Cuttack which are subjected to nominal delay in transmission.

(b) Yes.

(c) By March, 1972.

**Extra Telephone Lines for Bhubaneswar Providing more Telephene Connections**

2781. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new telephone lines have been provided for this year at Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Orissa, for meeting the increasing demand for new connections ;

(b) if so, the number of new lines provided for and the applications pending ; and

(c) when the proposed automatic telephone exchange is going to operate at Bhubaneswar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) As on 1.4.70, Bhubaneswar had a telephone exchange capacity of 1560 with 1530 working connections and 434 applications on waiting list. Since then the exchange capacity has been expanded by 120 lines in May, 1970 and 57 telephone connections have been provided. The current waiting list is 360.

(c) The new automatic exchange is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1971.

**Central Grant to Orissa during 1967-70 for Deep-Sea Fishing**

2782. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money given to Orissa during 1967-68, 68-69 and 69-70 for deep-sea fishing programmes separately;

(b) whether the deep sea fishing programmes have been implemented ; and

(c) if so, the details and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The programme of deep sea fishing was not implemented by the Orissa Government during these years. Accordingly no financial assistance was given to Orissa in respect of deep sea fishing.

(c) Does not arise.

**Working Hours of Staff in Savile Ltd., Advertising Agency**

2783. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Savile Ltd. Advertising Agency of Bombay is running a branch in Delhi ;

(b) since when the branch establishments at Nizamuddin-West and other places of Delhi are registered under Delhi Shops and Establishments Act ;

(c) whether this establishment compells the office staff and technicians like painters to work for more than 50 hours a week ;

(d) when the Inspector of Delhi Administration Labour Department last visited this establishment to check compliance with 'K' form declaration ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House. when received.

**Public Call Office at Puranakatak, Baharampur (Orissa)**

2784. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to install a Public Call Office at Puranakatak in Orissa State in Baharampur Superintendent's Division ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A Public Call Office at Puranakatak is expected to be opened during the current financial year.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Post Offices in Alhamalik in Orissa**

2785. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Post Offices are not in good condition in Alhamalik in Orissa State ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no staff quarters have been provided to the employees there ; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct new post offices there and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The condition of the Alhamalik Post Office is not good, although repairs were carried out in 1968. The matter is being pursued with the State Government, to whom the building belongs for repairs to the building.

(b) and (c). The land and building where the Post Office is functioning at present belong to the State Government (Ex-state building). The question of their transfer to the P&T Department is under negotiation with the State Government. The question of construction of staff quarters and a new Post Office building can be considered after the transfer is effected.

**Provision of Fertiliser, Credit and Mechanised Equipment for Agricultural Production**

2786. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made so far in the matter of providing for agricultural growth such inputs as fertilizer, credit and improved mechanised equipment ;

(b) how far they are able to meet the requirements of the farmers ; and

(c) the further steps envisaged to meet the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Requirements of inputs like fertilisers, institutional credit, tractors, etc. for achieving agricultural growth envisaged for the Fourth Plan period have been assessed and every effort is made to meet these requirements each year in a phased manner. Indigenous production of inputs like fertilisers, tractors and other mechanised equipment is supplemented by imports wherever necessary and to the extent possible. Supply institutional credit is being substantially stepped up through the strengthening of cooperatives and supplementing the efforts by provision of credit through Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation and Commercial Banks, etc.

There is now generally no shortage of fertilisers in the country. The position in regard to availability of tractors has considerably improved as a result of increased production and larger imports, though the entire demand is not met in full. An increasing proportion of the demand for agricultural credit is being met through institutional agencies.

Under the Fourth Plan, indigenous production of various inputs like fertilisers, tractors and other agricultural equipment is being substantially stepped up to cope with the rising demand. Programmes and policies for increasing the supply of credit from institutional sources for meeting the needs of agriculture and allied sectors are also being undertaken. Special steps are being taken to ensure that institutional credit is increasingly made available to small farmers and marginal farmers.

**Resolution of all India Urdu Small Newspapers Editors' Council**

2787. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article in the fortnightly newspaper 'PIEDM' Delhi dated the 15th July, 1970 regarding the resolutions passed in the meeting of Members of the 'All India Urdu Small Newspapers Editors' Council held at New Delhi on the 12th July, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Most of the demands made by the Council are neither feasible nor can be accepted. Yet others do not fall within the ambit of the Central Government. However, Government has assured that the cheapest and best quality of newsprint available is allocated to small newspapers and periodicals. Also the share of Urdu newspapers in advertisements issued by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is quite satisfactory.

**छोटे कृषकों को विद्युत चालित हलों की सप्लाई तथा उनका निर्माण**

2788. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार 5 एकड़ तक की भूमि वाले छोटे कृषकों को विद्युत-चालित हल देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में कृषकों को कितने विद्युत चालित हल (5 हलवाले) दिये गये ; और

(ग) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किन स्थानों में इनका निर्माण किया जा रहा है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख). देश में निर्मित पावर

टिलरों के वितरण पर कोई कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । जहां तक आयातित पावर टिलरों का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक इनका वितरण गैर-सरकारी फर्मों के हाथ में था । अतः गत दो से तीन वर्षों के दौरान किसानों को दिये गये पावर टिलरों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

विभिन्न भारतीय सहभागियों द्वारा आठवें येन ऋण के अन्तर्गत 2,226 पावर टिलरों का आयात किया जा रहा है । इनका 90 प्रतिशत भाग विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित किये गये कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के माध्यम से तथा शेष 10 प्रतिशत भाग सीधा भारतीय सहभागियों द्वारा किसानों को वितरित किया जाना है । निगमों द्वारा ये पावर टिलर उनके द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार वितरित किये जायेंगे ।

(ग) इस समय, सर्वश्री कृषि इंजिन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा हैदराबाद में पावर टिलरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा 'मितसुविशी' पावर टिलरों का निर्माण सर्वश्री एस० टी० टिलर्स ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने कारखाने बंगलौर में किया जा रहा है ।

सर्वश्री जे० के० सेटोह अग्रिकल्चर मशीन्स लिमिटेड कानपुर, को सेटोह पावर टिलरों के कानपुर में अपने उपक्रम में निर्माण के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया है ।

पावर टिलर उद्योग से जब लाइसस लेने की पाबन्दी हटा दी गयी, पावर टिलरों के निर्माण के लिये निम्नलिखित योजनायें स्वीकृत की गई हैं :

(1) सर्वश्री इन्डेक्वीप इंजीनियरिंग लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद ।

प्रतिवर्ष 10,000 आइसेकी पावर टिलरों की क्षमता ।

(2) सर्वश्री बीगी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, पटियाला ।

प्रतिवर्ष 15,000 हेको पावर टिलरों की क्षमता ।

(3) सर्वश्री महाराष्ट्र कोओपरेटिव इंजीनियरिंग सोसायटी लिमिटेड, शिरोली ।

प्रतिवर्ष 10,000 यनमार पावर टिलरों की क्षमता ।

(4) सर्वश्री सदर्न इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मद्रास ।

प्रतिवर्ष 4,000 लेण्डमास्टर पावर टिलरों की क्षमता ।

प्रतिवर्ष 12,000 कुबोटा पावर टिलरों की क्षमता के निर्माण के लिये केरल कृषि-उद्योग निगम को आशय-पत्र भी जारी किया गया है ।

**Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Supply of Tractors on Hire Basis to Farmers**

2789. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State had asked for financial help for supplying tractors to farmers on hire;

(b) if so, how much loan was granted to it and on what conditions; and

(c) how many tractors have been released for Gujarat till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the Gujarat State for any financial help for supplying tractors to farmers on hire. An outlay of Rs. 2.42 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the

Agricultural Production Schemes in Gujarat for 1970-71. The allocation of approved outlays amongst the various schemes of agricultural production is made by the State Government itself.

(c) The position with regard to the allotment/deliveries of tractors to the Gujarat State Agro-Industries Corporation is as under :—

| (i) 1968-69 | Allotment Deliveries Nos. | | Balance to be delivered before the end of September, 1970. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zetor-2011 | 300 | 91 | 209 |
| DT. 14B | 375 | 300 | 75 |
| RSO 9 | 478 | 478 | — |
| Byelaras | 50 | 50 | — |
| Total: | 1,203 | | |

(ii) 1969-70

An allotment of 1,600 nos. of tractors has been made. The first delivery of 100 U-650 tractors against this allotment has been temporarily diverted at the request of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation.

**Decimination of Wild Life**

2790. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item published on page 6 of "Times of India" dated the 8th July, 1970 on the subject of 'Wild Life'; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have already taken to prevent the steady decimination of wild life in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "Protection of animals and birds is a State subject." Steps being taken to preserve wild life consist mainly of (i) establishment of National Parks and Sanctuaries, (ii) restriction on the export of wild animals and birds, dead or alive, (iii) protection of rare and vanishing birds and animals. (iv) enactment of suitable wild life legislation and educating the general public in order to inculcate love for wild life.

The Government of India have appointed an Expert Committee, on the recommendation of the Indian Board for Wild Life, to suggest, *inter alia*, suitable measures for the improvement of the existing National Parks and Sanctuaries as well as the creation of new ones in suitable localities. The report of this Expert Committee is expected shortly.

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**12.35 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### Reported Purchase of Defective Tractors by the Government of India from the German Democratic Republic

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि इस बारे में वे इस वक्तव्य दें :

"जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य से भारत सरकार द्वारा भारी संख्या में दोषपूर्ण ट्रैक्टर खरीदे जाने तथा इन ट्रैक्टरों को पंजाब कृषि उद्योग निगम के जरिए पंजाब के किसानों के पास बेचे जाने के समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): During 1968-69, it was decided to import 15,500 tractors. Of these, 3000 nos. of RSO 9 were to be imported from G. D. R. But actually only 1998 have been imported at a total cost of 212

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

lakhs and not 400 lakhs as mentioned by the Hon. Members.

Czechoslovakia agreed to supply 5000 nos. of Zetor-2011, Russia 6000 DT-14 B and 500 Byelarus, totalling 11,500. There was thus a gap of 4000. In the meantime, certain internal developments took place in Czechoslovakiya with the result that production programmes in that country received a serious set-back and the chances of getting even 5000 tractors became quite bleak. As there was a large unsatisfied demand, it was decided to import 3000 nos. of RSO 9 tractors, and the contract was concluded by STC in December, 1969.

The tractor had been tested at the Testing Station at Budni and found suitable for Indian conditions. In December 1969 certain complaints about its defective working were received from Andhra Pradesh. By then nearly 1000 tractors had already been received and another 1000 were on the high seas. Immediately further import was suspended and a Committee of Technical Experts was appointed to make an on-the-spot study of the performance of these tractors in various States. Recommendations made by this Committee have been generally accepted by the G. D. R. Suppliers and are being implemented by them. The G. D. R. Suppliers have also supplied five modified tractors which are currently being tested at various places in the country. One more modified tractor is being flown from GDR for test at Budni

A.I.C. Punjab has received a total of 600 tractors against their requirement of 1600 and their actual demand of 1000. Prior to November 1969, the Corporation received 250 tractors, and the balance in the subsequent months. Out of the total 600 tractors, nearly 500 have been sold to the farmers none of which has been returned to the Corporation. From the reports received from Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation recently, it appears that there were some complaints about defects in the electrical system, reported principally at Jullundur which is one of the five repair stations set up by the Corporation. Of the 218 tractors repaired, 150 were repaired at Jullundur, 90 of which came to the workshops only once. The number repaired at the other four workshops varied from 5 to 25. All this is within the warranty period.

Pre-sale and after sale service of these tractors is the responsibility of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation, which had set up a system of mobile workshops. Possibly due to heavy demands for repair of different types and increasing number of tractors by the mobile vans, there have been some gaps and shortcomings in the service rendered. Farmers particularly at the time of kharif sowing were put to a certain amount of hardship but the Corporation offered to do custom service on reduced rates in genuine cases. There was, however, very little response to this offer. The GDR Suppliers having accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Technical Experts have undertaken to replace all defective parts free of cost, to pay for the modifications to be made to all the 2000 tractors distributed to farmers in the country and have extended the warranty period.

Earlier, they brought a plane-load of spare parts and another similar consignment is expected here on 20th August, in order to give free replacements. For Punjab alone the Suppliers have already fulfilled warranty claims amounting to Rs. 2,11,788 worth of spare parts. They have also agreed to place at the disposal of the Punjab (and other) Agro-Industries Corporation fifteen additional GDR Service Engineers plus ten Indian Engineers for carrying out replacements and modifications.

It will thus be seen that only a certain percentage of tractors supplied in Punjab have shown defects, mainly electrical, and that adequate arrangement have been made by the G.D.R. Suppliers and Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation which is responsible for pre-sale and after-sale service, to replace the defective parts and to make such modifications; on the basis of the test currently being conducted in Punjab and other places, to the tractors already sold to the farmers, as may be found necessary, free of cost.

As mentioned earlier the import of these tractors from G.D.R. has been suspended.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On a a point of order. Do you not think that this statement full of details should have been supplied to Members earlier ?

SOME HON. MEMAERS : It was.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन काश्तकारों को नुकसान हुआ और जिनकी खरीफ की फसल आजतक बोई नहीं गई, जिनके यहां दो घंटे भी ट्रेक्टर्स ने वर्क नहीं किया, क्या उनको सरकार किसी तरह का मुआविजा देने के लिये तैयार है या उनसे वह ट्रेक्टर वापिस ले करके उनकी रकम देने को तैयार है या कम से कम बैंक को इंस्ट्रक्शन्स देने के लिये तैयार है कि यह रुपया उनसे दस साल बाद वसूल किया जाये क्योंकि इसमें सारा नुकसान काश्तकार के सिवाय न भारत सरकार का हुआ, न कृषि निगम का हुआ बल्कि वह सारा इन्डिविजुवल्स के ऊपर जाकर के पड़ा है तो उस कमी को मेकअप करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद** : हमारे पास कोई इत्तिला नहीं है कि इस किस्म का नुकसान हुआ हो जिसकी वजह से इतना मुआविजा देने की जरूरत पड़े । जहां तक उन ट्रैक्टर्स का ताल्लुक है जिनमें नुक्स पाया गया है तो उनके कम्पोनेंट्स, स्पेयर पार्ट्स मंगवा कर बदल दिया गया है । जी डी आर सप्लायर्स ने उस टैकनिकल ऐक्सपर्ट्स की सिफारिशों को मंजूर कर लिया है और उन्होंने तमाम डिफैक्टिव पार्ट्स को फ्री औफ कौस्ट रिप्लेस करना मान लिया है । इसके साथ ही उन्होंने उन 2000 ट्रैक्टर्स में जो कि किसानों को देश भर में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किये गये हैं उनमें मोडिफिकेशस पर आने वाला खर्चा भी खुद मीट करने का वायदा किया है । इसके अलावा उन्होंने वह वारेंटी पीरियड भी बढ़ा दिया है । साथ ही वह ट्रैक्टर्स जो कि इस्तेमाल नहीं हुए उनको भी उसमें से डिडक्ट कर दिया जायेगा और वारेंटी पीरियड ज्यादा बढ़ाया जायेगा जिसमें उनको ट्रैक्टर्स इस्तेमाल करने का मौका मिले ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब उन बेचारे काश्तकारों की जिनकी खरीफ की फसल ही नहीं बोई गई और जिनके यहां दो घंटे भी ट्रैक्टर्स ने वर्क नहीं किया, उनके लिये सरकार क्या किसी तरह का मुआविजा देने को तैयार है या यह डिफैक्टिव ट्रैक्टर्स महज जी डी आर को खुश करने के लिये सरकार ने यहां मंगाये थे ?

**श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद** : जैसा मैंने पहले कहा हमारे पास ऐसी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है कि इस किस्म का नुकसान हुआ हो ।

**श्री शिव नारायण** (बस्ती) : मंत्री महोदय जरा इसको याद रक्खें कि स्वर्गीय श्री रफी अहमद किदवाई इस मुल्क के फूड मिनिस्टर रहे हैं और किस खूबी से उन्होंने इस मामले को सम्हाला था । हम लोग खुद किसान है और मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज यह गवर्नमेंट हमको धोखे में डाल रही है.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आज सुबह से ही माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से चल रहे हैं, पता नहीं वह आज क्या खाकर आये हैं । खैर हमें सब्र करना पड़ेगा । श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears to be a rather serious matter, because, according to the statement which has been furnished by the hon. Minister, it has been admitted that more than 200 farmers have complained that they could not get their tractors repaired in time to utilise them for their crops. It has also been suggested that according to the test report the tractor was found to the all right, but my information is that the test report

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

reveals that they were not considered to be suitable for Indian condition. I would request the hon. Minister to lay a copy of the test report on the Table of the House so that it can be available for the use of hon. Members.

It would also like to know whether there are also complaints from the State of Tamil Nadu, apart from Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, by the farmers. The main question is whether the Agro-Industries Corporation or the GDR had undertaken to give free repairs or not, but it appears that instead of providing free service, they have actually charged from each farmer for their service about Rs. 1,000, each but no service has been rendered to the farmers. I want to know whether this scheme of the Agro-Industries Corporation to set up the mobile van for rendering repair service at the door was at all utilised or not. My information is that mobile vans did not move at all and never went to any farmer's farm to repair the tractors when complaints were pouring in. I would like to know what is the position, and whether the Government is prepared to render free service as was a condition in the warranty.

I would also like to know whether the farmers are demanding that these tractors should be taken back from them. If the Government is not prepared to take the tractors back from them, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to provide them with modified tractors ? The Government have said that five or six modified tractors have come. Are the Government prepared to replace these defective tractors by these modified tractors ? May I know whether the Government is contemplating to enter into collaboration with the GDR for the manufacture of more tractors ? Finally, may I know whether the Government has any mind to make the country self-sufficient in the manufacture of tractors ? There has been a persistent demand from Punjab and Haryana to set up tractor factories either in the public sector or in the private sector, but the Government has been putting off this matter. Is there any scheme to set up these tractor factories in Punjab and Haryana in the immediate future ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The hon. member asked whether it is a fact that the test report is not correct. My information is his statement is not correct. The tractor has been tested at the tractor testing entre at Budni and was recommended to be suitable. Copies of the test report have already been supplied to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and he can refer to it. So far as replacement is concerned, I have already said that such of the parts as are found defective are being replaced and a plane load of spare parts has come from GDR. They have appointed 15 engineers from their country and also 10 engineers have been appointed from here to see that the defective parts are replaced. I have received no complaint from anyone about incurring a loss of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 or that the tractors are not in a position to render service. The electrical system has been found defective and for that steps are being taken to do modifications and to repair the tractors which have gone out of action.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : What about making the country self-sufficient in tractors and setting up factories in Punjab and Haryana ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I did not reply to these questions because they do not arise out of the matter we are discussing at present.

**श्री ओम् प्रकाश त्यागी** (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसके पढ़ने से यह रहस्य जाहिर हो रहा है कि कुल 15500 ट्रैक्टर्स की जरूरत थी और सरकार ने जितने भी ट्रैक्टर्स मंगाने की कोशिश की है वह सब साम्यवादी देशों से उसने मंगाये हैं जैसे कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया, रशिया आदि देशों से मंगाये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में सम्मति इस प्रकार की है कि साम्यवादी देशों से हमारे यहां तीन प्रकार का सामान आ रहा है । एक तो वह

सामान है जोकि उनके यहां आउट आफ डेट हो गया है दूसरा ऐसा नया सामान वह दे रहे हैं जिसके कि स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं दे रहे हैं तीसरे इस तरह के दोषपूर्ण ट्रैक्टर्स हमें वह साम्यवादी देश देते हैं। तीनों के ही प्रति यहां पर शिकायत है··· (**व्यवधान**) अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारी वक्तव्य के अनुसार वह शिकायत एक विशेष देश के बारे में आई है कि वहां से डिफैक्टिव ट्रैक्टर्स यहां भेजे गये तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं·····

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : और बातों में मत जाइये मेहरबानी करके सीधा अपना सवाल पूछ लीजिये।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : मैं सीधा ही प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं लेकिन यहां ध्यानाकर्षण प्रश्न पर सवाल पूछने में आप, आधा घटा ले लेते हैं तो फिर आखिर मैंने कौन सा पाप किया है यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप एक घंटा ले लीजिये, लेकिन आपको रेलेवेंट जरूर होना चाहिये।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : रेलेवेंट और कैसे ? मैं ट्रैक्टर्स की बात कर रहा हूं। वह साम्यवादी देशों से मंगाये गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां से क्यों मंगाये गये हैं। वहां से खराब माल आता है। रशियन ट्रैक्टर्स यहां आये हैं। आफिशल रिपोर्ट यह है··· (**व्यवधान**)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप जी डी आर की बात कीजिये।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : मैं वही कहने जा रहा हूं। आप बेचैन क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं बेचैन नहीं हो रहा हूं, आप दूसरों की बात कहते हैं।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : आफिशल रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 22 से 33 परसेंट ट्रैक्टर्स जो रूस से आये हैं वह खड़े हैं, चल नहीं रहे हैं। उनके स्पेअर पार्ट्स नहीं हैं, वह डिफेक्टिव हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question. Please ask a question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, may I make a submission ?

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : फिर मैं क्या पूछें ? मैं क्या पूछ सकता हूं जब आप भूमिका नहीं देने देते हैं ? आप बिल्कुल पक्षपात कर रहे हैं, मैं कहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not prepared to listen to it. Kindly sit down. There is a limit to everything.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I make a submission ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : If the names of other countries are not relevant, why did the Minister mention them in his statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister said that they were in need of so many tractors and out of them they got so many from Czechoslovakia and so many from GDR. That does not mean that you should cover all that.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : सरकार ने अपने वक्तव्य में दिया हुआ है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We have before us the Calling Attention Notice and the statement of the Minister. The question is prepared on the basis of the reply given by the Minister. Since in the statement the Minister has referred to other countries, the question could also cover those countries.

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates to GDR. The Minister said that Government wanted so many tractors, they had ordered so many from various countries and so many had come from GDR. I am really sorry, I cannot allow the question to stray beyond the limit....(*Interruptions*). If the question is not relevant, I will not allow it.

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त** (दिल्ली सदर) : वह भी यही कह रहे हैं कि जी डी आर का माल खराब निकला, रशिया का भी खराब निकला ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, may I make a submission ? The question does not relate to countries but to defective tractors on account of which the farmers had to suffer. So, if defective tractors have come from elsewhere also, they will come within the scope of this question.

MR. SPEAKER : I appreciate you are in the opposition. But you must be relevant. Do not create a headache for the chair. The agenda says :

> "..to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the reported purchase of a large number of defective tractors by the Government of India from the German Democratic Republic...."

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Had the Minister been relevant, the reply would have come in five lines. But the Minister was not relevant.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : You should have listened to the reply of the Minister. Then you would not have said all this.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक) : यह रिमार्क एक्सपंज होना चाहिये कि आप पक्षपात कर रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Ministers also are unnecessarily long in their replies and they involve themselves and unnecessarily create trouble for the chair. There was no need to mention all this. He could have simply said that we have purchased so many from GDR.... (*Interruptions*). Now the opposition is very happy. I see that there is such a quicksilver mood on both sides.

AN. HON. MEMBER : You become a Minister once and we will be very happy.

MR. SPEAKER : Even the Leader of the Opposition does not realise my difficulty.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I was fed up with that reply, that four page statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not expect this stand from Shri Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am very sorry. We are sorry for the remarks that he made. We never meant any reflection on the chair. I am sorry for what he said. But, at the same time, may I point out that if only you had kept quiet when the hon. Member was asking his question, he would have finished his question by now.

MR. SPEAKER : This is worse than what the hon. Member himself has said.

SHKI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : You could have pulled up the Minister instead of the Member.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : इसमें मेरा कोई दोष नहीं । अगर मैंने ऐसा कोई शब्द कह दिया है तो मुझे खेद है । लेकिन मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहता था वह यह कि जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है मेरा प्रश्न उसी पर आधारित था । जितने ट्रैक्टर्स डिफेक्टिव आ रहे हैं उनके सौदे के बाद, वह कहां-कहां के हैं यह मैं संकेत कर रहा था । अब मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि देश में जितने ट्रैक्टर्स की मांग है उनको मंगाने में सरकार ने साम्यवादी देशों को ही क्यों चुना ? उन्होंने दूसरे देशों से ट्रैक्टर्स मंगाने की चेष्टा की या नहीं, क्या उनकी कीमतें ज्यादा थीं या क्या यहां के ट्रैक्टर्स के बारे में सौदा करने में सहूलियत थी ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह कि जी डी आर से सौदा करने के पहले क्या किसी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी से ट्रैक्टर्स की जांच कराई गई थी कि यहां की जमीन के अनुकूल वह हैं या नहीं ? क्या जांच कराने के पश्चात् आपने सौदा किया और

उनके यहां आने के पश्चात् क्या आपने बूदी में उनको टेस्ट कराया ? अगर दोनों जगहों पर आपने उनकी जांच कराई तो दोनों जांच करने वालों की रिपोर्टें क्या थीं ? अगर यहां आकर वह दोषपूर्ण साबित हुए तो जिन्होंने आपको गलत रिपोर्ट दी थी उन आफिसर्स के खिलाफ क्या आप कार्रवाई करेंगे ?

क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन के जनरल मैनेजर श्री हरदयाल सिंह ने आपके पास यह शिकायत लिख कर भेजी है कि यह ट्रैक्टर्स डिफेक्टिव हैं और यह मांग की है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में एक हाई पावर जांच कमेटी बैठनी चाहिये ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आप इस सुझाव को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य में एक जगह यह कहा है कि इन ट्रैक्टर्स में केवल एलेक्ट्रिकल दोष हैं, और इसी वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि ट्रेक्टर्स में जो खराब पार्ट्स हैं उनको रिप्लेस करने के लिये वहां से स्पेअर पार्टस आ रहे हैं और वह रिप्लेस किये जा रहे हैं। 2 लाख 11 हजार, 788 रु० की कीमत के स्पेअर पार्ट्स जी डी आर से आ रहे हैं। जो आपके टैक्निकल एक्स्पर्ट्स हैं, जिन्होंने जांच करने के बाद रिपोर्ट दी है कि इस ट्रैक्टर में क्या कमी है और उसे जी डी आर ने स्वीकार किया है उस रिपोर्ट को आप क्या टेबल पर रक्खेंगे और जी डा आर ने जो ट्रैक्टर्स के स्पेअर पार्ट्स भेजना स्वीकार किया है उस चीज को भी आप टेबल पर रक्खेंगे ?

मेरी आखिरी बात यह है कि हमने अपना बहुत सा माल साम्यवादी देशों को भेजा है जैसे जूते आदि, जो कि डिफेक्टिव था। हमने तुरन्त उसको वापस ले लिया और हमने स्वीकार किया कि वह डिफेक्टिव थे। क्या उसी तरह से आप डिफेक्टिव ट्रैक्टर्स को जी डी आर को वापस भेजने का इरादा रखते हैं ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The first question which the hon. Member has asked is why tractors have been obtained from socialist countries. I may inform him that there are several reasons. The first reason is that there is demand for such tractors from the consumers. Even with respect to this tractor from the GDR, as the hon. Member will find from the statement that I have given, the demand was for about 1,600 tractors and we were in a position to supply only 600. We had undertaken to provide another 500 tractors later on. Similarly, from other places also there has been demand for this type of tractor not only from the GDR but also from other socialist countries. Secondly, there is also the question of foreign exchange involved. These are the tractors which we are obtaining from soft currency area and these are cheaper .... (*Interruptions*).

**13 hrs.**

SHRI PILOO MODY : The junk is always cheaper.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : These are the reasons why tractors have been preferred from socialist countries and they have been found useful. As regards the tractors from Czechoslovakia and Russia, they have been found very useful. No defects have been found in the tractors. The tractors from Czechoslovakia are very popular in our country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is because of Dubcek.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the report of technical experts is concerned, we have enquired into the defects of tractors and we have also received the report from G. D. R. I have no objection to place it on the Table of the House.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा था कि खरीदने से पहले क्या आपने ट्रैक्टर्स की जांच

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

कराई थी ? आने के बाद जब आपने जांच करवाई और डिफेक्ट्स पाए गये तो जिन्होंने आपको गलत रिपोर्ट दी थी, उनके खिलाफ आप क्या एक्शन ले रहे हैं ?

मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि पंजाब एग्रो इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन के जनरल मैनेजर श्री हरदयाल सिंह ने क्या आपसे यह मांग की है कि एक जांच कमेटी बिठाई जाये और पता लगाया जाये कि किस तरह से डिफेक्टिव ट्रैक्टर खरीदे गये हैं ?

मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा था कि क्या इन तमाम ट्रैक्टर्स को आप वापिस भेजेंगे ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already said, before it was decided to place orders for these tractors, there was the report of the technical experts and, on the basis of the report that the tractors are of good quality, it was decided to place orders for these tractors.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : जिन्होंने गलत रिपोर्ट दी क्या उनके खिलाफ आप कार्रवाई करेंगे ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If there is any material to warrant that anyone has not given a correct report, of course, action will be taken.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : After how many years ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no material to warrant that they have not given a correct report.

Then, as I have already said, some minor defects have been found and they are being remedied. (*Interruptions*).

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या आप तमाम ट्रैक्टर्स को वापिस करेंगे या नहीं ?

**13.04 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Report of Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on "Coordination of Media of Mass Communications"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken on the recommendations contained in Part II of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Coordination of Media of Mass Communication.' [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3945/70].

### West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 16 of 1970) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1970, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3946/70]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Sugar (Restrictions on Movement) Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1098 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1970.

(ii) The Sugar (Price Determination) Ninth Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1100 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1970.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3947/70]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWANATH ROY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for the year 1967-68. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3948/70].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3949/70].

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**13.05 hrs.**

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : I beg to present the Hundred and twenty-third Report (Hindi and English-versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Posts and Telegraphs), (Railways) and (Defence Services) for 1968-69 and action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-third Report of the Committee.

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## ARREST OF MEMBERS

*(Sarva Shri Ishaq Sambhali and S. M. Joshi)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 12th August, 1970, from the District Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar :

"Shri Ishaq Sambhali, Member, Lok Sabha, has been arrested for apprehension of breach of peace to-day under Sections 151, 107 and 117 (3), Criminal Procedure Code, at Muzaffarnagar and lodged in the Muzaffarnagar Jail by Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, Magistrate First Class."

I have also to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 12th August, 1970, from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sadar, Purnea :

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code to arrest Shri S. M. Joshi, Member Lok Sabha, for leading an unlawful assembly and causing trespass on the land of Shri Ram Awtar and others of Rupsuli, Police Station, Purnea, under Section 144/447 I. P. C. Shri S. M. Joshi was accordingly arrested at about 10.00 A. M. on the 12th August, 1970, and is at present lodged in Purnea Jail in Bihar."

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## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1970."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let us have a three hour discussion on the reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes tomorrow.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : लोक सभा की कार्य सूची जो आप सदस्यों के पास भेजते हैं इसमें ग्यारहवें नम्बर पर जो एक चर्चा है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

कि लगातार चार दिन से यह आइटम प्रकाशित होती आ रही है लेकिन इसको लिया नहीं जा सका है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इसके लिये कोई समय निर्धारित कर दें कि अमुक तारीख को अमुक समय पर इसको लिया जाएगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो यह बराबर टलती जाएगी। देश में हत्यायें हो रही हैं, बाहर का पैसा आ रहा है, हथियार बाहर से आकर लूटपाट चल रही है और यहां चर्चा भी न हो, यह तो ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री बलराज मधोक** (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं कि समय फिक्स कर दिया जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : शैडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की जो रिपोर्ट है और उस पर जो बहस चल रही है, उसके लिए समय बढ़ गया है। उसकी वजह से यह हुआ है। यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी** : आज और कल दोनों दिन काम करने के बावजूद भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर जो बीस घंटे हैं, वे पूरे नहीं होंगे। लैंड एजीटेशन देश में चल रहा है। उस पर दो ढाई घंटे की बहस आप कल करवा दें···

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी) : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। देश में बहुत गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपने बिजिनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह बात उठाई थी और उसमें हमने इसको माना हुआ है। सभी ने इसको डिसकस करना है। बिजिनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तो यह हाउस पहले पास करे।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी** : बीस घंटे नियत उसके लिये किये गये हैं। मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। बीस घंटे तक बहस हो, यह मैं भी चाहता हूं। मैं अपने शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के भाइयों से हाथ-जोड़ कर निवेदन करूंगा कि वे लैंड एजीटेशन पर कल बहस हो लेने दें···

**श्री शिव नारायण** (बस्ती) : हम इसको नहीं मान सकते हैं।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक) : यहां कुछ कहते हैं, वहां कुछ कहते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह बड़ा सेन्सेटिव मसला है। इसके बारे में मैं भी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं।

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भूमि वितरण आन्दोलन के बारे में कल बहस होनी चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस बारे में बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है। आप उसकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में फैसला कर लें।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhopura) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to reconsider its decision regarding cancellation of lunch hours and sitting on Saturdays."

मैं आपका ध्यान इस रिपोर्ट के आइटम 3 और 4 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं।

Item 3 says :

> "The Committee also recommend that with effect from Tuesday, the 18th August, 1970, till the remainder of the current session there may be no lunch hour and the House may sit from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. without any break."

Item 4 says :

"The Committee further recommend that the House may sit also on Saturday, the 29th August, 1970, for the transaction of Government business."

मौजूदा जमाने में किसी भी आदमी के लिए बिना खाये-पिये काम करना मुश्किल है। हम लोग सत्ययुग के ऋषि-महर्षि नहीं हैं, जो भूखे रह कर भी काम कर सकते थे। इस लिये रिपोर्ट में लंच आवर को कैन्सेल करने की जो सिफारिश की गई है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के पुनर्विचार के लिये वापस भेज दिया जाये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. Government wanted 34 hours for the Government Business. We want to have full discussion on the land agitation going on in the country. We want 10 hours, minimum.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : But why should you grab the lunch hour ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was done unanimously and I may inform my hon. friend Mr. Mandal that till 1967 we had no lunch hour. Members were attending to their duties without any lunch hour. If we want to have full discussion, either the session must be extended or we should forego the lunch hour. That is the only solution.

**श्री अब्दुल गनी दार** (गुड़गांव) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लंच आवर बहुत सोच-समझ कर मेम्बरान की सहूलियत के लिए रखा गया है। इस लिए लन्च आवर को कायम रखना चाहिये। अगर वक्त बढ़ाना है, तो मेम्बर साहबान मिल कर किसी तरीके से बढ़ा सकते हैं। लंच आवर से पहले क्वेस्चन आवर होता है और कई इम्पार्टेन्ट बातों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की, और आपकी भी, तवज्जह दिलाई जाती है। आप 1 बजे तक यहां रहते हैं और फिर गायब हो जाते हैं। उसके बाद श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी और दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट मेम्बर चाहे हमें मार डालें। आपने वक्त बढ़ाने के बारे में जो फैसला दिया था, श्री रघुरामैया ने उसको ठुकरा दिया। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि लन्च आवर को कैंसल न किया जाये।

شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گڑگاؤں) : اسپیکر صاحب میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ لنچ آور بہت سوچ سمجھ کر ممبران کی سہولت کے لئے رکھا گیا ہے۔ اس لنچ آور کو قائم رکھنا چاہیئے۔ اگر وقت بڑھانا ہے تو ممبر صاحبان مل کر کسی طریقہ سے بڑھا سکتے ہیں۔ لنچ آور سے پہلے کوئسچن آور ہوتا ہے اور کئی اہم پوائنٹ باتوں کے بارے میں گورنمنٹ کی، اور آپ کی بھی توجہ دلائی جاتی ہے۔ آپ ایک بجے تک یہاں رہتے ہیں اور پھر غائب ہوجاتے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد شری ایس۔ ایم بنرجی اور دوسرے کمیونسٹ ممبر چاہے ہمیں مار ڈالیں۔ آپ نے وقت بڑھانے کے بارے میں جو فیصلہ دیا تھا، شری رگھورمیا نے اس کو ٹھکرا دیا میری عرض یہ ہے کہ لنچ آور کو کینسل نہ کیا جائے۔

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : My hon. friends seem to be anxious to have this land grab move discussed. We are also extremely anxious that not less than two days should be set apart for the discussion of this most unhealthy and most dangerous anti-social move which so many of our friends have indulged in. (*Interruptions*) We want a discussion on this matter so that we could expose the anti-social moves made by these friends.

At the same time, we do not want the lunch hour to be dispensed with at all. If Government are really serious about discussing this anti-social move, then let them extend the session, if need be, by two or three more days. Let us know whether Government are really sincere and serious about fighting this dangerous move and this banditry that is being carried on and which is being abetted and supported by so many of our friends here.

**श्री बलराज मधोक** (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि कल बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह तय हुआ था कि लन्च आवर को बन्द कर कुछ समय बढ़ाया जाये, ताकि हम कुछ ज्यादा काम कर पायें। कल इस हाउस में यह फैसला किया गया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट के समय को बीस घंटे कर दिया जाये। मुझे उसका विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन जो टाइम- टेबल कल बनाया गया है, अब वह नहीं चलेगा। इस लिये आपके लिये रास्ता यह है कि या तो हाउस के सेशन के दिन और समय को बढ़ाइये और या कनसल्टेटिव कमेटीज को पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटीज बनाइये। कल बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने जो फैसला किया है, हमें उसका समर्थन करना चाहिये, परन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों सम्बन्धी डीबेट बीस घंटे तक चलने के कारण इस हाउस का काम समय पर खत्म नहीं होगा। उसके लिये आपको विचार करना चाहिये। लैंड ग्रैब के बारे में डिसकशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के मोशन को पहले लेना चाहिये और उसके बाद किसी और डिसकशन को लेना चाहिये।

**श्री मनुभाई पटेल** (डभोई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राहिबिशन के बारे में मेरा मोशन इनकानक्लूसिव है। उसको कानक्लूड कर दिया जाये और सेशन को तीन चार दिन के लिये बढ़ा दिया जाये।

**श्री शिवचन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी) : शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर डिसकशन के लिये जो समय बढ़ाया गया है, उस पर मुझे एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन देश में जो भूमि वितरण आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उसके बारे में इस सदन में तुरन्त विचार होना चाहिये। उस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये सारे देश में एक रेन आफ टेरर स्थापित कर दिया गया है। हजारों गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं। खास तौर पर यू० पी० में तो सालाजार का सा शासन हो गया है। (**व्यवधान**) इस विषय पर कल ही बहस होनी चाहिये। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक जमाने में श्री रंगा एक किसान नेता कहलाते थे और आज वे इस प्रकार की किसान-विरोधी बातें कर रहे हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

मालूम होता है कि सरकार चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर बहस को स्कटल करने की तैयारी कर रही है। मंत्री महोदय यह साफ करें कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर कब बहस होगी।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I have a feeling in regard to the lunch hour. After all, it was after a great deal of experience that it was decided to have the lunch hour and to abrogate it now does not appear to me a very sound proposition.

In regard to the question of a discussion about the land restoration movement....

SHRI RANGA : Land-grab movement.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Expropriators have to be expropriated. The land has to go to the tiller ; it has to go back to where it belongs. Prof. Ranga has memories of the kisan movement of which he was the founder. Land goes to the tiller.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Land goes to the tiller, not to the killer.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We therefore say that there be a serious discussion of this matter not merely an exchange of irrelevant repartees and that is why the provision of 3 hours or so for this is a very ludicrous proposition.

Therefore, I feel that since we have so much business to do, we shall need more time. Yesterday I had the mortification of being a witness to the manner in which the Government got cold feet, and even though the desire of this House to discuss for 20 hours and more

a very important subject was very legitimate, the Government gave in only at the very last moment, and the Home Minister had never been here to listen to the debate and left after she rushed here to take part in the division—all this, as I said, gave me a sense of mortification yesterday. I realise that at this rate we shall need more time.

Prof. Ranga has already suggested that we should know beforehand whether there is going to be an extension of the session of Parliament or not because, on the face of it, if the Plan is to be discussed, if so many other things have to be discussed, you cannot very well say 'you go home on the 2nd September'.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I was waiting because everytime I provoke you only to serve as an advertisement for asprin. I had written to you on what I have got to say. But you did not call me or write to me. Now how can I catch your eye ? If it cannot be by writing or by being called, it can only be by being serving as an advertisement for asprin.

Yesterday, at the Business Advisory Committee meeting, I was also present. I opposed the cancellation of the lunch hour. But as other members were insisting, I did register my opposition to it.

I find that the discussion on land reforms under rule 193 has been provided. I must make it clear that it should be worded differently ; it should be agitation regarding land reform. If you say 'land reform', it does not mean anything. We are witnessing in this House a strange juxtaposition of political forces. The Congress (R), the Congress (O), the Swatantra and Jana Sangh have all ganged together against this land satyagraha. For the last 23 years, this Government trying to ignore the tiller and now all of them have ganged up together. Members of Parliament, one after another, are getting arrested. More than 10,000 of our friends have been arrested. What are we here for if we cannot raise our voice, if we cannot defend the honour and liberty of our colleagues ?

The discussion of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes may continue. But there may be a gap. Everyday we are receiving reports of fresh arrests. Some friends are calling this movement 'land grab movement'. If land is not to belong to the 80 per cent of our people, the agriculturists, the tillers, to whom should it belong ? This is a vital issue agitating the whole country. Do I take it that it is not being taken up because of the internal contradictions of the ruling party ? Is that the reason for shelving it ? If this House has any sense of the words 'political urgency', urgency of important matters happening in the country, if this House means to reflect this urgency, I think this issue, not in the form in which it is put, but under the connotation of agitation for land reform or land satyagraha should immediately be taken up for discussion.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस 11वें नम्बर के आइटम के संबंध में आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था अगर आपने इसको देखा होगा तो यह चर्चा 16 मई, 1969 से स्थगित है। जब कि आज इसको एक वर्ष से अधिक हो रहा है और आज ही समाचार पत्रों में आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि बंगाल की बिजली सेवाएं सेना ने ले लीं, दुर्गापुर के कारखाने में स्थिति इस प्रकार की हो गई, तो इस प्रकार की चर्चा के माध्यम से संसद में इस पर हम बहस कर सकते हैं और यह चर्चा का विषय बन सकता है । तो मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इसको आप प्राथमिकता दें ।

जहां तक भूमि सुधार का प्रश्न है मैं इस विषय में अपने साथियों की राय से बिलकुल सहमत हूं कि सरकार को इसके लिए जो कानून बनाने चाहिए थे वह पिछले 22 वर्षों में उसने नहीं बनाए और उसका परिणाम यह है कि आज उस दृष्टि से देश में असन्तोष है। लेकिन इसका यह भी अर्थ नहीं है कि उसके बदले में आज भूमि हड़पो आन्दोलन चलाया

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

जाय । यह आन्दोलन खुदबखुद जान तोड़ रहा है । यहां इस पर चर्चा कर के इसमें और जान डालना उचित नहीं होगा । (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : Yesterday the House decided unanimously to discuss for 20 hours the Scheduled Castes Reports. No useful purpose will be served by criticising that. Secondly, I say that the three hours allotted for the discussion land reforms should be extended to five hours because everybody now says, the people who are opposing and supporting it, that it is the most important thing. Let us see whether it is democratic or undemocratic. We can accept the proposal of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, giving up the lunch hour and in necessary, not extending the days of the Session but the duration of the daily sitting by one hour, from 6 to 7 p. m.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Before the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs speaks, I thought I should place my views before you regarding the matter under consideration just now. Last time the House was very gracious and unanimously extended time upto 20 hours for the discussion of this very important subject. I thought some of my friends would have been very glad because this topic has to be highlighted throughout the country.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Samar Guha that there should be a gap. I think that will not be a proper thing to do. It should be a continuous discussion. We are not prepared to allow a gap. After that discussion we want that what ever item is left should be taken up.

They are making a lot of noise that so many people are being arrested, but for generations the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been arrested and molested. I think they should be helpful to us. Therefore, we are not agreeable for a discussion bit by bit. It should be continuous.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Ninetynine per cent of the agriculturists belong to the Scheduled Castes. Their problem is the real problem.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस चीज के बड़े जबर्दस्त हक में हूं कि जो लैंड ग्रेब मूवमेंट है इसके ऊपर तीन दिन कम से कम बहस होनी चाहिए ताकि इन लोगों के जो कारनामे हैं, उनकी जो टैक्टिक्स है वह देश के सामने एक्सपोज हो । अगर यह थ्राटिल किया जायगा तो यह समझेंगे कि हमीं इसके बड़े मुजाहिद हैं और बाकी लोग कुछ भी नहीं हैं । लेकिन यह 20 घंटे न काटे जायं । यह चार पांच साल में कहीं मुश्किल से इतने घंटे इनको मिले हैं इस पर बहस करने के लिए । यह नहीं काटा जाना चाहिए । बाकी सीरियसली इस बात को आप सोचें कि दो चार रोज हाउस एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाय तो इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है । दूसरे जो इनके फार्म हैं सोशलिस्टों के और कम्युनिस्टों के इनके फार्मों पर भी हम सोच रहे हैं कि अगर यह करते हैं तो हम भी उस पर कब्जा करें और फिर इनकी जो बड़ी बड़ी कोठियां और बंगले हैं, किसानों को यह उकसा रहे हैं, अगर यह उकस गए तो यह एक नहीं बचेंगे ।...(**व्यवधान**)...ये किसानों को उकसा रहे हैं । अगर हम अपनी करनी पर आयेंगे तो इनकी कोठी, बंगले, सब ठीक कर देंगे । हम नहले पर दहला हैं, कम नहीं हैं ।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Whether land belongs to a Minister or a Member of the Opposition is a small matter. The movement is there. There should be distribution of land to the landless people; the movement is for that. Lunch hour should not be cancelled ; it should continue..... (*Interruptions.*) There should be discussion of this particular thing. It is wrong to call it land grab movement ; you better call it land liberation movement. Here is the President of the Congress, Mr. Jagjivan Ram who is said to have 100 acres of land. It is immoral for any man to possess so much of land..... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : I propose that instead of doing like this all of you should file the area of your land so that we may know how much each Member has got. If Members of all parties including the Speaker file a statement about the area owned by each..... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : There are persons who do not own a piece of land.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I should like to explain first of all that idea of cancellation of the lunch hour is not mine. Actually it causes me and my colleagues a lot of inconvenience. We reluctantly agreed to it because of the number of discussions. The legislative programme is far behind. Recently we had restored the post lunch zero hour also which is taking half an hour or one hour every day.....(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI RANGA : But we have extended the session from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am talking about the post lunch zero hour. I am only explaining the need for finding more time. So many discussions are there. The opinion expressed was that there should be three hours to the resolution relating to land. How are you going to find time ? At the present moment, Government have no intention of extending the session. Therefore, we have to find sometime. It is up to the House ; if the House does want lunch hour, I have no objection.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let the Government cut out its programme and let our discussions take place.....(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : We are not to be dictated like this. We cannot be bound by the programme of the Prime Minister or other Ministers because they want to go to Russia. We are here to serve the country.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The House has never been extended under your dispensation ; you have never done it. It is good you have stopped it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This is the situation as I explained. We are a responsible body. If all of you feel that we should not skip the lunch hour, we need not do so. That para can be dropped out from this. Then the motion will read that this House do agree with the 52nd report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 12th August, 1970 minuns para 3, which recommends that from Tuesday till the end of the current session there may no lunch hour and the House may sit from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. The whole of that para goes.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : For God's sake, save me from Sheo Narain. I beseech you. There is so much noise near me all the and the second gentleman who provokes him is Mr. Banerjee all the time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I do not provoke, but he asked me in the lobby. "Why don't you provoke ?"

MR. SPEAKER : So, how should we take the decision of the Business Advisory Committee ? In the past, from my experience since the past one year or so, this is what I find. They send their representatives....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, are you not tired of getting up every second ? This automatic movement, supreme Nature has given you. Now, I make a personal request to you all. When the parties send their representatives, the representatives must not commit themselves to anything unless theis superior leaders agree to it or their party agrees to it, because when you come and the Committee takes a unanimous decision, and then, when your own colleagues start opposing it, it becomes a very awkward position and then everybody addresses me, "Mr. Speaker, you fixed it" and so on. I am bound by your decision.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : There are precedents when the

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

House modifies the report of the Business Advisory Committee and adopts the reports as modified.

MR. SPEAKER : The same Members who agree to it there, start opposing it here. You are talking of precedents. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have stood by whatever I have said there. I still swear by what I have said.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We appreciate your difficulty.

**श्री शिव नारायण** : हुजूर, कल के फैसले को हमने ब्रेक नहीं किया, न बलराज मधोक ने ब्रेक किया—

Your hon. Chief Whip himself came and broke the rules of the Business Advisory Committee. None of us do that.

MR. SPEAKER : Nature has endowed you with such a strong throat. So, do we decide that the amendment moved by Shri Mandal be accepted ? The provision about lunch hour should not be accepted : there will be lunch hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER : So, para 3 is deleted. What about Saturdays ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : If the Government do not care to extend the session, we would not co-operate and we would not accept sittings on Saturdays.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : Here again, it is not my suggestion—Saturday sittings. But hon. Members wanted discussion on so many subjects. How to find time ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Extend the session.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If it is the desire of the House, if the House does not want it, I would not stand in the way.

MR. SPEAKER : So, what is the decision that we take about it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Take votes.

MR. SPEAKER : For God's sake, let there be no interruption. When Mr. Sheo Narain sits you get up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What I wanted to say was that it was an aspersion on the Members of the Business Advisory Committee. We do stand by what we say there.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, will you have some patience now ? Now, what we decide is, the lunch hour will continue. No Saturdays will be taken. Yesterday, the demand for 20 hours was accepted. So everything was upset.

So, paragraphs 3 and 4 are omitted.

The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1970, subject to the modification that paragraphs 3 and 4 of the report be omitted."

**13.42. hrs.**

*The motion was adopted*

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*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Sir, on a point of order. I want to know whether the House is continuing from the morning or we have re-assembled after lunch, because at 1.40 p. m. the Speaker went away, he walked out of the House, without mentioning whether the House is adjourned or not. He did not say that the House will re-assemble at a particular time. He has said nothing of that sort and records will prove it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): It is a technical error which should be ignored.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : Sir, you will remember that on a previous occasion, on the Finance Bill, he committed the same big mistake. So, I want to know the correct position.

**श्री शिवचन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे अगर देखिये तो यह बहुत छोटी बात है, लेकिन प्रोसीजर में यह सब बातें बड़ी बातें हो जाती हैं। इस आइटेम के बाद कौन सा आइटेम लिया जायेगा, उसके बाद कौन सा आयेगा। इसी तरह से हाउस कब ऐडजर्न होगा और कब दुबारा मिलेगा, यह सब बातें साधारण रूप में छोटी हो सकती हैं, लेकिन इस सदन की कार्रवाई के दृष्टिकोण से यह बड़ी बातें हैं। लंच से पहले जब बहस चल रही थी तब स्पीकर साहब चले गये वगैर इस बात का ऐलान किये हुए कि सदन की कार्रवाई स्थगित की जाती है और यह दुबारा कब बैठेंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर अपनी व्यवस्था दें।

**श्री सूरज भान** ( अम्बाला ) : पिछले बजट सेशन में प्राइम मिनिस्टर सिर्फ यह अल्फाज कहना भूल गई थीं कि **"आई इंट्रोड्यूस दि फाईनेंस बिल'** इसलिये रात को 10 बजे सेशन बुलाया गया था। मैं समझता हूं कि चूंकि स्पीकर साहब हाउस से जाते समय कुछ कह नहीं पाये, इसलिये हमको बतलाया जाय कि क्या सिचुएशन है। हाउस बैठा रहा या क्या हुआ। स्पीकर वाक आउट कर गये या वैसे ही चले गये। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके लिये रेकार्ड देखा जाय और अगर रेकार्ड कुछ नहीं कहता तो टेप रेकार्ड देखा जाये, लेकिन हमको एग्जैक्ट सिचुएशन का पता लगना चाहिये।

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka): The monsoon session of the Lok Sabha used to be for six weeks. This time, unusually, they have shortened the period of the monsoon session because the ministers want to go abroad and they do not want to extend the session. Before the recess the House said that it would not sit on Saturday. The Minister says that he will not extend it. A lot of business is waiting for our discussion. Would he clarify the situation and say what he is going to do finally in this regard ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I have a brief submission to make under rule 377. As you know, whenever a Member of this House is arrested by the police or any other authority, he is supposed to send an intimation stating the reason why the Member has been arrested instead of just mentioning the particular section of the law under which he has been arrested.

In my own case last week when I was taken into custody and sentenced for one day, your bulletin says that I was arrested by the Inspector of Police, Prohibition Control, Bombay. There have been very anxious and peculiar enquiries as to how I got involved into liquor or prohibition, when I was miles away from both these matters. I want to clarify that I was leading a party of satyagrahis against rice ration in Bombay and got arrested for one day.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, about the point raised by my hon. friends about the trivial and technical omission by the hon. Speaker, I may submit that the House was in a sort of tumultous atmosphere and it is a very small and petty matter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Now time is being wasted on such a small matter. The time of the House is very precious and should not be wasted like this. No notice should be taken of this.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, I am inviting your kind attention to rule 15. It reads as follows :—

> "The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned *sine die* or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day :

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned *sine die*."

My submission in this behalf is that the Speaker had every authority to adjourn the House up to 2.45 or any time he liked after taking the sense of the House. Since he has forgotten to do that, it was incumbent under this proviso on him to issue a direction for the Members to come and gather at 2.45. Since that has not been done, I would submit that this sitting of ours is not a sitting in accordance with the rules. It may be a technical breach of the rule, nonetheless it is a breach and I would request you to give a ruling on this subject. This omission has to be made up in some way or the other.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह** (अमरेली) : इस तरह की टैक्नीकल बातों पर हमें समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर किसी रूल का बायोलेशन हुआ है तो आप रिकार्ड उठा कर देख लें और कोई कमी रह गई है तो कैसे उसको दुरुस्त किया जाय, इसका उपाय आप निकाल लें। इसको हमें आगे बढ़ाते नहीं जाना चाहिये। जो बीस घंटे दूसरी डिसकशन के लिए हैं, उनमें से समय लेकर बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिये। जिस काम के लिये हम यहां बैठे हैं, उसको हमें करना चाहिये।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : For the last two months, the Industrial Training Institute teachers in Kerala have been going on strike. I had written to the Industry Minister and the Minister replied that it was under the control of the State Government. Kerala is now under the President's Rule and I would request the Minister concerned to make a statement.

THE MINITER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I also agree it is a technical matter. But even assuming that it is a technical matter, that the Speaker went away without saying anything—he didnot even say that the House stood adjourned—it means there was no adjournment at all and the House is continuing—(*Interruptions*) .

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : How ? There were no proceedings in between.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Therefore, if you want to be too technical, you take it that the House has not been adjourned and that it is going on. You might have gone to the Lobby but the House is going on.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : How can you say that ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : After all, we know, in law a thing can be explicit and implicit. He might not have said something which was implicit. But it is understood by all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us proceed with the business now.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : What is your ruling, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Otherwise, these proceedings may also become invalid.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : How can it be ? The Chair is occupied and we are here. The House is going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I was not in the Chair. The Speaker was in the Chair. I was informed duly by the office that the House was to re-assemble at 2.45 P. M. That information came from the Speaker's office. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, I assume, he adjourned the House duly and summoned it duly at 2.45 P. M.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : The office may know. How are we to know ? You may have been informed by the office. But the Members were not informed.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : How can he challenge your ruling, Sir.

**श्री शिवचन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी) : अभी कहा गया है कि हाउस एडजर्न नहीं हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तब कौन चेयर में था इस बीच ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As far as I am concerned, that is the position. I am clear about it.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : But our position is not clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can take it up with the Speaker if you want.

About the point raised by Mr. Somani. I am sorry, that misunderstanding might have crept in. I have looked into the record. This gentlemen's title is : Inspector of Police, Prohibition Control. Only his title has been given.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : What about my query ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have had enough discussion about that in the pre-lunch session in regard to the business of the House and all that. We came to certain conclusions about it. We did not pursue it further.

Now, the Railway Minister is going to make a statement regarding yesterday's accident.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : We have submitted a Call Attention Notice..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are too late now. You should have taken the opportunity when other Members got up. I have now called the Railway Minister.

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**14.57 hrs.**

## STATEMENT *RE.* RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KHAGA

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : On 12.8.70, at about 05.32 hours while train No. 40 Down Delhi-Howrah Janta Express was running between Sath Naraini and Khaga stations on the Kanpur-Allahabad double line broad gauge section of the Northern Railway, the train engine and five coaches marshalled third to seventh from the train engine derailed near the down distant signal of Khaga station. The second coach from the train engine did not derail and the fourth and sixth coaches were canted towards the Up main line and fouled it. Train No. 7 Up Toofan Express, which ran past Khaga station at 05.31 hours, collided with the fourth and sixth coaches of the train No. 40 Down Janta Express which are fouling the Up main line and the engine and nine coaches of 7 Up Toofan Express were thereby damaged but there was no derailment.

As a rusult of this accident 9 persons sustained grievous injuries and 20 others received minor injuries. The Assistant Medical Officer Fatehpur who on receipt of advice regarding the accident reached the site by road, rendered first aid to the injured persons and brought them to Fatehpur by No. 7 Up Toofan Express. The 20 persons who had received only minor injuries were allowed to proceed onwards after being rendered first aid and the 9 grievously injured persons were admitted in the civil hospital at Fatehpur, where one of them subsequently succumbed to his injuries. Another injured persons, a railway employee, was removed to railway hospital at Kanpur and the remaining persons are still in Fatehpur Civil Hospital.

**15.00 hrs.**

Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500/- to the next of kin of the passenger who died and Rs. 200/- each to 4 grievously injured persons and Rs. 100/- each to the other 4 grievously injured persons has been arranged.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : Rs. 500 for one life ?

SHRI NANDA : This is an immediate ex-gratia payment.

It is reported that a trolly-man and his wife who were passing by, noticed some persons on the track at the spot where the accident took place, under suspicious circumstances, and challenged them whereupon the miscreants fell upon him. The trollyman ran to summon aid

[Shri Nanda]

and informed the gateman of the level crossing gate nearby to protect the track. It is reported that the driver of 40 Down Janta Express exploded the detonators which had been placed by the gateman and controlled his train but for which the consequences of the derailment would have been much more serious. He could not, however, bring his train to a stop before the place where it is reported, a fish plate of the left rail of the down track had been opened.

On receipt of information about the accident, the Deputy Inspector General and the Superintendent of Government Railway Police, Allahabad, the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police Fatehpur proceeded to the site of the accident by road. The Divisional Superintendent of Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway, along with other Divisional Officers also proceeded to the site by road. The General Manager, Northern Railway alongwith Chief Operating Superintendent, the Chief Medical Officer and the Chief Engineer left for the site by train No. 86 Down Assam Mail. The Superintendents of Police of the U. P., C. I. D. incharge of the crime branch and the scientific section also proceed to the site of the accident.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow has reached the site of accident and has commenced his inquiry.

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**15.04 hrs.**

## MOTIONS *RE*: REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, AND THE COMMITTEE ON UNTOUCHABILITY—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Randhir Singh to continue his speech.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक) : कल मैंने अर्ज किया था कि तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा जितनी भी जमीन है सारे देश में उस जमीन को लेकर बांट दिया जाना चाहिये लैंडलैस किसानों में, हरिजनों में, ट्राइब्ज में तथा दूसरे भाइयों में। तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की कीमत कोई दो लाख बैठती है। न सिर्फ लैंड रिफार्म देहातों के लिये किए जाएं बल्कि शहरी सम्पत्ति का भी बंटवारा होना चाहिये। दो लाख से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति किसी के पास नहीं रहनी चाहिये। चाहे टाटा हो या बिड़ला हो, बड़ा हो या छोटा हो, उस पर भी दो लाख की सीलिंग एप्लाई होनी चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि देहातों के लिए तो एक पैमाना और शहरों के लिए दूसरा पैमाना। शहरों के लिए सुना जाता है कि पांच छः लाख की सीलिंग रखी जा रही है और देहातों के लिए तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की यानी दो लाख की या इससे भी कुछ कम की। इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा। इसी तरह से जो इनकम है या तनख्वाहें हैं, कारखानों वगैरह से जो आमदनी है उसके लिये भी सीलिंग मुकर्रर हो। दो लाख से ज्यादा कोई आदमी ओन नहीं कर सकेगा, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस तरह से सारी फालतू इनकम को पूल करके फिर उसको बांट दिया जाना चाहिये। इसमें देर नहीं होनी चाहिये। जल्द इसको किया जाना चाहिये। लोगों ने बड़े-बड़े फार्म बना रखे हैं। सारे देश में और सब पार्टीज में इस सारे मसले पर बहस चल रही है। लोगों ने कोओपरेटिव्ज के नाम से या रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनीज के नाम से या ट्रस्ट बना कर दुनिया भर के फार्म बना रखे हैं, जायदादें बना रखी हैं। सुना है कि बिड़ला जैसे लोग इनकम टैक्स से बचने के लिये कम्पनियां वगैरह बना लेते हैं और सब ऊटपटांग बातें की जाती हैं। यह ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिए कि कोई अमरीकन या कैनेडियन टाइप का फार्म है। चाहे कोई को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी का फार्म हो और चाहे किसी कम्पनी के नाम से हो, उन सबको लेकर टिलर्ज आफ दि सायल को जमीन दी जाये, ताकि उनको काम करने का साधन मिले।

मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि इस तबके को मदद देने के बारे में हमें कोई ग्रज या नखरा नहीं करना चाहिए और यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि हम कोई बड़ी भारी चैरिटी कर रहे हैं। इस तबके के साथ हजारों साल से जो सलूक किया गया है, हमें उसका प्रायश्चित करना चाहिए। उनको स्पेशल इनसेन्टिव और सहूलियतें दी जानी चाहिए। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और दूसरी बैकवर्ड जातियों को सोशल सफरर्ज और इकानोमिक सफरर्ज करार दिया जाये। उनको हर एक शोबे और दायरे में तब तक प्रेफरेंशल ट्रीटमेंट दिया जाये, जब तक कि वे उन दूसरे तबकों से बराबर न आ जायें, जिनकी हालत अच्छी है। इन लोगों की हालत को बेहतर बनाना हम अपनी अखलाकी जिम्मेदारी समझें। इसी में देश और कौम की इज्जत है।

मैं देहात से ताल्लुक रखता हूं। हमारे 95 फीसदी वोटर्स देहाती हैं। वहां क्या हालत है? बेचारा गरीब सुबह से शाम तक गुलाम की तरह काम में लगा रहता है, लेकिन कोई नाप नहीं है कि उसको क्या मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। वह दिन रात काम करके पसीना-पसीना होता है, लेकिन फसल के मौके पर उसको नीचे का कुछ अनाज दे दिया जाता है। बड़े-बड़े लैंडलार्ड चैरिटी की तरह उसको बचा-खुचा अनाज दे देते हैं।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि देहात में मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट लागू किया जाये। **ही हू वर्क्स मस्ट ईट**। जो जितनी मेहनत करता है, उसको उतना फल मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन आज वह नहीं मिलता है। हमारी स्टेट में, पंजाब में, मिलता है, लेकिन बहुत सी स्टेट्स में नहीं मिलता है। उन लोगों के लिये कोई वर्किंग आवर्ज नहीं हैं। हमारे भाई सरकारी नौकरों के लिए लिविंग वेज की बात करते हैं। वे देहात की उस तस्वीर को देखें। उन गरीबों में साथ गुलामों का सलूक किया जाता है। उनको ह्यूमैन वेज तो क्या, सब-ह्यूमेन वेज भी नहीं मिलती है।

जैसाकि श्री भंडारे ने कहा है, सिर्फ यही काफी नहीं है कि इन लोगों को इकानोमिक बैकवर्डनेस को दूर किया जाये, इनके लिए बढ़िया मकान बना दिये जायें। इनको पैसा दिया जाये और नौकरियां दी जायें। आज हालत यह है कि अगर सवर्ण जाति का कोई अनपढ़ आदमी भी चारपाई पर बैठता है, तो एम० ए० पास किसी हरिजन मैजिस्ट्रेट या डिप्टी कमिश्नर की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह उसके सामने चारपाई पर बैठ जाये। नब्बे साल का हरिजन भी दस साल के किसी गैर-हरिजन लड़के को दादा या ताऊ कह कर पुकारता है। यह भी तो बैकवर्डनेस है। आदमी आदमी में इतनी डिसपैरिटी! ह्यूमैन वैल्यूज भी खत्म और भाई चारा भी खत्म। जिस फ्रैटर्निटी और ईक्वेलिटी का हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन से प्रीएम्बल में जिक्र किया गया है, वह भी खत्म। ये लोग चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं, कुएं से पानी नहीं ले सकते हैं। मैं कोई जजबाती बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं हकीकत बयान कर रहा हूं। शादी के मौके पर कई दिन की बची हुई और जूठी जिन मिठाइयों और सब्जियों वगैरह को कुत्ता भी न खाये, उनको खाकरोब जाति की हरिजन औरतें ले जाती हैं। और उन मिठाइयों को मवेशियों के सामने नहीं डाला जाता है, बल्कि वे लोग खुद खाते हैं। आखिर ऐसा क्यों होता है? वे हमारे भाई हैं, हमारा खून हैं। अगर उनका नाम हरिजन पड़ गया है, तो उससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है? यह हमारी कमी है।

हमने उन लोगों को सोशली आउटकास्ट कर रखा है। यह बुरा मानने की बात नहीं है, लेकिन जो शास्त्र इन बातों की इजाजत देते

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

हैं या इन लोगों के साथ इस तरह का सलूक करने की बात कहते हैं, वे आउट-आफ-डेट हो गये हैं। वे आज-कल के समाजवाद के जमाने के लिए फिट नहीं हैं। "बेमहल तेरा तरन्नुम, नगमा बेमौसम तेरा।" हम ऐसे शास्त्रों को नहीं मानेंगे। हम गरीबों के साथ हैं। अगर कोई यह कहे कि मनु ने या ऋषियों-मुनियों ने यह लिखा है, तो हम उस को नहीं मानते हैं। हम तो यह जानते हैं कि हमारे इन पच्चीस करोड़ भाइयों को समाज में ईक्वल स्टेटस मिलना चाहिए।

इनकी तरफ से जो धमकियां दी जाती हैं, वे बिल्कुल ठीक हैं। इस्लाम और क्रिस्टियेनिटी में बराबर सोशलिज्म है, सोसाइटी में सबको बराबर हक हासिल है। पाकिस्तान का प्रेजिडेंट और पाकिस्तान का एक तबका एक प्याले में पानी पी लेते हैं। हमें क्या हो गया है? यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है कि दूसरे भाई तो सूरज की औलाद हैं और ये भाई कीड़े-मकोड़ों की तरह हैं। हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रीएम्बल में सोशल जस्टिस की बात कही है। हमें अपने समाज का ट्रांसफार्मेशन करके अपने इन भाइयों को सोशल जस्टिस दिलाना है। पैसा देने के मुकाबले में यह बात ज्यादा जरूरी है।

श्री भंडारे ने कहा है कि अनटचेबिलिटी के मुताल्लिक आफेंस कमिट करने वालों के लिए फाइन और इमप्रिजनमेंट और बोथ की सजा रखी गई है। इसकी वजह से ऐसा आफेंस करने वालों को सिर्फ आठ आने या एक रुपया जुर्माना करके छोड़ दिया जाता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट के सेक्शन 7 में ज्यादा रिगोरस सेन्टेन्स रखा जाये। उसमें कम से कम सात साल की कैद की सजा रखी जाये, मुजरिम की ट्रायल सेशन्ज कोर्ट में हो और उसकी जमानत न हो सके। इस तरह इन लोगों का दिमाग ठीक हो जायेगा।

श्री भंडारे ने कहा है कि कई अफसरों को इस एक्ट का पता नहीं होता है। अगर कोई अफसर लेप्स या गिल्टी हो, तो उसको सेक्शन 109 के मातहत ऐवेटमेंट में कर लिया जाये। अगर कोई अफसर किसी अनटचेबिलिटी आफेंस में जान-बूझ कर एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज नहीं करता है, या ठीक नहीं करता है, तो उसको डिसमिस कर दिया जाये और उसको भी मुजरिमों के साथ शामिल कर लिया जाये। अगर देश में एक दो जगह ऐसा कर दिया जाये, तो सब ठीक हो जायें। हम एम० पीज० एक जगह खाते-पीते और रहते हैं। कोई महसूस नहीं करता है कि फलां हरिजन या स्कैवेंजर क्लास का एम० पी० है। जब हम स्टूडेंट्स थे, तब भी हममे कास्ट वगैरह का कोई ख्याल नहीं था। कुछ लोगों ने समाज, सभ्यता और पुरानी स्क्रिपचर्ज का नाम लेकर के तफरके पैदा कर दिये हैं और इस तरह समाज को कमजोर कर दिया है।

मैं अपने कमजोर भाइयों को बहुत ज्यादा होप्स दिलाने की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बहुत कमियां हैं। ठीक है कि कई जगह हैं, पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में कई जगह देखा थोड़े आदमी कहीं हैं, यूनियन सर्विस कमीशन में भी कई जगह हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन में भी मैं चाहता हूं कि हों। इसी तरह मैं कहूंगा कि और जगहों में भी इनको होना चाहिये। यह कहेंगे कि मेरिट चाहिये तो मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या आप में ही सारी मेरिट आ गई? मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में भी इनका रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये। डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजों के लेबेल पर भी होना चाहिये। कहते हैं कि मिलते नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूं तुम्हारे अन्दर ही दिमाग का सारा भंडार आ गया है?

मैंने देखा है कि कई जगह जो ला में फेल होते रहे हैं उनकी बड़ी ऊंची प्रैक्टिस चलती है और जो गोल्ड मेडलिस्टस हैं वह बैठे हुये मक्खियां मारते रहते हैं । यह गरीब तबका बड़े अच्छे तरीके से इसमें कामयाब होता है । यह जो इम्तहान हैं यह कोई प्रापर इंटेलिजेंस टेस्ट थोड़े ही हैं कि इनमें कोई पास हुआ या फेल हुआ तो इसकी बिना पर आप उसकी योग्यता निर्धारित करें । यह तो अंग्रेजों का चलाया हुआ एक तरीका चला आ रहा है जिसमें कोई टेस्ट आदमी की एबिलिटी का नहीं होता । मैं नहीं मानता इस बात को कि आप इसके पीछे जायं और इससे गाइड हों । तो मैं चाहूंगा कि हाई लेबेल पर जूडिशियरी में और एग्जीक्यूटिव में तथा डिप्लोमेट्स में भी इनको लिया जाय । इनमें भी इनको हक मिलना चाहिए । और मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह कोई आप इनके साथ एहसान या फेवर नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह इनका हक है जो इनको दे रहे हैं । यह आई० ए० एस० में नहीं आए या फारेस्ट सर्विस में नहीं आये, मेडिकल में या इंजीनियरिंग में नहीं आ पाये तो इनके दिमाग में खराबी नहीं है, यह तुम्हारे दिमाग में खराबी है जो तुमने इनको नहीं लिया और इसमें नहीं मिलते हैं, नहीं आ पाते हैं तो इससे जूनियर लेबेल की पोस्ट पर उसको आप रखा ताकि शिकायत न हो । और यह हम उनको कुछ दे नहीं रहे हैं, यह उनका हक है जिसको देकर हम अपना फर्ज अदा कर रहे हैं । पुलिस की बात कही जाती है, कहा जाता है कि यह बहादुर नहीं हैं । मैं नहीं मानता इस बात को कि केवल राजपूत ही या मराठा ही या जाट ही बहादुर हैं और बाकी वह हरिजन भाई बहादुर नहीं है । यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । मैं यह महसूस करता हूं, मेरी तो यह बिरादरी ही है, कि हम दिन रात काम करते हैं, हमें पता है कि किसमें ताकत है । हमने कुश्ती लड़ कर भी देखा है और दूसरे काम करके भी देखा है, हमने देखा है कि हरिजन ताकत में, लड़ने में या हिम्मत में, किसी में किसी से कम नहीं हैं । फौज की बात आती है । कितने भाई नाम के ऊपर एतराज करते हैं कि वह जातियों के नाम पर जो फौज की टुकड़ियां हैं यह तोड़ी जायं, बेशक अगर तोड़ना है तो तोड़ी जाय । लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर नहीं तोड़ना है तो हरएक जगह बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फौज में सी० आर० पी० में और दूसरी फौजों में भी हरिजनों के नाम से भी एक पल्टन अगर यह चाहते हैं तो जरूर होनी चाहिये । मैं पुरजोर इसकी मांग करता हूं ।

अगली बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा । हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी प्राविजन किया है डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में भी कि पानी तो कम से कम सब को मिले । तो सबको तो कहां मिलता है सारी आबादी को, मैं कहूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके जो हरिजन मुहल्ले हैं उसमें तो कम से कम पानी का बन्दोबस्त कर दें और यह आप अपनी तरफ से करें । यह नहीं कि हरिजन पंचायत करें या वह करें । वह कहां से पैसा लाएंगे ? हमें पता है उनके पास पैसा नहीं है । हर तीसरे महीने मैं उनके बीच में जाता हूं, मुझे हरएक का पता है, मुझे पता है कि जुलाहे की क्या आमदनी है, 40-45 से ज्यादा नहीं है । मोची की क्या आमदनी है, मुझे पता है, वह भी 40-45 से ज्यादा नहीं है । बाल्मीकियों की आमदनी पूरे कुनबे को 20 या 25 से ज्यादा नहीं है एक महीने की । हमने उनके पास बैठ कर देखा है । जिन घरों में वह रहते हैं उनमें आदमी रह नहीं सकता । ऐसे घर हैं कि मैं समझता हूं कि पीलू मोदी को वहां ले जायं तो शायद आक्सीजन लेनी पड़ेगी । मैं खुद रहा हूं, जानता हूं उन घरों में इन्सान रह नहीं सकता । मैं क्या बताऊं आपको, शर्म आती है कहने में, तीन-तीन नौजवान लड़के हैं, बाप है, मां है, जवान लड़की है, छोटा सा घर

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

है, चार पांच फुट का, जानवर भी उसमें नहीं रह सकता मगर उसमें वह रहते हैं। एक गरीब हरिजन मेरे सामने रोने लग गया। मैंने पूछा क्या बात है भाई, बोला चौधरी साहब क्या बताऊं ? मेरी बात तो छोड़ो, मेरे छोरे तो जैसे के तैसे ही रह गए। शादी भी खत्म हो गई। बहुओं को तो वह भेजता ही नहीं। कहता है कि कहां भेजूं ? बहुएं आएं तो उन्हें यहां कहां रखूं ? इसमें मैं रहूं या बुढ़िया रहे या लड़की रहे या वह रहें ? कहां रखूं ? हनीमून की बात आप करते हो। कहां मनाएं वह हनीमून ? और यह मैं कोई जोश की बात नहीं करता। ऐसी एक नहीं सैकड़ों मिसालें हैं। किसी भाई ने कहा कि सीता के वक्त से यह बात चली आ रही है, आदमी नंगे रहते हैं। बिलकुल ठीक बात है और यह सारी पार्लियामेंट की तौहीन है, डेमोक्रेसी की तौहीन है, सारे देश की तौहीन है, मुल्क की तौहीन है कि हमारे मुल्क में इतने गरीब लोग रहते हैं और हम इस चीज को ठीक नहीं करते हैं तो कौन ठीक करेगा ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम नहीं करते तो हम अपने फर्ज को पूरा नहीं करते। एक बात जो यह कही कि कम से कम मेहमान अगर आ जाय तो जवान लड़की के पास, बहुओं के पास कैसे रहे, उसके लिये एक कामन कम्युनिटी हाल तो सरकार बनवा दे और पानी का नलका वहां लगवा दें। इतना तो कम से कम कर दे और यह अपनी तरफ से कर दें। कम से कम पानी का इंतजाम तो उन गरीब हरिजनों के लिए सरकार कर दे। रोटी तो नही देंगे, कपड़ा तो नहीं देंगे और चीजें तो नहीं देंगे। लेकिन कम से कम इतना तो कर दें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को खास तौर पर हुक्म दें कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स का यह ध्येय है कम से कम हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए तो आप इसे पूरा कर दें, बाकी चीजें आप पीछे देखें। यह चीज खास तौर से करनी है। अगर आप कर सकें तो बड़ा भला होगा।

अब एक चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं प्लाट्स के सम्बन्ध में। पंजाब में भी यह चीज हुई। मेरे अपने स्टेट में कई जगह प्लाट दिए हैं पांच पांच बिस्वे के। एक बीघे में 20 बिस्वे होते हैं। पांच बिस्वे के प्लाट उसको दिये हैं। वह गरीब आदमी उतने में अपना काम चला लेता है। वह नहीं लेना चाहता बड़े-बड़े प्लाट। उतने में ही अपनी गुजर कर लेता है। लेकिन मैंने देखा कई स्टेट्स में कंसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स में कई गरीब हरिजनों को गांव की तरफ से जमीन दी गई है, लेकिन उन प्लाटों का कब्जा दस-दस साल में भी उनको नहीं मिला···

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** (गंगानगर) : मैंने बताया आपको स्टेट के बारे में···

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : यह ठीक है। उन्होंने कही थी कल यह बात, उस बात के लिये भी वंशी लाल जी यहां आ रहे हैं, उनसे मैं जिक्र करूंगा।

जो बात मैं कह रहा था वह यह कि इन प्लाटों का कब्जा दिलाने के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आप लिखें कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर को सख्त ताकीद करें कि उनको इनका कब्जा दिलाएं। इनके पास कब्जा लेने के लिये दीवानी में जाने के लिये पैसा नहीं है। कहां से लाएंगे वह इतना पैसा ? कहां से लाएंगे वकील, कहां मिलेंगे उन्हें गवाह। तो चाहे ऐक्ट को चेंज करके जैसा कि कहा गया या दूसरे तरीके से जैसे भी हो उनको कब्जा आप दिलाएं।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो टाटा, बिरला, डालमियां के मारे हुए लोग हैं, इनकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें। जितने टाटा हैं

वह तो सारे लोहारों की इंडस्ट्री खा गए, जितने बिरला हैं यह सारे धानुकों की इंडस्ट्री खा गए। टाटाओं ने मोचियों को खत्म कर दिया। सारी जूते की इंडस्ट्री ले गए। इनके जो सौ सवा सौ परिवार हैं इनके एक-एक के पास पांच-पांच सौ एकड़ की सम्पत्ति है। मुझे पता नहीं है। भाई पीलू मोदी इसको अप्रोशिएट करेंगे या नहीं लेकिन यह मैं जरूर बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सौ के गरीब कुनबे हैं इनके पास कई हजार करोड़ की सम्पत्ति मौजूद है। अगर इन्हीं को पकड़ लें तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों का 50 प्रतिशत मसला तो ऐग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज का पूरा हो सकता है। आखिर और कहां से इंडस्ट्री आएगी? तो मैं खास तौर से कहूंगा कि यह जो खाए बैठे हैं, कुछ तो अंग्रेजों ने इन भाइयों को उजाड़ा और कुछ इन्होंने उजाड़ा। इन्हीं की लें, किसान तो देगा, 30 एकड़ से ऊपर देगा या और मांगे तो और देगा। वह हजारों साल से देता आया है और अब भी देगा। वह दे रहा है। लेकिन यह बड़े बड़े आदमी जो दबाए बैठे हैं, इनसे लिया जाय।

अब मैं रूरल हाउसिंग की बात पर आऊंगा। अभी हम गए थे साउथ में तो वहां एक जी० डी० नायडू हैं, बड़े अच्छे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं वह साढ़े सात सौ रुपये में कमरा और सैट्रिन वगैरह सब बना कर देते हैं। ताज्जुब होता है सुन कर लेकिन वह बनाते हैं और दो तीन कमरे का मकान डेढ़ हजार रुपये में बनाते हैं। तो इसमें कुछ गवर्नमेंट दे कुछ वह खुद करें, कुछ कारपोरेशन या गांव की तरफ से हो तो काम चल सकता है। लेकिन जो कालोनीज आजकल बनती हैं, गांव से बिलकुल अलग मैं उनसे इत्तफाक नहीं करता। क्यों साहब? यह हमेशा अलग रहेंगे क्या? कुछ तो ऐसा है कि गांवों में जो नशेब की जमीन होती है वहां इनके मकान होते हैं। बारिश आई और सारे कूचे में पानी भर गया। हरिजनों के 95 फीसदी मकान उसमें गिर जाते हैं और फिर उसमें ऐसी आबोहवा होती है कि मच्छर भी भर जाते हैं आदमी तो कहां रह सकता है? तो गिरने के बाद दोबारा इन मकानों को बनाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्कीम रूरल हाउसिंग की हो जिसके अंदर इनके लिए मकान बनाए जायं मगर उसमें अमलगमेटेड पापुलेशन की कालोनी हो। यह सेग्रेगेशन की पालिसी हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। न इससे अनटचेबिलिटी दूर होती है न होमोजीनिटी आती है। एक दूसरे के प्रति वही क्लासहैट्रेड की भावना रखती है कि कौन ब्राह्मण है, कौन जाट है, कौन हरिजन है।

मैं आपकी मारफत यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार राज्य-सरकारों को डायरेक्ट करे कि हरिजनों के लिए जो मकान बनाये जायं, वे इस तरह से बनाये जायं कि नान-हरिजनों के मकान उनके साथ लगें। इस सिलसिले में इस वक्त जो पालिसी चल रही है, वह गलत है।

एजूकेशन के सिलसिले में मुझे एक बात कहनी है—जो स्कालरशिप्स हरिजन लड़कों को बाहर भेजने के लिये दिये जाते हैं, वे थोड़े हैं। मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि ये ज्यादा दिये जायं, ताकि ये लड़के भी बाहर जा सकें और इनको भी दुनिया के बारे में पता लग सके। दूसरी बात जो स्कालरशिप यहां दिये जाते हैं, उनकी रकम थोड़ी है, इसमें उनका गुजारा नहीं होता है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इनकी रकम बढ़ाई जाय।

अब मैं एक बात बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे संविधान के आर्टीकल 340 और आर्टीकल 338(3) को पढ़ लीजिये। आर्टीकल 340 में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये एक कमीशन मुकर्रर होने की बात है, ऐसे कमीशन पहले एप्वाइन्ट हुए हैं और उन्होंने कई रिपोर्टें भी दी हैं। आर्टीकल 338 (3) में कहा गया है कि ऐसी जो रिपोर्ट आयेगी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

उसकी बाबत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया जायगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी बहुत से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की हालत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से भी बुरी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनकी बाबत भी इस रिपोर्ट में जिक्र हो और उनके लिये भी जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, वह किया जाना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात यह है कि—चोर को क्या मारो, चोर के दादा को पकड़ो—इस देश में असली बीमारी जात-पात की है। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह इस देश से खत्म भी होगी या नहीं, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि जब तक यह कायम रहेगी—मर्ज बढ़ता जायगा, ज्यों ज्यों दवा होगी। आप कितना ही इसको रोकने की कोशिश करें, फिर, भी यह एलीमेंट रह ही जायगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इन्टर-कास्ट मैरिजेज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। हमारे लीडरों ने इन्टर कास्ट मैरिजेज की हैं—लाला लाजपतराय ने की थी, भार्गव साहब ने की थी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। सरकार इसके लिये इन्सेन्टिव दें। जब तक हमारे देश से कास्टइज्म खत्म नहीं होगा, यह जात-पात का चक्कर चलता रहेगा।

डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूं, आपने मुझे मौका दिया। अक्सर शिकायतें यही हुई है कि रिपोर्ट की बातों की इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता, खत्ते में पड़ जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन सब बातों को इम्पलीमेंट किया जाय, बल्कि रिकमेन्डेशन से कुछ ज्यादा ही करना चाहिये ताकि इन्हें भी देश की आजादी की अहसास हो और महसूस हो कि देश को आजादी में हमारा भी कुछ स्टेटस है।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I am very happy, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that you have given me this opportunity to speak on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, we have written much in our Constitution ; Gandhiji has given his life to the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Shri Chaitanya devoted his life to see that society was devoid of casteism. The Brahmo Samaj has done constructive work to finish casteism from India. My hon. friend was referring to inter-caste marriages. The Brahmo Samaj never stood in the way of inter-caste marriages and for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There have been inter-caste marriages in the Brahmo Samaj and in this respect the Brahmo Samaj has been able to make a definite contribution to India's development. We have heard a long speech from Choudhary Randhir Singh. He has overlooked one or two constructive suggestions but he has made some points which we all admire. Constitution Amendment Bills have been brought before this House for different purposes ; we have amended the Constitution 18 times. It is funny that in the background of Gandhiji's life which was devoted to this question, we have never thought of amending article 335 of the Constitution.

I will just read article 335 to the House if I may. It says :

> "The claims of the member of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

Also, article 16 says that it is not mandatory on the public sector undertaking to take Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes although there is some reservation for them. Look at the loophole left in article 335. This article must be amended if any of these provisions have to come into force, because this leaves a loophole. As soon as a Scheduled Caste candidate or a Scheduled Tribe candidates come in for an appointment, the Union or the States or even the public sector undertaking says that "consistently with the maintenance of effi-

ciency of administration" we could not accommodate these people. I think this is unfair. (*Interruptions*) They say that the candidate is not found suitable. Why is he not found suitable? There are so many pre-examination centres also, but these do not exist in every State. There is one at Allahabad. There are States where these centres do not exist. Every State should have these centres, so that these people can be trained there for examinations interviews in fact for everything they may have to face. They must be given proper training if we want to uplift the whole Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe community. They comprise 25 per cent of the population of India. They are not to be ignored today. If we are to ignore these people, then we lose the whole background and colour of India, because it is the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, the Adivasis, who gave us the song and dance and custom of India, the colour and costume from the hillsides. They are the real backdrop of real India and whatever has come after that has only been superimposed. They are the Adivasis, the original people, the original residents of India. So I think that every effort must be made to do whatever we can, and to this end, article 335 and article 16 of the Constitution, both, should be amended. Let the amendments be brought up before the House.

Secondly, I want to bring to the notice of the House one thing. There have been housing schemes, we learn that Rs. 13 crores have been allotted for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 4.5 crores for Scheduled Tribes for housing. How many houses have been built? For the Scheduled Castes, 1,85,965 houses have been built, and 51,523 housing sites have been given for them. I do not think this is anything to be proud of. Much more could have been done. How many are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and what little has been done or is proposed to be done for them in regard to housing?

Look at the figures for the Scheduled Tribes. 43,641 houses have been planned to be given, and 156 housing sites have been allotted. What is this figure? What are these 156 housing sites? If any Committee sits to consider a question like this, I think they would laugh at it. I do not think it is possible. One must have a much better allocation.

I quite agree that the *khas* lands that belong to the Government itself may be given to them instead of some people going in for spurious land grab movement, the Government itself should distribute the *khas* land among the harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Give them land to cultivate so that they do not have to move from place to place as very often the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to do. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : They are instigated.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Instigated. I do not think they should listen to them. If they are instigated, why should the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes listen to them? I should advise the Adivasis that they should never be taken in by politics or political parties, who incite them into doing things for which they are blamed : they come with swords, lathis, bows and arrows and spears and they are instigated and they are told to do this and do that. It is not the fault of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but it is the politics behind it that is at fault the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are used as pawns. If the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes felt that something was really being done to ameliorate their condition, they would not be incited by the false politics that is put before them.

Let me come to scavengers. I know in my own constituency in Nadia in West Bengal the condition of the houses of the scavengers. It is a blot on the Union of India. No housing scheme has been implemented for the scavengers. What is the use of providing wheel barrow for carrying night-soil, etc.? There should never be such separate colonies like Harijan colonies, scavengers' colonies, Scheduled Castes' colonies, etc. The conditions in which they live now are really unthinkable. If you go to a small district, town, the conditions in which they live are impossible. If you go to big towns like Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, it is still

[Shrimati Illa Palchoudhuri]

worse ! Why should they not have proper lighting, proper housing, proper drinking water and proper facilities ?

The hon. Prime Minister has said that she has allotted Rs. 3 crores for feeding children from birth upto three years. There should be a separate allocation for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They suffer from malnutrition and are prone to diseases which can be so easily removed if they can be given a little good food from birth to 3 or 5 years. Every tax-payer should pay one rupee each for this and the corporate bodies should pay in proportion. If this could be done, this would be the real participation of the people with the people of India. This must be put in a Bill so that this may take concrete shape.

Coming to the land grab movement, who are these people who are grabbing the land ? They have grabbed land from Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Who are these people who say they are one with the peasants ? When I think of them, it reminds me of an old poem of Bengal ; D. L. Roy in Bengali. Its meaning is this : They laugh in the Russian way, cough in the Chinese way and they love to smoke cigarette in the western way and they claim they are friends of the peasants ! They grab the lands of the Harijans, set fire to their huts and they say they are friends of the peasants. Our Harijans have very little land. Their housing is bad. They have not been brought up to the level of the other citizens of India. The time has come when it cannot wait any more.

I am also surprised to see that although the committee has felt that *ad hoc* reports of any particular complaint about Harijans should be there, the Government's reply is heartless. They say there is "no need for any *ad hoc* report and the Commissioner's report is enough". We come across the Commissioner's report once a year in Parliament. Nobody knows what is happening. Harijan villages are set on fire. Four children were killed in front of their mother. Barbed wire was put round the houses of Harijans. But no *ad hoc* report was there about these incidents for Parliament to take cognizance of. What is the use of discussing the Commissioner's report once in three years in Parliament ? Look at the voluminous report. I do not think all the hon. Members have ever read the report. So, I would say that *ad hoc* reports of every incident that has occurred in an adverse way should be given to Parliament and every culprit should be brought to book, in whichever state or position he may be.

Sir, the tribals and the harijans are the heart of India. When we look at them we feel proud. Yet we have exploited our brothers and sisters for centuries. Now they are coming up. I can assure you that when they get education, when they come up, when they get a chance, they will be second to none. When we see them moving in the forests with their bows and arrows, they look beautiful. Their songs and dances will make you feel the pulse of real India. Let them have every chance and their lively customs and their efficiency will be our treasure and our pride.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह** (अमरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में यहां पर कई दिनों से बहस चल रही है । माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर जो बातें कहीं हैं उनमें बहुत सी बातें कामन हैं । हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिए काम तो बहुत हुए हैं लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है । उसको किस तरीके से किया जाय, यह हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं । मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि यहां पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट में हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों को जिस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ में जोड़ा जाता रहा है वह बात कुछ दिमाग में बैठती नहीं कि ला मिनिस्ट्री या सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री के साथ में इनका क्या सम्बन्ध है । इसमें ला या सोशल वेलफेयर की कोई बात नहीं है । इनमें क्या सिमिलेरिटी है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । इसलिए मेरा पहला

सुझाव यही है और मैं गवर्नमेन्ट से कहूंगी कि उनके लिये एक सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाय । जब तक एक सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनेगी तब-तक मेरा ख्याल है जितना ध्यान इनकी तरफ जाना चाहिए उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सकता है । पिछले 22 सालों का हमारा तर्जुबा है कि हम चाहे जितना भी चाहते रहे हों लेकिन फिर भी हम कुछ कर नहीं पाये हैं । इसके जहां और बहुत से कारण हैं उनमें एक कारण यह भी है । इसलिए इस तरफ गवर्नमेन्ट को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने पास बहुत से डिपार्ट-मेन्ट रखे हैं लेकिन मैं कहूंगी कि एटामिक एनर्जी से भी महत्वपूर्ण काम इस देश में यह है कि इन देश के 20-25 करोड़ लोगों के दिलों में असंतोष है, उनमें नाराजगी है और वह बहुत दुखी हैं । और यह बात कोई गलत नहीं है । अगर हम इस कार्य को महत्व देना चाहते हैं तो फिर मैं कहूंगी कि स्टेट्स में भी सीनियर मिनिस्टर्स बल्कि चीफ मिनिस्टर को ही इस विभाग को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और यहां पर सेन्टर में प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस पोर्टफोलियो को अपने पास रखें । मैं समझती हूं उसी स्थिति में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम हो सकता है वरना नहीं हो सकता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज पालिटिक्स ऐसी बन गई है कि सभी हरिजनों के साथ सहानुभूति दिखलाते हैं लेकिन केवल सहानुभूति से तो काम नहीं बन सकता है । इसके लिए हमें जो ठोस बातें हैं और जो उनकी रिक्वायरमेन्ट्स हैं उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । जब हम सुनते हैं कि हरिजनों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है तो हमारा सर शर्म से झुक जाता है । गांधी सेन्टेनरी के अवसर पर जो लिट्रेचर तैयार हुआ था, जिसको कि बड़े लोगों ने तैयार किया था उसमें लिखा गया था कि इस देश में गांधीजी के नाम पर अगर कुछ करना है तो सबसे पहले यह काम करना चाहिए कि हरिजनों के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए । मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह पूछना चाहूंगी, कि इस बारे में हम ने कहां तक कदम बढ़ाया ? मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या उस ने आधा यह काम किया है, 25 परसेंट किया है ? अगर आप इसका अन्दाज लगाने बैठेंगे, इसके लिये कोई इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठलायेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि हमने बहुत कम काम किया है । यह हमारे लिये शर्म और दुःख की बात है । यह मैं केवल क्रिटिसिज्म के लिये नहीं कह रही हूं, यह हम सबके लिए, सारी नेशन के लिए बहुत खराब बात है । आखिर इसके लिए कोई टाइम लिमिट तो होनी चाहिए । क्या आप कोई टाइम लिमिट फिक्स करना चाहते हैं ? जब हम ट्राइबल लोगों की बात करते हैं तब यहां पर जो श्री केदारिया बैठे हैं वहा नाराज हो जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके लिए हम अधिक कुछ कर नहीं पाये हैं । आज हम उन को मकान तक नहीं दे पाये हैं । अगर उनको हाउस साइट देनी है तो इस में क्या दिक्कत है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । गवर्नमेंन्ट के पास लैंड पड़ी हुई है, वह उन को क्यों नहीं दी जाती । जब हम इसके बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंन्ट से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के पास जाओ, और अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंन्ट के पास जाते हैं तो उनकी राजनीति से ही अवकाश नहीं है । मैं कोई एक पार्टी के लिए ऐसी बात नहीं कह रही हूं सभी पार्टियों का यही हाल है । हम लोग भी इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं । हम लोग गला फाड़ते हैं गरीबों और हरिजनों के लिये, लेकिन हम उनके लिये कुछ कर नहीं पाये हैं । मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि हमारे रास्ते में कौन सी चीज आ जाती है जब हम उनको हाउस साइट देना चाहते हैं ?

इसी तरह से एजुकेशन की बात है, एम्प्लायमेंट की बात है, लेकिन जो खास चीज

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

मुझे कहनी है उस पर बहुत कम सदस्यों ने रोशनी डाली है। जो दूसरी बातें कही गई हैं मैं पूरी तरह से उनके साथ हूं, लेकिन मैं विशेष रूप से भंगियों की दशा की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं। अगर हम इस सवाल को छोड़ देते हैं तो हमारा सोशलिज्म की बात करना बेकार है। हम सोशलिज्म को मानते हैं, आप भी मानते हैं, ज्यादातर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग सोशलिज्म के मानने वाले हैं, लेकिन सोशलिज्म आखिर किस लिये है आखिर हमारे यहां एक इन्सान और दूसरे इन्सान के बच्चे में क्या फर्क है? जब कोई आदमी अपने सिर के ऊपर टोकरी उठा कर चलता है तब हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिये। यह कौन सी डिमाक्रेसी है? सिर्फ वोट पा जाने से ही डिमाक्रेसी नहीं चलती है, हमको इसको रिऐलिटी बनाना होगा। और यह तभी रिऐलिटी बनेगी जब एक इन्सान और दूसरे इन्सान के बीच में फर्क न हो। क्या हम यह कह सकते हैं कि एक भंगी का लड़का और हमारा लड़का एक जैसे हैं। जब तक यह हालत पैदा नहीं होगी, हमारे यहां असली डिमाक्रेसी नहीं आ सकती।

भंगी का जो काम है जब तक वह उसके ऊपर से नहीं उठाया जायेगा, तब तक चाहे जितना पैसा खर्च किया जाये, चाहे जितनी कोशिश की जाये, हिन्दुस्तान से अनटचेबिलिटी नहीं जा सकती। हम को देखना पड़ेगा कि अस्पृश्यता की जो जड़ है वह कहां पर है। जब तक हम देखते हैं कि एक इन्सान अपने सिर पर और अपने हाथ से दूसरे इन्सान का मैला ले जाता है, नाइट स्वायल उठा कर ले जाता है, तब तक उसके साथ खाने पीने के लिये हमारा दिल नहीं चलेगा। हमको वह दिन जल्दी से जल्दी लाना पड़ेगा और जो उसका असली कारण है उसका उन्मूलन करना पड़ेगा।

हमको बहुत आशा थी कि गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में इसके बारे में कुछ किया जायेगा और भंगी मुक्ति का काम होगा, जो मैनुअल स्कैवैंजिंग सिस्टम है वह खत्म होगा। आज यहां पर 50 लाख लैट्रिन्स हैं जहां भंगियों को दूसरे का मैला उठाना पड़ता है। आज आदमी चन्द्रलोक तक चला गया है, हर क्षेत्र में हम लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन हम अपने देश में एक इन्सान के सिर पर से दूसरे इन्सान के मैले की टोकरी नहीं हटा सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में हम किस मुंह से कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में पूरी तरह से सोशलिज्म आ गया है, डिमाक्रेसी आ गई है?

यहां बहुत से कांस्टिट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट आते हैं। मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं हूं। जब देश की हालत बदलती रहती है तब अमेंडमेंड करना ही चाहिये। मैं कहती हूं कि इसके बारे में भी कानून बनाया जाये। बार-बार इस सदन में यह सवाल आता है कि कानून से पाबन्दी लगाई जाय कि किसी आदमी को सिर पर मैला उठा कर ले जाने का काम नहीं करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आज तो देश में 50 लाख लैट्रीन्स ऐसे हैं जहां पर यह काम करना होता है, आप उनको कहां तक कन्वर्ट करेंगे? जब हम इसको कानून के जरिये बन्द करने की बात कहते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। हमने बहुत सी चीजों के लिये कांस्टिट्यूशन का अमेंडमेंट किया है। इसलिये इसके सम्बन्ध में भी जल्दी से जल्दी कांस्टिट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट ला कर ऐसा कानून बनाया जाय जिस से हमारे देश में एक इन्सान को दूसरे इन्सान का मैला न उठाना पड़े। यह इतना इनह्यूमन काम है, गन्दा काम है कि अगर किसी हाई क्लास के आदमी को पांच हजार रुपया देकर भी कहा जाय कि वह इस काम को करे तो वह तैयार नहीं होगा। उनके अन्दर शुरू से यह चीज भरी गई है कि

यह गन्दा काम है। इसलिये भंगी के काम को तो आप अवश्य ही रोकिये। सब से पहले उनके लिये यह काम किया जाना चाहिये। यहां पर आज मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं हैं, अच्छा होता अगर वह होते, लेकिन श्री जगन्नाथराव बैठे हैं, वह हमारी बात प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक पहुंचायें, मिनिस्टर तक भी पहुंचाये कि हमारे देश में भंगी की हालत ऐसी नहीं रहनी चाहिये।

आज हम अपना सिर उठा कर दुनिया में नहीं कह सकते कि हमारे देश में डिमाक्रेसी चलती है क्योंकि डेमाक्रेसी सिर्फ कागज पर नहीं रह सकती। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो हालत है वह मेरे ख्याल से बहुत ही खराब है। इसको देख कर लोग नाराज होते हैं। श्री सोनावने बहुत समझदार व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने बीस घंटे इस वाद-विवाद के लिये मांगे, हालांकि वह सोचते हैं कि बीस घंटे भी इसके लिये बहुत नहीं हैं। उनके दिल में आज एक आग लगी हुई है। वह मानते हैं कि यह जो प्राब्लेम है वह साल्व नहीं हुई है। उनके दिल में एक फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। मैं मानती हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर से फौज आने वाली नहीं है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में अनार्की पैदा होगी, अगर तूफान मचेगा तो इन लोगों की वजह से मचेगा। अगर यह हालत नहीं सुधरी तो इस क्रान्ति को रोकना असम्भव होगा। आज यहां पर लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट चल रहा है। मैं इसको ऐप्रूब नहीं करती हूं, लेकिन मैं यह मानती हूं कि गरीब लोगों को काम देना होगा। अगर हम उनको रोटी नहीं दे सकते, उनको काम नहीं दे सकते तो जो गरीब लोग हैं वह हमारे विरुद्ध आगे आयेंगे।

हिन्दुस्तान में स्वराज्य आने से पहले गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जब हिन्दुस्तान में आजादी आयेगी तब भंगी की लड़की राष्ट्रपति बनेगी। उन्होंने भंगी के साथ ही साथ स्त्री को भी गौरव देने की बात कही थी। उसी भंगी की लड़की जब हिन्दुस्तान में इधर से उधर घूमती फिरेगी तब हम क्या करेंगे? जो गांधी जी की कल्पना थी हमको उसके बारे में सोचना चाहिये। हम उनकी सब बातें तो मानना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी बुनियादी बात को छोड़ देते हैं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब हरिजनों की हालत नहीं सुधरी तो देश का भविष्य नहीं सुधर सकता है।

मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आप भंगियों की स्थिति को सुधारने के बारे में कोई टाइम लिमिट लगाना चाहते हैं या नहीं। आपको देखना चाहिये कि हरिजनों को क्या दिक्कतें हैं और सब से पहले भंगी मुक्ति की बात करनी चाहिये। आज कोई भी आदमी हो वह इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि भंगी इसी तरह से अपना काम करता रहे। जो काम वह करते हैं वह अच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन यहां भंगियों के बारे में किसी ने यह सवाल नहीं उठाया। जिन लोगों में समझ है या जिन लोगों ने गांधी जी से प्रेरणा ली है उनका फर्ज है कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें। आज हिन्दुओं को इसका प्रायश्चित करना ही पड़ेगा। जब तक वह ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में कभी शांति होने वाली नहीं है। यहां की डिमाक्रेसी कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी इन लोगों को दबा कर इन लोगों को पिछड़ा हुआ रख कर, उनको सेकेन्ड क्लास सिटिजेन रख कर हिन्दुस्तान कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इसलिये मैं फिर कहना चाहती हूं कि आप इसके बारे में सोचें और भंगी मुक्ति का काम जल्दी से जल्दी अपने हाथ में लें। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर दो साल में, एक साल में ऐसा दिन जरूर आयेगा जब एक इन्सान दूसरे इन्सान का मैला नहीं उठायेगा, मैनुअल स्केवेंजिंग सिस्टम जरूर चला जायेगा। मैं चाहती हूं कि जब मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें तो वह इसके बारे में जरूर ऐश्योरेंस दें।

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

अगर वह ऐसा ऐश्योरेंस देते हैं तो इससे सब का भला होगा और देश का भी कल्याण होगा। अगर हम बड़ी बड़ी बातें कर सकते हैं और उनके लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर सकते हैं, डेवेलपमेंट कर सकते हैं—**आई ऐम आल फार डेवेलपमेंट**—तो भी अगर यह कहा जाय कि कारखानें मत खोलो फोर्थ प्लैन में, स्कूल बन्द कर दो, कालेज बन्द कर दो, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है, लेकिन इस सिस्टम को बन्द करो, इस सिस्टम को निकालो। जब तक आप इस सिस्टम को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान सिर ऊंचा करके दुनिया में नहीं चल सकेगा। भंगी मुक्ति के लिए बहुत काम हमको करना पड़ेगा इसके लिये हमें उनको तैयार करना पड़ेगा। उनके लिए आल्टरनेटिव जाब्ज की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। गवर्नमेंट को भी तैयार करना पड़ेगा। मेरा पक्का विश्वास है कि इस काम को अगर हम चाहें तो कुछ ही अर्से में कर सकते हैं। गांधी शताब्दी के दौरान प्लानिंग कमीशन के जो वाइस चेयरमैन हैं उनके पास हम हरिजन सहायक समिति की ओर से गए थे और उनसे इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी। हमने उनको कहा था कि आप इस पर विचार करें। आप मुझे माफ करें। अगर मैं यह कहूं कि उनके दिल को यह चीज जंची नहीं इसको क्या इम्प्लीकेशंज हैं यह चीज भी उनके ख्याल में नहीं बैठी। प्लानिंग कमीशन क्या सोचता है और क्या नहीं, इसकी हमें चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिये। गरीब जनता को हमें तैयार करना चाहिये। हमें इसके लिए आगे आकर प्रचार करना होगा। आप जानते ही हैं कि जब स्वराज्य आया उससे पहले गरीब जनता की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी कि अंग्रेजों के सामने कुछ आवाज उठा सके। गांधी जी ने उठाई और हम लोग उनके पीछे चले, उनका साथ दिया, जेलों में गये, मरे। तब स्वराज्य आया। हम कार्यकर्ताओं का फर्ज है कि हम इस काम को अपने जिम्मे लें और हिन्दुओं ने जो बड़ा पाप किया है, उसका प्रायश्चित जल्दी से जल्दी करें। जो कलंक है इसको जल्दी से जल्दी धोयें। गवर्नमेंट से भी मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर धीरे धीरे आपने काम किया और हरिजनों के सवाल को साल्व करने में विलम्ब किया तो आप चाहे जितनी कोशिश करें, हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति कभी नहीं रहेगी। यह मैं आपको चुनौती देकर कहना चाहती हूं।

**SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would at the very outset welcome the decision of the House to have this important debate for a duration of 20 hours. I would also at the same time not say that this subject under discussion has assumed any greater significance and importance merely by the extension of time to 20 hours. If the Government had realised the importance of the subject and also of the fact that two Reports of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes along with the Reports of Elayaperumal Committee were to be discussed, they would not have initially allotted just 5 hours. I feel that it is a matter of gratification that all the hon. Members of this House, including the Members belonging to the ruling party, succeeded in their effort to have this discussion extended to 20 hours. We are also bound to express our gratitude to the Chairman for having realised the importance of the subject and the demand of all the hon. Members for such an extension.

In this country there are about 10 crores of people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They constitute nearly one-fifth of the total population of the country. This huge mass of people branded as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are being forced to live in isolation from the mainstream of society. Nowhere in the world such a large number of people are categorised as

**The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Whenever we go abroad, the first question a foreigner puts us is what is meant by caste and who are the people known as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This should be the experience of all those who have gone abroad. When I was abroad, I was also confronted with these questions. This oppressive caste system in the Hindu society is being perpetuated as one of the essential features of Hinduism. We have to bear in mind that unless and until we eradicate this caste system we will not be able to bring progressive social changes in our society.

**15.59 hrs.**

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we are intent upon bettering the lot of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the first and foremost task before us is to improve their economic condition. It is customary to have a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner every year as if it is a ritual. But there has never been a purposeful scrutiny of the significant features of the Commissioner's Report to ascertain how far untouchability has been removed from our society, how far social oppression has been mitigated and to what extent the evil of casteism has been successfully tackled. If we presume that the problems of these people could be solved permanently by providing a few schools here and there, by offering them a negligible number of scholarships and by reserving a small percentage of posts in the Services, then, I am afraid, we are thoroughly mistaken. If it is asked whether it is not necessary to take these elementary steps, I would say that we should take these steps, but we should not be complacent after taking these steps, as they alone are not going to solve the problem.

**16 hrs.**

It is common knowledge that a majority of the 10 crores of people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes—nearly 90% of them- live in rural areas and it is imperative that they should have land for their livelihood. Then only can there be any real improvement in their economic condition. They should have their own land to till and that is the only way to ensure their progress. If they are to toil for their livelihood as labourers on the lands and farms of others, there is absolutely no likelihood of their making any economic progress. Today, in the rural areas they are huddled together in hovels and slums. The agricultural operations cannot be carried on without them. The streets cannot be kept clean without them. The public sanitation cannot be ensured without them. Inspite of their key role in the day to day life of the people, we are keeping them segregated in hovels and slums.

What are the reforms we have brought about to help these oppressed people? What are the programmes implemented by the Commissioner for their welfare? What is the work done by the Social Welfare Department of the Government? Whatever has been done so far is not enough to absorb them in the mainstream of the society. What is being done or proposed to be done is to provide some drinking water facilities in the slums, to put up a few huts for their living and to create a few job opportunities for them. There is a scheme for their absorption in the rest of the society, if we believe as we all say that there is no difference between man and man and that they are an essential limb of the society.

When the Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Basumatari visited my constituency Coimbatore, and held discussions there in the Office of the Collector, I personally raised certain issues before them. When I was asked how untouchability was being practised in the rural areas. I gave an instance about a particular village. In that village water is supplied from an overhead tank. The Harijans are not permitted to draw water from the tap used by others in the village. There is a separate tap provided for them in the *cheri*. We talk glibly that arrangements for the supply of water have been made in the slums for the Harijans. Do you mean to suggest that the Harijans should be confined to their slums for ever as untouchables and the upper caste people should always have theirs way over them?

We try to placate them by providing certain amenities. Whenever they demand certain facilities, we spend some money and provide the facilities for them. But, all the while, our

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ulterior motive is to make sure of their votes. They are being converted into pawns on the chess-board of politics. I would even say that we are using them as voting machines. We have never waged a struggle in right earnest to end the oppressive caste system ; we have never planned a constructive course of action to liberate these people from the stranglehold of casteism, and landlord oppression.

How will that struggle come about ? The number of agricultural labourers in the rural areas run into crores. A majority of the ten crores of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live in the rural areas. They will form themselves into strong agricultural workers unions and start agitations demanding fair wages for their labour on the land and also land for tilling. The distribution of *poramboke* and forest lands of the Government will not solve the problem. How many out of the 8 or 9 crores of people could be provided with *poramboke* and forest lands of the Government ? That is why we have been pointing out that lakhs and lakhs of acres of land in the possession of big zamindars, landlords, Maharajas and such other rich people should be taken over and re-distributed to these people. The moment we say that, the hon. Members belonging to Swatantra Party and Jan Sangh, and for that matter even the members belonging to Congress, start asking how these people will be able to cultivate profitably half-an acre or one-fourth of an acre of land which they will get as a result of such distribution. They also ask whether the small holdings would be economically viable. By raising such questions, it is obvious that they want these people to remain landless agricultural labourers for ever. Just because they are now agitating for land, the Government are trying to pacify them by giving them little bits of *poramboke* and fallow lands. That, surely is not the proper approach to solve the basic problem faced by Harijans.

I would suggest that all the surplus land concentrated in the hands of a few people should be taken away by Government and re-distributed among Harijans. Today crores of landless agricultural workers are engaged in a life and death struggle for getting land for themselves ; they have staked their life for this cause. When they find that they are unable to cultivate the small holdings profitably, they will themselves come forward to have cooperative farming. But what they want now is to have a piece of land for themselves. They must be given the land and that is how the basic question of land reforms should be tackled. Many people question whether land reforms mean forcible occupation of land belonging to others. Have not the rich people taken illegally possession of Government land, including even cremation grounds ? Have they not obtained *pattas* for such lands by bribing the village munsiffs ? Have they not appropriated to themselves thousands of acres by such foul means ? Are such methods justified ? Are they legal ? When crores and crores of people are landless and are suffering from the pangs of hunger and starvation, how far is it justified that a handful of people should enjoy the fruits of large holdings ?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Constitution stands in the way of bringing about this much-needed land reform, I would go to the extent of suggesting that you either amend the Constitution suitably or the people will discard it and frame such a Constitution as will corporate the wishes and aspirations of the people. The Constitution is meant for the welfare of the people and the people cannot be expected to suffer privations because of some articles of the Constitution. The people framed a Constitution for themselves in certain circumstances. If that Constitution does not enable them to achieve their goal, then it deserves to be put aside. Necessary steps will then have to be taken to frame a new Constitution incorporating provisions for re-distribution of land to these people. Then only the basic problem can be tackled successfully.

If an attempt is made to take over the lakhs and lakhs of acres of land belonging to temples-for example, in Tanjore District three lakh acres of land belong to temples—zamindars, former princes and big landlords, then immediately they seek Police assistance. When Palayakottai Pattakkarar, a former Minister of Tamil Nadu Government, came to know that

his lands were likely to be occupied by the so-called land grabbers he wrote a letter to the I. G. of Police, Shri Mahadevan and sought police protection which was granted. In these circumstances, how can you take over their lands ? Under the existing laws, you cannot bring about any worthwhile land reforms.

After forming themselves into mass agricultural workers Unions to get their grievances redressed, when the Harijans and the landless agricultural labourers start an agitation for occupying lands for their livelihood, they are not indulging in any criminal activity. Not only these people, but also the industrial workers in the urban centres who are now being exploited mercilessly by the capitalists and industrialists, the middle class people and the small farmers having uneconomic small holdings and struggling hard to make both ends meet should join hands and unite to start a revolution to wipe out landlordism in the country. Then only this problem can be solved. When we say this, we are abused as violent agitators and are nick-named as 'Naxalites' instigating violence. If the Government are regular in collecting statistics, they will realise how lakhs and lakhs of acres of land belonging to the poor people is being expropriated violently by the rich people every year. This may be explained away by saying that these lands were attached under Court orders for non-payment of debts. If the Government want, they will be able to get all the required statistics, but they will never do that. The Government do not approach this problem from this point of view, and are not trying to tackle this basic problem.

The Commissioner and the Social Welfare Department may create more schooling facilities, award a few more scholarships, arrange for free education, construct hostels and also reserve a certain quota in the Services for these people. But, if they forget or try to brush aside the basic problem, then they will not be able to bring about any land reform worth the name and the real problem of Harijans will not be solved.

I would now refer to the problem of widespread prevalence of casteism in our society. How are we to abolish the caste system in our country and bring about a social revolution ? The caste system is prevalent only in India and nowhere else in the world. To whichever place we go in a foreign country, we are asked what is meant by caste. Many hon. Members waxed eloquent and said that casteism should be put an end to and for that we should do this and that. I would like to throw a challenge to the hon. Members of this House. We have got suffixes like Mukherjee, Singh, Dwivedy, Chaturvedi, Nair, Namboodri, Pattar, Menon, Gounder and so on, to our names. I would ask whether we should not do away with the 'tails' to our names. Nobody should have a suffix to his name, signifying his caste. Why should we not be known only by our names ? When it comes to that, I am doubtful whether any one here will be prepared to do that because caste is an instrument of Hindu religion to perpetuate its hold on the people. The barriers created by the caste system must be torn to pieces and then only a real solution will emerge. An unceasing war should be waged, with all our people participating in it, to end this evil of the oppressive caste system which is responsible for creating inequalities on account of birth. All the political parties, irrespective of their ideologies, should unite together on this basic issue. They should agitate for providing land and jobs to Harijans.

If this is not done, the Scheduled Caste people will always remain slaves of landlords. I will give an example. On the borders of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, some scheduled tribes are living on the slopes of Valaiyaru mountain. They are working as labourers in the farms belonging to rich people. I would narrate here what this affluent section did to these people. They did not permit them even to live together in a *cheri*, for they feared that if they were allowed to do so they might form Unions and start demanding fair wages. They ordered that these people should live on their lands, separated from one another. After some time these labourers got the forest land from the Forest Department on the slopes of the mountain and put up huts for their living. There were about 96 huts, and there was not even a road to reach that hamlet known as Mavuthampadi. On a particular night, all these 96 huts were

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burnt to ashes by the rich landlords. No action was taken against them. Their intention was that then only these people would come to them as labourers and entirely depend on them for their livelihood. They were afraid that if they had been allowed to continue to live together in these huts, they would form a Union and start demanding fair wages and eight-hours' work a day. I reported this matter to the Government and I also referred this to the Central Government here in the form of a question. The reply I got was that they were collecting information about this incident. Even today there are no huts for them there. They continue to live on the lands of individual landlords. The assistance given by the Government is just Rs. 10 per family. Can they construct a house with ten rupees and do they have land to construct a house ? The District Welfare Officer who is supposed to look after Harijan Welfare has no powers and he cannot function independently. He has to work under the direction of the District Collector. When we asked the revenue authorities to provide land they said that there was no revenue land available with them. The Forest Department would not give their land to the Revenue Department. These people are told that they could take forest land on lease, if there is any, otherwise they have to continue to work as labourers on the lands of rich people.

I would like to ask the Government what programme they have to change the lot of the landless labour. They have no schemes at all before them. What the Government have done so far is to have a Department and to place it under a Minister to look after it. The maximum that the Department has achieved is a slight increase in the funds for the Harijans. It is claimed that, by providing a few more schools, their educational needs have been met. I have practical experience of this also. I visited the hostel of a tribal school in my district. There is a big hall in the hostel in which 30 or 40 people can dine at a time. I saw the remnants of food strewn all over the place and some torn mats were also lying here and there. This hall was being used for dining, for reading, for sleeping and for so many other things. There was only one teacher in the school. He told me that he was living all alone as he could not bring his family from the plains to this hilly area. He was procuring the necessary provisions ; he was arranging everything for the boys and was doing all other chores. After doing all this he was trying to find time for teaching the boys. This is the kind of education given to these people. You cannot improve the lot of Harijans this way. Whatever little that is being done is just to get the votes of these people at the time of elections for Parliament, State Legislatures and Panchayats. At the time of elections they are given free food for a day and are being converted into mere voting machines by the rich people. All of us are aware of the sad plight of the Harijans. That is why when the hon. Members belonging to the ruling party insisted that this discussion should be extended to 20 hours, we gave our ready support.

The programme like opening of schools, awarding of scholarships etc. are not adequate to tackle this problem. The Government should take more energetic steps for redistribution of all the land available in the country to the Harijans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Nobody should be permitted to have more than 10 acres of land. After doing this, if it is further necessary we can try to find jobs for them in industry, transport and other trades. This is the only method by which you will be able to tackle their basic problems. All the political parties, if they really wish to better the lot of the scheduled caste people, should join hands to fight the evils of oppressive caste system, untouchability and segregation and other concomitants and see to it that they do not live in slums any longer. With these words I conclude my speech.

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो विषय आज लोक सभा के सामने है बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । लोक सभा के इतिहास में यह एक ऐतिहासिक घटना कल घटी कि इस विशेष प्रश्न पर जिसे एक दो घण्टे में बहस नहीं किया जा सकता, 16 घण्टे नहीं 20 घंटे दिये

गये। यह एक बड़ी अच्छी परम्परा डाली जा रही है। इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय तथा अन्य संसद सदस्यगण धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं कि ऐसी परम्परा उन दीन गिरिजनों के लिये, उन हरिजन और उन घुमन्तू भाइयों, एवं अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिये पड़ी है जिससे उनकी समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला जा सके। यह एक बड़ा अच्छा मौका लाया गया है।

सबसे पहली बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं, बहुत से मित्रों ने इसके बारे में कहा है, संसद सदस्यों ने बड़े भाव भरे शब्दों में सच्ची बातें रखी हैं, मैं उन्हें पुनः दोहराना नहीं चाहता, मगर कांस्टीट्यूशन की एक धारा पढ़ देना चाहता हूं आर्टिकिल 17 में कहा गया है :

> 'Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.'

अब ला के सम्बन्ध में यह जो रिपोर्टें तीन साल की हैं 66-67, 67-68 और 68-69 की इनमें काफी स्वच्छ शब्दों में यह सब बातें कही गई हैं। मैं प्रत्येक रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरे-वार तो नहीं किन्तु एक-एक करके उल्लेख करूंगा और बताऊंगा, यह बताना मेरा कर्तव्य है। आर्टिकिल 17 "अनटचेबिलिटी" छुआछूत, निवारण के बारे में भंडारे साहब और और लोगों ने जो कहा है उस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। एक एकोनामिक रेजोल्यूशन आप लाये थे उस के मुताबिक आप कुछ काम कर रहे हैं। अब यह आजादी के 22-23 साल के बाद जो अभी गांधी शती हमने मनाई है, उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में आज हमें यह "सोशल रेजोल्यूशन" लाना चाहिये जिससे कि कास्टलेस सोसाइटी, जाति-हीन समाज बन सके। जब तक यह कास्ट रिडेन सोसाइटी रहेगी तब तक ये सब अशोभनीय चीजें चलेंगी। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े भाव भरे शब्दों में बताया, स्वर्ण-खाद, 'नाइट स्वायल' के बारे में और माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी ने भी बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में बताया, मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता, मगर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 22-23 साल के बाद एक नया रेजोल्यूशन आवे जिसमें कास्टलेस सोसाइटी की महत्वपूर्ण बातें रखी जायं तब यह अस्पृश्यता, अनटचेबिलिटी और सोशल इनईक्वलिटी का अंत होगा। इसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कांस्टीट्यूशन से पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा। उसके बाद मैं प्रत्येक रिपोर्ट पर जाऊंगा। 338 आर्टिकिल संविधान को आप देखें। उसमें यह लिखा है :

> 338 (1) There shall be a Special Officer.... Commissioner.
>
> (2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to..... safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards.....
>
> (3) In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be constructed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of article 340, by order specify and also the Anglo-Indian community.

मैं सोशल वेलफेयर समाज कल्याण विभाग के मिनिस्टर श्री जगन्नाथ राव साहब और श्री हनुमन्तैया जी से कहूंगा, यह दोनों विधि-वेत्ता, लीगल इल्यूमिनरी हैं, श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा जी से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दो मिनट के लिये चुप करें, मैं इन दोनों मन्त्रियों का ध्यान इधर खींचना चाहता हूं, यह संवैधानिक बातें हैं जो मैंने 338 आर्टिकिल से पढ़कर सुनाईं। अब 338 (3) पढ़ने के बाद 340 पढ़ना लाजिमी हो गया है। मैं सोशल वेलफेयर, समाज कल्याण मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि वह इन

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

सब बातों को देख कर विचार करें कि कहां तक संविधान की धारा 340 में दिये हुये 'प्राविजन' के मुताबिक उन्होंने अपने कमिश्नर या स्पेशल आफिसर को कुछ कहा है या नहीं कहा है।

"The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State....."

दूसरे सब-क्लाज में कहा गया है—

"A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each house of Parliament."

एक 'कमीशन आर्टिकल 340 के मुताबिक—जिसे काका कालेलकर (अध्यक्ष) कमीशन कहते हैं—अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये एप्वाइंट हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने उस पर कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं फिर समाज कल्याण मंत्री श्री हनुमंतैया साहब से कहूंगा कि आप यदि संविधान के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप उसकी इज्जत करते हैं, हम लोग रोज संविधान के प्रति शपथ लेते हैं तो आप इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करें और जब आप उत्तर देने लगें तो धारा 338 और 340 दोनों के बारे में उल्लेख करें।

मैंने यह प्रश्न इसलिये उठाया है कि जितनी भी इनकी रिपोर्टें हैं—1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69—इन तीनों में, प्रत्येक टाइटल के नाम गलत हैं, मिसनौमर हैं। यहां संविधान में लिखा है—स्पेशल आफिसर, लेकिन आपने उसको यह कर दिया है—कमिश्नर यहां तक तो ठीक है, लेकिन उसके आगे लिखना चाहिये था—फार-ए० बी० सी० एण्ड ओ० बो० सी० जिसका अर्थ है—एमीलियोरेशन आफ दी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज एण्ड अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज। लेकिन आपने सिर्फ शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स लिखा है, तीसरे प्रकार की जातियों (O. B. C.) को छोड़ दिया है। इनके बारे में स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है—मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं—

This means, backward classes comprise the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as specified by the President under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution.

आपको इस तरह से लिखना चाहिये था, जिससे सबका उल्लेख उसमें आ जाता और टाइटल से मिसनौमर न फैलता, इस टाइटल से भ्रम पैदा होता है। यहां यह भी लिखा हुआ है—

Besides this, the Government of India have also recognised "and other backward classes."

हमारे यहां घुमन्तू जातियां भी हैं, अन्य पिछड़ी जातियां, गरीब लोग जिनकी हालत बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप सब जानते हैं। जिनके पास न घर हैं, न दूसरे साधन हैं, इनमें लोएस्ट इंकम ग्रुप भी शामिल हैं—इस प्रकार के वर्गों के बारे में भी आपको सोचना होगा। इसलिये मैं अपने नये सोशल वेलफेयर, समाज कल्याण मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि यह

बहुत विशाल देश है, इस तरह के भ्रामक टाइटल देना ठीक नहीं है। इसका नाम होना चाहिये था—रिपोर्ट आफ दी वेलफेयर कमिश्नर फार ए० बी० सी० एण्ड ओ० बी० सी०। पिछड़ी जाति कमीशन के अध्यक्ष, काका कालेलकर साहब ने भी यही कहा था और उसी के आधार पर हमारी वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उस रिकमेन्डेशन को मतैक्य, यूनैनिमसली माना कि इसके लिये एक खास मंत्री अलग से होना चाहिये जिसका काम हो—एमीलियोरेशन आफ दी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज एण्ड अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज। यह ठीक है कि आपने इन रिपोर्टों के पन्ने-पन्ने में इन तीनों के बारे में उल्लेख किया है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट के टाइटल में इन तीनों का उल्लेख करने में आपका क्या नुक्सान होता था? इस से घुमन्तू जन तथा अन्य पिछड़ी, गरीब जातियों और दूसरी बहुत पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को कुछ सांत्वना मिलती कि इसमें हमारे लिये भी लिखा है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आपने उसके विषय में इसमें लिखा है, किन-किन वालंटरी आर्गेनिजेशन्ज को आप पैसा देते हैं, दूसरी बातों का भी उल्लेख किया है, लेकिन टाइटल में केवल दो जातियों का उल्लेख किया और तीसरी को छोड़ दिया। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें।.....

**सभापति महोदय** : अब आप समाप्त करें।

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** : सभापति महोदय, इसके लिये 20 घण्टे मिले हैं, दूसरों को आप ने 30-30 मिनट दिये हैं—यह तो मेरे साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं होगा। अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है। आप यदि दो मिनट दें तो अच्छा है। तीनों रिपोर्टों की बात कहूंगा, आप मुझे आज्ञा दें।

**सभापति महोदय** : 20 घण्टे में से आठ घण्टे खत्म हो गये हैं।

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** : मैं 16वीं रिपोर्ट की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। इसके पेज 18 पर "सेफगार्ड्स अगेंस्ट सुपरसेशन" के बारे में कहा है कि 190 हरिजनों और गिरिजनों सरकारी नौकरों का सुपरसेशन हुआ है, जिनको सिलैक्शन ग्रेड में जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन उनको नहीं लिया गया। वहां पर ऐसे लोग भरे पड़े हैं जो इन गरीब हरिजनों और गिरिजनों को आगे नहीं आने देना चाहते। एक तरफ हम रिजर्वेशन देते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उनको आगे नहीं बढ़ने देते—आज यह भावना इन लोगों में फैली हुई है।

इसी 16वीं रिपोर्ट की एक और चीज पढ़ना चाहता हूं—आपने कहा है कि आप घर बनाने के लिये जमीन देंगे—मैं रिपोर्ट के 37 पेज से पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूं—

16th Report, page 37 :

"A scheduled caste woman of a village in District Arrah, Bihar represented to this office in 1965 that she had applied for monetary assistance for construction of a house in 1962, but in spite of her best efforts she had not yet received anything. The matter was taken up with the authorities and in early 1966 a subsidy of Rs. 600 was sanctioned to her. Even after going through the necessary formalities of signing agreement etc. on 14.12.66 the amount had not been disbursed to her till late July 1967, when she again approached this office for help. The matter has again been referred to the authorities concerned. The reply is a waited."

सन् 62 से वह हरिजन औरत दौड़ती रही लेकिन 67 तक कुछ नहीं हुआ, जब वह फिर सहायता के लिये गई तो अभी तक उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। ये दो उदाहरण मैंने आप के सामने रखे हैं।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

थोड़ा सा 17वीं रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी कह दूं—इसके पेज 99-100 पर लिखा गया है—वालंटरी आर्गेनिजेशन्ज के बारे में, लैंड के बारे में, लेण्ड एण्ड हाउसेज के बारे में। हमारे चौधरी रणधीर सिंह ने बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी और अच्छी बातें कही हैं। उन्हें कहना ही चाहिये—लेकिन मैं आज उन्हें एक उपहार देने आया हूं। वह हमारी कांग्रेस कमेटी की कृषि सब-कमेटी के संयोजक रहे हैं। उन्होंने भूमिहीन लोगों के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट दी है। भूमिहीन लोगों का मतलब है—80—90 प्रतिशत ऐसे हरिजन, गिरिजन और घुमंतुजन अन्य पिछड़े गरीब वर्गों के, जिनके पास घर बनाने के लिये जगह नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा था कि कृषि मजदूरों को मवेशी रखने के लिये और बसोवास (Homestead) के लिए मुफ्त जगह चाहिये और यह काम तीन वर्षों में होना चाहिये। मैं भाई रणधीर सिंह से कहूंगा—आप 'रण' में बड़े धीरज के साथ तीन साल के भीतर कम से कम इतना काम तो करा दीजिये। आप में बड़ी ताकत है। सारे देश के कृषि मजदूरों के लिये, जिनमें हरिजन, गिरिजन ही नहीं, और भी गरीब लोग आते हैं, जो इकानामिकली, आर्थिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं ; उसके लिये भी इन्होंने निश्चय किया था कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी देंगे। और भी बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं।

अब मैं आपके सामने लैंड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में कुछ स्टैटिस्टिक्स रखना चाहता हूं। आप 18वीं रिपोर्ट के पेज 29 पर देखें। जम्मू कश्मीर में साढ़े चार लाख एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस थी जिसमें से एक-एक रत्ती बांट दी गई हरिजनों में और दूसरे लोगों में। आंध्र प्रदेश में 73692 एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि थी लेकिन जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में है, एक इंच भूमि भी नहीं बांटी गई है—हो सकता है उसके बाद 69-70 में कुछ भूमि बांटी गई हो। त्रिपुरा में तो बहुत कम ही जमीन थी। महाराष्ट्र में भी कोई अच्छी तस्वीर नहीं है। 2,46,619 एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में से केवल 87,818 एकड़ भूमि ही बांटी गई है। आसाम में भी बहुत कम जमीन वितरण की गई है—केवल 466 एकड़ ही बांटी गई है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में जम्मू कश्मीर की प्रशंसा अवश्य करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं दुःखी और लज्जित हूं कि इसमें बिहार का कहीं नामोनिशान तक नहीं है।··· (**व्यवधान**)···

जहां तक हरिजनों के आवास की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, सभापति जी आपका भी गांवों का बहुत बड़ा अनुभव है, आपने भी बड़े-बड़े त्याग किये हैं, आपने भी जा कर के देखा होगा कि किस तरह से उनके छोटे-छोटे झोपड़े हैं जिनमें कि आपको नीचे से रेंग कर जाना होगा; आप उनमें सीधे जा नहीं सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ न कुछ किया है लेकिन जितना काम होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हो पाया है। वैसे तो यह इतना बड़ा कार्य है कि जितना भी आप करते जाइये आपको यही मालूम होगा कि अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। इसलिये इस ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं····· (**व्यवधान**)·····

सभापति जी, जैसा कि और मित्रों ने यहां पर सुझाव दिये हैं, वह बिल्कुल सही है कि कानून और समाज कल्याण—इन दोनों विभागों को अलग अलग किया जाये। काका कालेलकर कमीशन की यूनानिमस, मतैक्य, रिकमेंडेसन के आधार पर ही प्रधान मन्त्री ने इसको अलग किया था। मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कानून से इसको अलग रखा जाये वरना इसकी हर बात में कानून की पेचीदगियां आयेंगी। इसके अतिरिक्त मन्त्री महोदय इसके लिये समुचित समय नहीं दे पायेंगे।

इसके अलावा प्लानिंग कमीशन में एक सैल (cell) होना चाहिए, ए बी सी — एमिलियोरेशन आफ बैकवर्ड क्लासेज। जैसा कि और लोगों ने कहा है 22–23 साल हो चुके हैं लोग कहां तक संतोष करें ; किस प्रकार हर तरह के ह्यूमिलिएशन को सहते जायें ? यह नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिए आपको प्लानिंग कमीशन से कह करके धन प्राप्त करना होगा। हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उनको देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि कहीं 6 लाख रु०, कहीं 46 लाख रु० हाउसिंग के लिए दिए गए हैं। पेय जल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के लिए आपने कुछ थोड़ा सा काम किया है फिर भी अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। कई बार प्रधान मंत्री ने सही कहा है कि मेरे सामने गरीबी की तस्वीर नाचती रहती है··· (**व्यवधान**) ··· आपके द्वारा मेरा यही निवेदन है कि फोर्थ प्लान सामने आ रहा है, प्रोफेसर गाडगिल, उपाध्यक्ष, योजना कमीशन और प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी इस बात का विशेष ख्याल रखें कि जितने काम हों वह गरीब गिरिजन, हरिजन तथा घुमन्तु-जनों तथा अन्य गरीब पिछड़े वर्गों को सामने रख कर किए जायें। जब आप इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था करेंगे, तभी इस समाज और देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा** (बाढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो आज बहस चल रही है इसमें आज कुछ सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और इससे पहले भी काफी सदस्य भाग ले चुके हैं लेकिन मुझे एक बात का जरूर हर्ष है, और वह यह कि मैं बहुत दिनों से संसद में हूं और मैंने देखा कि जब भी ये रिपोर्टें आया करती थीं तो यहां पर एक तरीका था कि जितने शेड्यूल्ड काट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं, यही बोला करते थे और कुछ ऐसा लगता था जैसे बाकी लोगों का उससे कोई मतलब ही नहीं है। परन्तु इस बार यह परिवर्तन आया है जो इस बात की जागरूकता का संकेत है कि और लोगों में भी इस बात की भावना जागी है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज सम्बन्धी जो रिपोर्ट है वह एक बहुत अहम सवाल है इस मुल्क के लिए और इस मुल्क के हर तबके को उसमें उतनी ही जागरूकता रखनी चाहिये और जो आज उनके जीवन में खामियां हैं उनका निदान हम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कर। कई बार पहले भी हम लोगों ने इस बात की इच्छा जाहिर की थी कि यह डिबेट हाउस में एक अहम डिबेट होनी चाहिए और उसका महत्व होना चाहिए। मैं समझती हूं इतनी बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण डिबेट जैसी कोई दूसरी हो नहीं सकती है क्योंकि इसमें करोड़ों व्यक्तियों का सवाल है जो कि अभी तक उस आजाद दुनिया के हकदार नहीं बन सके हैं जिनके लिए कि आजादी आई थी। इसीलिए मुझे इस परिवर्तन से बड़ी प्रसन्नता है। जैसे कि मोर हर चीज को देखकर जब अपने पैरों पर नजर करता है तो उसकी सारी खुशी मिट जाती है। मुझे ताजुब होता है, अभी मुझसे पहले जो माननीय सदस्य भाषण दे रहे थे उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार के बारे में कीर्तिगाथा गाई परन्तु मैं इस बात को कहना चाहती हूं कि जम्मू कश्मीर जो कि हमारा एक अंग है भारत का और जिसके मुख्य मंत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री के खास लाडले हैं फिर चिराग तले इतना अधेरा —क्यों है ? जम्मू कश्मीर में आज तक हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन क्यों नहीं है—इसका जवाब क्या प्रधान मंत्री देंगी ? मैं जानना चाहती हूं क्या हरिजनों के हक जो जम्मू कश्मीर में रहते हैं उनके एक हैं और बाकी मुल्क में दूसरे हैं — हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस बात का जवाब दे कि जम्मू कश्मीर में आज तक इस मामले में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों रखा गया है ? क्या इसका ताल्लुक है सादिक सरकार से ? क्या इसका ताल्लुक उस संविधान से है जिसका हिस्सा

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

जम्मू कश्मीर पर लागू होता है ? यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिसमें न कोई जाति है, न कोई वर्ग है, न कोई सम्प्रदाय है और न कोई राज्यों की सीमा है—यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है जोकि हमारे लिए सबसे बड़ा है। हमारे लोग उन हकों को नहीं पा सकते हैं जिनका हकदार हमने वैधानिक रूप से उनको बनाया है। तो मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर इस सरकार में जरा सी वफादारी है तो यह गरजने वाली सरकार कम से कम कुछ बरस कर भी दिखाये कि कितना काम कर सकती है। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट पर वाद-विवाद का जवाब देते समय ला मिनिस्टर इस बात का एलान करें कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को वही हक मिलेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह अच्छा होगा कि वही इस बारे में देखें। मैं आर्टिकल 335 को अंग्रेजी में पढ़ना चाहती हूं क्योंकि अंग्रेजी का संविधान मेरे सामने है। उसमें कहा गया है कि :

> "The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration...."

मैं तो संविधान सभा की सदस्य थी नहीं, परन्तु मैं समझती हूं कि इसकी जरूरत थी ही नहीं। संविधान सभा में डा० अम्बेडकर ने संविधान बनाया, उनका दिया हुआ संविधान है। इस संविधान के देने में उनका बड़ा भारी महत्व है और उन्होंने इस मुल्क को बहुत अच्छा संविधान दिया, लेकिन जब वही डा० अम्बेडकर संविधान बनाने बैठे तब इन शब्दों की क्या जरूरत थी उसमें कमी क्या थी ? क्या खोट थी ? ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एफिशिएन्सी का सम्बन्ध जाति, सम्प्रदाय या घर से थोड़े ही होता है। आज भी मैं समझती हूं कि आर्टिकल 335 को अमेंड करना चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि हम इस पोर्शन को डिलीट करना चाहते हैं :

> "....consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration...."

यह मामला कंट्री के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, यह एक मान्य बात है कि एफिशिएन्ट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक किसी जाति, वर्ग या सम्प्रदाय से नहीं है। यह इन्सल्ट है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की। हमको संविधान ने यह हक नहीं दिया है कि हम किसी को गौण दृष्टि से देखें। संविधान में एक नागरिक की तरह जैसे हमें हक है उसी तरह एक नागरिक की तरह हर व्यक्ति को हक है जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का मेम्बर है। इसके लिये खास तौर पर धारा 335 है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि :

> "The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration...."

मैं चाहती हूं कि यह शब्द इस आर्टिकल में से निकाले जायें। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस तरह का अमेंडिंग बिल लाये तो हम उसको सपोर्ट करेंगे।

> "....consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration...."

इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं।

मैं समझती हूं कि हजारों वर्षों से जिनके साथ हमने अन्याय किया है उनके साथ हमें न्याय करना होगा और उस न्याय को करने के लिये हम को अपना पहला कदम जल्दी उठाना होगा। लोग यह ठीक कहते हैं कि जिस बाता-

वरण में बच्चे पलते हैं वह वैसे ही बन जाते हैं। हमारे बच्चे हैं, हम बड़े परिवार से आते हैं, हमारे बाल-बच्चों को खाना-पीना मिला हुआ है, वह तो वैसे ही स्वथ्य रहते हैं, परन्तु हमारी ही ऊंची जाति के लोगों में ऐसे परिवार भी हैं जो गरीब हैं। तराई में जो ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर हैं वह कहने के लिये ही ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर हैं। असल में वह गुरवत में हैं। उन के बच्चों की एफिशिएन्सी देखिये और जो खुशहाल लोग हैं उनके बच्चों की एफिशिएन्सी को देखिये। उनमें बड़ा फर्क पड़ जाता है। हर एक में बचपन में ही एफिशिएन्सी पैदा हो जाती है। जिसका बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होता है उसका शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा होता है। फिजिकल और मेंटल स्वास्थ्य में कोई अलगाव नहीं है। शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य दोनों एक ही चीज हैं। अगर किसी को खाना अच्छी तरह से नहीं मिलता है तो उसकी ग्रोथ स्टिंटेड हो जाती है यह बात हमको माननी पड़ेगी कि उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी इसमें। अगर वह किसी मां के पेट से पैदा हुआ है तो उसका यह मतलब नहीं कि उसको अवसर न मिले। समाज ने बराबर उनके जीवन में ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा कीं।

मुझे याद है जब संविधान बनने की बात हो रही थी, उस समय गांधी जी जिन्दा थे, कुछ लोगों ने उनसे इस बात को कहा कि संविधान में लोगों को बालिग मताधिकार नहीं देना चाहिये क्योंकि यहां के लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं, बहुत अनपढ़ हैं और वह अपने इस अधिकार का उपयोग ठीक ढंग से नहीं करेंगे। आज भी वही बात लोगों के कानों में गूंजती है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि क्या तुम समझते हो कि चूंकि तुम्हारा वातावरण अच्छा था इस लिये जब आजादी का सूरज निकलेगा तब तुम्हारे यहां ज्यादा रोशनी आयेगी और उनके यहां कम रोशनी आयेगी ? उन्हें समाज ने सताया है। समाज की विडम्बना की वजह से वह पीछे रह गये हैं। अगर आज उनके जीवन में रोशनी नहीं दिखाई देती है तो उन लोगों को इसका प्रायश्चित करना है जिनके कारण ऐसी स्थिति आई है। उस वर्ग में मैं आऊं या कोई भी आये, अगर समाज के वर्गों के कारण उनके जीवन में रोशनी नहीं आई है तो समाज को इसका प्रायश्चित करना होगा। इसके लिये हमको यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि हम कोई गलत काम करें। हमें इस बात का कंविक्शन पैदा करना होगा अपने में कि हम इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। हमें इस बात को महसूस करना है कि उनको अपनी बात करने का मौका होना चाहिये, हमें उनकी बात कहने का मौका होना चाहिये, उनके दुःख दर्द के बारे में हमें आवाज उठानी चाहिये। उनके आवाज उठाने में वह खूबसूरती नहीं रहती जिसकी हम राष्ट्रीय जीवन में अपेक्षा में करते हैं। यह आवाज हमारी तरफ से उठनी चाहिये। हमें उन अपेक्षाओं को, जो हम उनके लिये पैदा करना चाहते हैं, कारगर करना पड़ेगा, उनको प्रस्फुटित करना होगा। हम उनके दुःख दर्द को समझते हैं इसी लिये मैं समझती हूं कि हमें प्रायश्चित करने का इन्तजाम करना होगा। उनको पोषणा देना होगा।

आज हमको देखना होगा कि पिछड़ेवर्गों के लोग काम्पिटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन्स में क्यों नहीं आ पाते हैं। क्या वह हमसे कम इन्सान हैं, क्या उनमें हमसे कम अक्ल है ? क्या वह किसी मां के पेट से नहीं पैदा हुए हैं ? आज उनको वह वातावरण नहीं मिला, उन्हें वह खुशहाली नहीं मिली, जिससे वह बच्चे स्वस्थ हो सकते। इस लिये समाज को प्रायश्चित करना होगा और जो कुछ समाज ने उनको आज तक नहीं दिया, वह देना पड़ेगा। आज उनके लिये एक आध सोशल क्लासेज चल रही

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

हैं जिनमें उनको आई० ए० एस० और दूसरे आल इंडिया काम्पिटीशन्स में एग्जामिनेशन देने की सहूलियतें मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन वह बिल्कुल नगण्य हैं। इसका इन्तजाम हमको हर जगह करना होगा क्योंकि हमको उन्हें आगे बढ़ाना है और हाथ पकड़ कर सहयोग देना है।

मैं कहती हूं कि आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिपोर्ट्स को देखिये। भयंकर रिपोर्ट हैं। इस साल की रिपोर्ट देख कर तो रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। हमने और आपने देखा होगा कि छोटे-छोटे बच्चे काम करते हैं। कितने साल के बच्चे ? 5, 6 और 8 साल के बच्चे। अगर वह काम न करें तो क्या उनके संरक्षण के लिये कोई सामान है ? मैं अपने इलाके के एक गांव में गई। वहां एक हरिजन औरत थी जिसके आठ बच्चे थे। मैंने उससे कहा कि फैमिली प्लैनिंग करो नहीं तो इन बच्चों को कहां से खिलाओ पिलाओगी वह कहने लगी कि मालकिन, मैं फैमिलीप्लैनिंग क्या करूं ? मेरे आठ बच्चे हैं अगर भीख मांग कर भी लायेंगे, घास काट कर लायेंगे तब भी रोटी तो मिल जायेगी। यह न होंगे तो मैं खाऊंगी क्या ? यह मेरे बच्चे मांग कर लाते हैं और रोटी चलाते हैं, कम से कम गुजर बसर तो हो जाती है, नहीं तो मैं कहां से खा सकूंगी ? मेरे पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं था। आज भी मैंने देखा है कि पांच-पांच, आठ-आठ साल के बच्चे, दस साल के बच्चे काम करते हैं दस दस घंटे। इस लिये कि उनकी सुरक्षा का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है।

आपने चाइल्ड लेबर बैन कर दी है। लेकिन अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट के कुछ पैराग्राफ पढ़ें तो आपके रोंगटे खड़े हो जायेंगे। आज भी चाइल्ड लेबर चलती है। आज भी वह ऐसी कंडिशन्स में काम करने के लिये कम्पेल किये जाते हैं जिसको सुनकर लज्जा आती है। हम एक स्वतन्त्र मुल्क हैं। हमारे लिये यह एक शर्मनाक चैप्टर है। चाइल्ड लेबर में ज्यादातर बच्चे वही हैं जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं, जिनको काम करने के लिये मजबूर किया जाता है, जिनकी कोई देख भाल करने वाला नहीं है, जो स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं, फटे पुराने कपड़े पहने रहते हैं और खराब जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। वह जिस तरह से मां के पेट से निकलते हैं वैसे ही रह जाते हैं और कभी एनलाइटेनमेंट की रोशनी नहीं देखते। कभी उनके दिमाग की खिड़कियां खोली नहीं जा सकतीं क्योंकि वह मजबूर हैं, वह बचपन से काम करना शुरू करते हैं, पढ़ें लिखें कैसे ? मैं समझती हूं कि अगर आप उनका काम करना कानून से नहीं रोक सकते तो उनके पढ़ने लिखने की सुविधा का प्रबन्ध कीजिये। यह मैं अपने मन से नहीं कह रही हूं। आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की वर्षों की रिपोर्ट उठाकर देख लीजिये कि उसमें ऐसे पैराग्राफ्स हैं या नहीं।

हमने ऐलान कर के कहा कि हम सारे शहरों में 1975 तक दस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम लागू कर देंगे। लेकिन उसको पूरा करने के बजाय अगर हम पीने के पानी का ही इन्तजाम कर दें तो गनीमत है। आज पीने के पानी की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत किस को है ? उन लोगों को नहीं जो बड़े कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, उन लोगों को है जो बहुत दूर जाकर हरिजन कुंओं से पानी पीते हैं। हम लोग अपने-अपने इलाकों में देखते हैं कि हरिजन कुआं अलग होता है। गांवों में टोले अलग-अलग होते हैं और टोलों में कुएं अलग-अलग होते हैं। टोले का कुआं अलग होता है और हरिजनों का कुंआ अलग होता है। जहां पर हरिजन कुआं होता है वहां से जाकर उनको पानी पीना पड़ता है, और कई बार तो लोग मीलों से हरिजन कुंओं से

पानी पीने के लिये आते हैं। आज तक जब हम उनके लिये ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सके तब हमको कहने का कोई हक नहीं है कि हम हरिजन के फायदे की बात कर रहे हैं।

सबसे बड़ी बात जो हमको पैदा करनी है वह है डिग्निटी आफ लेबर। आज सब जगहों पर लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट चल रहे हैं। इसमें क्या बात है? आज प्लैनिंग कमिशन के फिगर्स हैं कि दस लाख एकड़ जमीन अरबनाइजेशन में और इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन में खप जाती है। हर साल दस लाख एकड़ जमीन इसमें खप जाती है चाहे हम सड़क बनायें, चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट करें। शहरों के डेवेलपमेंट में इतनी जमीन चली जाती है। हम अपने लोगों की बात क्या कहें जिनके पास बीस एकड़, तीस एकड़ है। हमारी जमीन गण्डक में चली गई तो हमको दूसरी जमीन दे दी जायेगी लेकिन अधिकांश दूसरे लोग ऐसे नहीं हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कहां होता है? जहां ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर ही रा मैटीरियल मिलता है। अगर आप इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट के आंकड़े उठा कर देखें तो मालूम होगा कि अधिकांश लोग जो बेजमीन हो जाते हैं वह ऐसे होते हैं जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस के होते हैं, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के होते हैं। स्वाभाविक बात है कि उनके पास आधा एकड़ जमीन होती है, एक एकड़ या दो एकड़ होती है। किसी के पास तो आठ या दस कट्ठा ही होती है, वहां अधिकतर जमीन कट्ठों में होती है। सरकार जो डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम बनाती है उसमें कोई चुन कर के थोड़े ही जमीन ली जाती है। अगर बोकारो के लिये पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन ली जाती है तो उसमें किसकी जमीन गई यह नहीं देखा जाता। हमेशा ऐसा होता है कि जो साधारण आदमी होते हैं जिनमें हरिजन और ट्राइबल भी आते हैं, उनकी जमीनें ले ली जाती हैं और वे बेजमीन हो जाते हैं। आप आंकड़े एकत्र करके देखिये कि कितने हरिजन, कितने ट्राइबल आदि आज प्लानिंग की वजह से बेजमीन हो गए हैं। आजकल लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट चल रही है। इसको रोकने के लिये मैं चाहती हूं कि जो बे-घरबार हो जाते हैं, जो बे-जमीन हो जाते हैं, उनमें से जिनके पास कम से कम दो एकड़ जमीन थी और यह दो एकड़ की आप सीमा निर्धारित कर दें उनको, अगर अर्बनाइजेशन के लिये जमीन ली जाती है, इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के लिए भूमि ली जाती है तो जमीन के बदले जमीन ही दी जाए, पैसा नहीं दिया जाए। मैं जानती हूं कि छोटा नागपुर में लोगों को कम्पेंसेशन के तौर पर कुछ पैसे दिये गये थे और उन्होंने जाकर ताड़ी पीने में उन पैसों को खर्च कर दिया। उनको पैसे का किस तरह से अच्छा इनवैस्टमेंट हो सकता है, कुछ मालूम नहीं है और न ही इसकी कोई सुविधा वहां उपलब्ध है। उनको पैसा मिला, उस पैसे को वे खा-पका गए, कुछ इधर उधर कपड़े पर खर्च कर दिया और कुछ ताड़ी पीने में खर्च कर दिया। सारी जिन्दगी उनकी अब अंधेरे में बीतेगी। कोई उनको राहत देने वाला नहीं है, सहारा देने वाला नहीं है। ट्राइब्ज का हो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का हो या कोई भी हो जिसके पास दो एकड़ जमीन है अगर वह ली जाती है तो उसको जमीन के बदले जमीन ही दी जानी चाहिये। पैसों में उसको कम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

बहुत से लोग बातें बहुत ज्यादा करते हैं। मैं नहीं समझती हूं कि वे गम्भीरता से ऐसा करते हैं। ऐसी बातें करते हैं जिनका कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। जिनको कहते हैं घड़ियाल के आंसू, उनको वे बहाते है। केन्द्र की सरकार हो या राज्य की किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, वे जरा अपने गिरहबान में झांक कर देखें। टाटा, बिड़ला वगैरह को बड़े-बड़े लीजिज दे रखे हैं। टाटा बिड़ला वगैरह

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

के पास यह जो इतनी जमीन है, ये सब जमीन लेकर पैदा तो नहीं हुए थे। अगर ये गांवों में जाकर जमीन लेना चाहें तो इनको एक बीघा भी जमीन नहीं मिल सकेगी। गांवों में इनको एनकरेजमेंट नहीं मिलेगा। जमीन बेचता कौन है? वही बेचता है जो मजबूर होता है वर्ना कोई बेचना नहीं चाहता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि उनको जो बड़े-बड़े फार्म मिल गये हैं, जरा पता तो लगाएं कि किस तरह से उनको मिले हैं और किन्होंने दिये हैं। 95 परसेंट जो बड़े-बड़े फार्म बने हैं इन पिछले बरसों में वे सब लीजिज के हैं। अब लीजिज किसने दी है? सरकार ने ही तो दी है। हजारों एकड़ फार्म बिड़ला, टाटा, रूइया को मिले हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश में जा कर आप देख सकते हैं। चराग के तले इतना अंधेरा है कि कुछ सूझता ही नहीं हैं। बहुत गहन अंधेरा है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना हो तो कहा जा सकता है।

उनके कलाम के भीतर है उनकी खामोशी
न जाने कितने सवालों की आबरू रखी

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the translation ?

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा** : इसका मतलब यह है कि उनकी चुप्पी ज्यादा सिगनिफिकेंट है। उनकी बोली में वह बातें आती तक नहीं जो उनके जीवन में बीतती है—

Silence is more eloquent than their words because it has covered so many unfortunate things in their lives. So many problems have remained covered because they are silent, they have not spoken.

आज सरकार लैंड प्राबलैम की बात करती है। अगर सरकार वफादार है तो क्यों नहीं वह इन लीजिज को सैंट परसैंट कैंसल करती है और कैंसल करके जो जमीन मिले, उसको क्यों नहीं हरिजनों आदि में बांट देती है? उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब वगैरह का आप मुआयना कर लें कि कितनी लीजिज जमीन की दी गई हैं और कितने बड़े-बड़े फार्म, हजार हजार एकड़ के फार्म बने हुए हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : बिहार में भी।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा** : बिहार में इतनी जमीन नहीं थी। लेकिन अगर वहां जमीन के लीजिज दिये गये हैं तो उनको भी कैंसल आप करें। होता क्या है? डेढ़ दो रुपये रेंट पर जमीन लीज कर दी जाती है। एक तो वे लोग हैं जो खुद खेती करते हैं और बड़े-बड़े फार्म्ज के हकदार हो गए हैं और लाखों करोड़ों रुपया बनाते हैं। दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो सब-लीजिज कर देते हैं, खुद खेती करते नहीं हैं, डेढ़ रुपये में। सरकार उनको लीज पर जमीन दे देती है और आगे वे दो-दो हजार रुपये में सैटल कर लेते हैं। यह भी एक तरीका है जिससे सरकार उनसे मुनाफाखोरी करवाती है। सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री करा रहे हैं, सरकारी जो मैम्बर बैठे हैं, वे करा रहे हैं। आंध्र में रूलिंग पार्टी की सरकार है। वहां से आप इसको शुरू तो करें। मैं हैदराबाद गई थी बम्बई सैशन के बाद। वहां मैंने सुना कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी कहते हैं कि बम्बई की बात बम्बई में थी। हैदराबाद में सब बातें नहीं चल सकती हैं। यहां लैंड रिफार्म उस तरह से नहीं होंगी। पता नहीं यह बात कहां तक सही है या गलत है। परन्तु चावलों का स्वाद एक चावल से ही मालूम हो जाता है। आंध्र प्रदेश में ही सबसे पहले आप लैंड रिफार्म क्यों नहीं करते हैं? वहां अगर बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं, लीजिज हैं, डालमिया के नाम, सिंघानिया के नाम, साहू जैन के नाम, बिड़ला, टाटा के नाम तो उनको देख

कर आप उनको कैंसल करें और वह जमीन हरिजनों और ट्राइबल्ज में बांटें ।

मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी बात है डिगनिटी आफ लेबर पैदा करने की, उनको ऊपर उठाने की, उनको आगे लाने की । आज प्राबलैम जमीन की नहीं है । गांवों में जबर्दस्त बेरोजगारी है । शहर में कोई काम करने वाला सरकारी मुलाजिम हो, तो उसको जमीन से कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं होती है । जमीन कोई खाने की चीज नहीं है ।

**17 hrs.**

**श्री रा० धो० भण्डारे** (बम्बई-मध्य) : हम लोग हमेशा नौकरी करने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेबर करने के लिए तैयार हैं । हमें नौकरी दो, हम तैयर हैं ।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे शब्दों ने आपको इंस्पायर किया और आप खड़े हो गये । जो बात मैं कह रही हूं उसको खत्म करने का मुझे आप मौका तो दें, पूर्ण बिराम लगाने का मौका तो दें ।

जमीन कोई खाता नहीं है । उनको मिट्टी नहीं चाहिये । जमीन तो हरिजन इसलिये चाहते हैं कि उनके पास करने के लिये कोई काम नहीं हैं । उनको रोजगार चाहिये, जीविकोपार्जन का साधन चाहिये । इसलिये आज गांवों में जमीन को समस्या नहीं है, आज गांवों में रोजगार की समस्या है । अब रोजगार पैदा करने के लिये हमारे देश में जब तक गांधी के रास्ते पर चल कर इंडस्ट्रीज का डिसैंट्रलाइजेशन नहीं होगा तब तक देश की बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी, रोजगार के साधन पैदा नहीं होंगे । सभापति महोदय, मैं दक्षिण के दौरे से आ रही हूं । वहां एक जगह है, शिवकाशी । वह तमिलनाडु में है । वहां दियासलाई बनती है, क्रैकर्ज बनते हैं, फायरवर्क्स बनते हैं । अब उनको जिस कागज की आवश्यकता होती है, वह उनको मैनुफैक्चरर्ज से ब्लैकमार्किट में लेना पड़ता है । मैनुफैक्चरर कहते हैं कि हमको तो कुछ ही लोगों को यह कागज देना है, इसलिये हम तो ब्लैकमार्किट रेट चाहते हैं । उन्होंने एक मैमोरेंडम दिया है । वह मैमोरेंडम मैंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के पास भेजा है । उन बेचारों की जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योगपति हैं, दशा को आप देखें । एक मैनुफैक्चरर के यहां मैंने जाकर देखा कि चार हजार आदमी काम करते हैं, पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, देहातों के हैं, चारों तरफ से गांवों के लोग आते हैं काम करने के लिए, बाल बच्चों सहित आते हैं । उन लोगों की जो कागज की आवश्यकतायें हैं वे तो पूरी होनी चाहिये । अगर देश में जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, उसको आपने समाधान करना है तो वह डिसेंट्रालाइजेशन और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देकर ही किया जा सकता है । उस तरह से आपको मदद करनी होगी जिस तरह से गांधी जी ने कमिटमेंट के तौर पर इस काम को हाथ में लेने के लिये कहा था । मुलम्मेबाजी से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । मैं भी आज शर्मिंदा हूं । जब यह चीज सामने आती है तो कहना पड़ता है कि इसके लिये हम लोग भी गुनहगार हैं । बहुत हमने गुनाह किये हैं । अब उन गुनाहों का प्रायश्चित करने का मौका आया है । प्रायश्चित कनविकशन के साथ, कमिटमेंट के साथ हम करें, गांधी द्वारा बनाए गये रास्ते पर चल कर करें, इनके जीविकोपार्जन की समस्या का समाधान करें । ऐसा हमने किया तो यह जो कशिशें जिन्दगी में उठ गई हैं, वह दब सकती हैं । रूलिंग पार्टी अपने आपको हरिजनों का दावेदार घोषित करती है । उसके बारे में मुझे सिर्फ यह कहना है :

बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का
जो चीरा तो कतराये खूं न निकला ।

यह शेर मैं भण्डारे जी की सेवा में पेश करना चाहती हूं ।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): At the outset, I would like to welcome....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

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**17.04 hrs.**

## DISCUSSION RE. FLOODS IN ASSAM

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the discussion on devastation caused by the recent floods in Assam and the measures taken by the Government to meet the situation.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी) : मेरा इस पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । अब असम फ्लड्ज पर बहस होने जा रही है । मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि कल केरल के फ्लड्ज के बारे में कालिंग एटेंशन आ रहा है । हमने बात उठाई थी कि बिहार में बेहद बाढ़ आई हुई है । मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है अगर असम के फ्लड्स पर बहस होती है । लेकिन आप इसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें कि बिहार की बाढ़ों के बारे में भी लोग बोल सकें और मंत्री महोदय सबका जवाब दे दें । बिहार के फ्लड्ज को इगनोर किया गया है । उसके बारे में कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है । आप आदेश दे दें कि बिहार के बारे में भी लोग बोलें और मंत्री महोदय उसके मुताल्लिक भी जवाब दे दें ।

**सभापति महोदय** : कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है इसमें । इस बहस को आप चलने दीजिये ।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I am thankful to you for kindly allowing this discussion on the devastation caused by the floods in Assam and the measures Government have taken so far. True it is that Assam is one of the most neglected parts of India, although the strategic importance of the State is recognised. The problems of Assam are viewed with indifference, callousness and apathy by this Government. As a result, prices are spiralling up in the State. There is scarcity which haunts the State like a nightmare. On the top of the floods, earthquake has also occurred. To cap it all, the strike by railwaymen in Siliguri has dislocated traffic. All these things have affected the economy of the State by raising the prices and by creating a sort of artificial scarcity in the State.

When I said that Assam is one of the most neglected parts of India, I have reasons for it. When the Chinese aggressed on us, our Prime Minister at that time did only one thing: he broadcast a message of farewell to the people of Assam. This has gone deep into the hearts of people there and they will never forget it. The people of Assam had expected from the Prime Minister defence measures, not a farewell message broadcast over A.I.R.

Floods are worse than foreign aggression. They are a regular feature in Assam. Floods visit the State not once and twice but even thrice a year. The devastation caused is indescribable. Could not their intensity be reduced to a minimum by careful planning? They could have plugged the vulnerable points there which they have not done. There is technological development in the world and the gap between earth and moon has been narrowed down. But to say that we cannot apply technology to abate the intensity of floods in the State is entirely wrong.

I do not want to give a detailed account of devastation caused by floods in the State. But the fact remains that granaries and cattle have been washed away, paddy fields have been submerged and washed off, embankments have been broken. According to the Minister himself, there were 14 breaches, and 12 cuts in embankments. Now what has happened ? Some 3 million people have suffered because of these floods. As an aftermath of the floods, cholera has broken out in the Barpeta sub-division, which is represented by Shri F. A. Ahmed. 15 people have died there; there was one death in Sibsagar, total 16 dead. The immensity and fury of the floods was so much that the

Army had to be called out in Sibsagar to cope with the situation. True, the Prime Minister gave Rs. 50,000 for flood relief there. But the amount is so horribly poor and infinitesimal that it is not even a drop in the ocean. It does not meet even a fraction of the massive problem with which Assam is confronted today.

I know committees and commissions are appointed to make suggestions and recommendations for amelioration of the lot of the people. I say there is no dearth of plans. Plans and schemes are there galore and these committees and commissions have also made valuable recommendations. But what has happened to these recommendations? They are conveniently cold-storaged.

You have an investment in cash. At the same time, it should be supplemented by an investment in will. Will is lacking, the will to implement is absent. That is why I say Assam is treated in a very apathetic way, in a very indifferent way.

I remember the hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, went to the USA accompanied by an officer to study flood control measures taken by the USA in relation to the Mississippi. He has come back possibly enlightened, but he has not applied any of those measures so far as Assam is concerned.

Some foreign experts also visited Assam and studied the problem of floods there. Those foreign experts have also made certain recommendations and suggestions, but these recommendations and suggestions have not been put into practice. This is how year in and year out floods visit that unhappy State and year in and year out that State is neglected.

I remember that in 1954 on 5th September Prime Minister Nehru visited Assam and made certain suggestions, but those suggestions and recommendations have been conveniently put in cold storage and nothing has been done up till now. I remember that he made a suggestion for a Bramabudra Valley Commission, but that did not come into existence. For 15 years the suggestion of Prime Minister Nehru has been lying in the old files, and nothing has been done so far. Therefore, I say that there are schemes and plans, but those schemes and plans are not implemented. Government has possibly understood the gravity of the problem and, therefore, I think, the Government has appointed a three-tier authority, and I think, Dr. Rao is going to speak about it.

The problem of floods in Assam is two-fold. One is erosion and the other is inundation. Erosion has caused havoc. After the floods recedes, there is the erosion of the river banks and people suffer because of this. I remember that from 1954 upto 1967 the Government spend Rs. 103 crores to combat this situation. That would come on an average to Rs. 7.7 crores a year The Revenue Minister of Assam has said recently that since 1950 up till now the state exchequer had to incur a loss of Rs. 150 crores, but nothing has been done up till now. The floods are there and they create havoc.

We talk of improving agriculture, but what about the impact of the floods on agricultural production? Ten per cent of the agricultural land is being washed away by the floods. This is the position.

The National Flood Control Policy was announced in 1954. It visualised three major steps, immediate, short term and long term measures. Where are the long term measures taken? Nothing. Although the Brahmaputra and the Bara rivers of Assam cover only 27 per cent of the land in that State, the havoc created by their tributaries like the Pagladia, Puthimare, Jiabharali, Nona, Dikrang, Longlai and Katakhal and other feeding streams is immense.

A high level Committee on floods was also appointed and it said that "the annual *per capita* damage is the highest in Assam". You know that, yet what have you done? That is the question that arises in the minds of the people of Assam because of this devastation. I do not want to give a description of the devastation because it is too well known to be recounted. This year, according to the admission of the Minister, you have to spend Rs. 8.6 crores to combat this situation. At the same time,

[Shri Hem Barua]

21 persons are dead. In 1962, when the floods came, 115 people died, do not forget that. Now then, as an aftermath of the floods, cholera has broken out and as I have already stated, 16 persons are dead because of this epidemic. I have already said that there are plans and programmes for improving the situation. Dredging is one of them. I remember a long time back one of Dr. Rao's predecessors said in the House that the people of Assam should learn to live with floods; another said they should build houses on stilts. There might be some originality in their suggestions. But these things do not help the people. Ministers have aerial survey of flood affected areas in helicopters or other aircraft and they make all sorts of promises to the people and unless they are translated into action, empty promises do not help.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): In spite of that they are very loyal to Fakhruddin's Congress.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Whatever that might be. I have doubts about the three tier authority's efficacy. It was the Prime Minister of India who made a suggestion some 15 years ago on 5 September 1954. If his suggestions could be cold-storaged like this, recommendations of this authority can also be cold-storaged. The Brahmaputra Commission was inaugurated in Gauhati and the State Ministers and Officials came down from Shillong to Gauhati for the inaugural ceremony. Two Ministers flew to Gauhati from Delhi. One Minister was enough; what is the purpose in asking another Minister to fly down to Gauhati. It is the people who have to bleed through their nose to pay the DA and TA of the Ministers. It may sound a minor thing and yet I should say: what business did two Ministers have there to fly down from Delhi to Gauhati at the expenses of the people? One Minister, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had to attend a Congress meeting at Gauhati; he wanted to attend that meeting and therefore an official programme had to be arranged for him and therefore he flew down from Delhi to Gauhati. If they have to do party work, they can do so with their own money; they should not do party work using public resources. I do not understand this. It is a cruel joke.

There should be steady flow of the waters in the channels even during the monsoon. It is said that rainfall was not heavy in Assam; still the floods were the heaviest. It is true that the mouth of the Brahmaputra is in foreign countries. There is also a news item that China has built a certain nuclear device in Tibet and dynamited the catchment areas and so all that water has come down. It is called Tsangpo in Tibet. They have done it in order to drown India. Possibly because of that Assam is suffering from heavy floods, as also East Pakistan.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA (Gauhati): What is the source of your information?

SHRI HEM BERUA: Meteorological data. Unfortunately there is only one meteorological office in Shillong; it functions there even during the monsoon and there is no warning to the people in the monsoon or floods affected areas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): They have said that the Chinese have caused this mischief?

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Chinese blasted the catchment areas in Tibet. The meteorological department has supplied the data; this year the floods have been heavier inspite of the fact that rainfall was not heavy. Whenever there are floods in Puthimari or Pagladia or Jiabharali or Brahmaputra, embankments are raised. I remember in 1954 it was the Ayyangar Committee that suggested the construction of embankments all along the Brahmaputra. But now the whole world has dismissed the idea of embankments. After the earthquake of 1950, the bed of the rivers in Assam has risen. At Dibrugarh, the bed of the river Brahmaputra has risen by 10 feet and in other places it has risen by 18 feet. Whenever the beds of rivers rise, embankments are built. What about the embankment? The whole world has dismissed the idea of embankments. These embankments are the sources of corruption and trouble in the area in the sense that they bring money into

the pockets of those who build the embankments ; whether they are the contractors or the PWD men, it does not matter. It brings money into the pockets of the men who have the responsibility for building the embankments. (*Interruption*) In this country almost every body is corrupt and the country has degenerated into the catacombs of corruption. That is the trouble.

Then what about the catchment area? It is said that the Brahmaputra is located in the valley of Assam and that the source and mouth of the river are in foreign countries. But I remember that on the floor of this House the Minister gave us an assurance that he is going to build retention dams in Assam. What about the retention dams? Not a single retention dam has been created up till now, and where as there are several multi-purpose projects, they are in the rest of India, there is not a single multi-purpose project in Assam. Do not forget that. There is nothing of the sort in Assam. The rivers in Assam are not being harnessed. The Brahmaputra alone, according to official figures, is capable of producing 36 million kilowatts of electricity. Have you ever harnessed this power? You do not propose to do it. You have not harnessed the power resources. There are other rivers that can produce power like the Kapili valley project. What has happend to the Kapili project? God alone knows. There is a warning on the wall in Assam. The Government must not forget it. I am sorry to say that what is happening has been forgotten. At the same time, as I have already said, Assam is a very neglected part of India. Although it is said that it is part of India, yet Assam is the most neglected part of India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Centre wants to take its wealth.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is not only the Centre, but also all the people from the rest of India.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : No. It is very much in our hearts.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I would say that the Government should adopt measures to see that the floods are controlled in Assam. To say that it is difficult to control the floods is meaningless ; it is erroneous. Of course I know floods cannot be eliminated lock, stock and barrel. But the intensity of the floods can be reduced to the minimum by careful planning ; you can plug the loopholes at vulnerable points, and it is for the experts to point out where the vulnerable points lie.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : What you have said is true, but may I ask you a humble question ? In spite of that, your party voted always for Indiraji. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : He is so much misinformed. I think he should read the newspapers correctly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let us not waste time. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : It is well that Shri Hem Barua has raised this discussion regarding the flood problem in Assam on the floor of the House. This is a very timely discussion, when the problems of erosion and inundation are there. The homes of hundreds of thousands of people are being washed away every year in Assam both in the Brahmaputra and the Surma valleys and also in the Barak area, about which he mentioned, which is called the Surma valley area. This situation, according to me, is mainly the creation of reckless cutting of forests in the catchment area of the Brahmaputra, and all those rivers that flow in that region, because the forests are fast disappearing from the entire Assam area. In fact, in the entire eastern region and throughout the country it is being recklessly cut. But in that particular area, there is no control over the cutting of forests in Manipur, Tripura, Assam or NEFA. The catchment area of Brahmaputra lies mostly in NEFA and it goes up to Tibet where it is called Tsang Po. From NEFA, all sorts of trees are cut indiscriminately. It is easier for the contractors to cut the trees which should not have been cut, but there is no control. There should be greater coordination between the Irrigation Ministry and the Agriculture or Forest Ministry as to what type of forest should be cut, whether there should be any

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

mechanised plantation of forests regularly every year or not. There is *jhoom* cultivation in the entire eastern region, which also recklessly destroys the forests. The Agriculture Ministry and Irrigation Ministry should coordinate their activities in controlling the catchment area. I do not want to say anything which may be unpalatable, but I have noticed that recently in Manipur, Tripura and NEFA—now called Arunachal—and in Assam there is total lack of coordination. Nobody goes to the forest areas. If the minister who went to Gauhati to attend the Brahmaputra Commission function had gone to the catchment area of Brahmaputra or Barak, the expenditure would have been worth-while. Simply going to Gauhati and returning to Delhi is something which I consider reckless expenditure. Every time it is being paraded. I do not mean anything against any particular ministry because this has become the fashion. Mr. Chairman you know the Kosi area intimately. There is huge waste of money there. Bharat Sewak Samaj has been recklessly spending money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You mean pocketing?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Yes, I mean that. There was a demand for a commission to enquire into the reckless spending by Bharat Sewak Samaj. Every year, all the papers are full of news saying there was flood control. Dr. K. L. Rao has been there frequently formerly as an engineer and later as minister and he is quite conversant with that area. All the time they say we are going to control floods, irrigate the areas and carry on afforestation work. But what is the afforestation work done in Kosi catchment area? Have you succeeded in controlling the floods of Kosi and bringing the entire catchment area or command area under irrigation? You have not. Similarly, you have utterly failed to control the flood of Brahmaputra. As Mr. Hem Barua asked, is there any trace of the foundation-stones of the retention dams? So much is trumpeted but nothing is done. Near Gauhati, on the way to Shillong, they set up a big flood control bhavan. The bhavan is in existence and expenditure has been made, but I do not know whether any work is done. I want to be enlightened on that.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj): It is now a hospital.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: That is still worse. If the flood control bhavan has been transformed into a hospital, that is the biggest tribute that can be paid to this Government and this ministry. I am glad that this has been pointed out by a member of the ruling party. I would suggest that you start afforestation from NEFA. You need not go to areas which are not within your territory; you dare not do so. But you can carry on afforestation work from our border point up to Pakistan border where Brahmaputra enters Pakistan or the Surma valley up to the point where it enters Pakistan. If you do not do that, you are committing a crime not only against that particular region but against the entire country. If you do that, you can transform the eastern region of our country into a paradise in regard to both agricultural and forest wealth.

Now no coordinated work is being done. So far there has been no coordinated afforestation or flood control work. Though Dibrugarh was one of the best known cities of Assam, it is being destroyed every year. Though the dike has been constructed, it is not in proper condition and the promised amount of work has not yet been done from top down to the border of Pakistan. Both erosion and inundation should be controlled.

Dhubri is being cut every year. I would like to be enlightened as to what is going to be done on behalf of the Government in regard to protecting Dhubri town and controlling Brahmaputra from cutting it further. Similarly, other centres like Neamatighat should be protected. In North Bengal there was a big flood in Jalpaiguri last year and even people were washed away to East Pakistan. There also protection work should be undertaken and expedited. Then, this year Tiesta was in flood.

**श्री अब्दुल गनी डार** : डाक्टर साहब, पटना भी है।

شری عبدالغنی ڈار—ڈاکٹر صاحب پٹنہ بھی ہے—

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There also it is the same story. In Patna they paraded that they are going to construct 3 bridge with a view to fooling the people. Even though the foundation stone was laid, no work has been done. What is the good of laying the foundation stone if the work is not to be started ?

**श्री लखनलाल कपूर** ( किशनगंज ) : पब्लिसिटी की थी ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I stand corrected. The Minister also told us that the Ganga is going to be bridged. I would like to know when this work is going to be started for controlling flood in Patna and other areas of North Bihar.

Famine is a subject which is intimately connected with this subject. South Bihar is affected by famine this time. There has not been proper monsoon this year. Therefore, from the point of view of controlling floods providing proper irrigation and controlling famine by introducing rural electrification, we would like that the entire country should be covered within a short time, more particularly Assam. In Assam, Tripura, Manipur and NEFA work should be started soon for controlling these things. Also, the recommendations contained in various reports on the subject should be implemented.

The annual repair work is a sheer waste. Whenever ther is flood you try to do something and incur expenditure of crores of rupees which does not help you in any way. On the other hand, if you concentrate your activities on a particular problem in a particular area, say the Brahmaputra in Assam, and take up the work in a planned way over a period of two or three years, it will give you some result. I suggest Assam because it is a victim of earthquakes ; not one earthquake but so many ; even recently there was an earthquake, though not of that severe intensity. If it is the victim of earthquakes as well as of floods, you should try to concentrate your activity and to concentrated work from Pasighat to the border of Pakistan and see that the people who inhabit that area are properly protected from floods, their agricultural fields are properly protected from soil erosion and Government and other forests are properly afforested. I trust, the Government will try to do something in this regard.

The jhooming system as well as the entry into the forest area of unauthorised persons, who cut forests and settle there, has created the biggest people in Assam. Neither the Government of India nor the Assam Government has proved equal to the situation. This is a problem which is ruining Assam. I trust that whatever pertains to the Irrigation Ministry will receive the attention of Government.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am beholden to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the Leader of the Opposition, for ably supporting the urgent need for controlling the floods of the Brahmaputra and the Barak in Assam. That was exactly the purpose why we sought this discussion.

The motion relates to floods in Assam but the hon. Member, Shri Jha, raised a point of order at the beginning of the discussion to state that floods in Bihar and other States also should have been discussed. Our main purpose is not to ignore the floods in other States but to concentrate and focus attention on the chronic problem of floods in Assam and their seriousness.

Before I go to the floods in Assam, I would express my sympathy for all people affected by floods in whatever State the may be, particularly by the recent have caused by the floods in the Alaknanda River and that region. It was really very tragic and this House expressed its concern about that. I extend my sympathy to them.

Coming to the floods in the Brahmaputra, although the floods this year have been very heavy in themselves, it is essential to look to the colossal havoc that the floods in the Brahmaputra and the Barak have caused to the State ever since the great earthquake of 1950.

I will beseech the House to bear with me when I take the House into certain figures which I have taken pains to cull out from scrappy statistics. The total loss caused by floods and erosion from 1950 to 1969 has been of the order of Rs. 130.34 crores. An average of the 14 years from 1954 to 1968 which has

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been worked out tells that the average annual loss has been of the order of Rs. 7.7 crores. During this period the loss to crops out of these Rs. 130 crores has been as high as Rs. 104 crores.

Now, the House and everybody knows that Assam is primarily an agricultural State where industry is still in a nebulous state and the damage caused by floods is mainly to the fields and the agriculturists suffer. Our annual increase in the primary sector, namely, the agricultural sector, has been of the order of Rs. 4.4 crores. That shows our economy has actually retarded during all these years. That is why we are very much concerned that something positive must be done to salvage the economy of Assam and also give succour and relief to the people who have suffered all these years.

Then, during all these years, the total loss of human life has been as high as 909. The periodical floods have become more severe now. The loss to cattle has been to the tune of 1,20,000 during this period. This shows the extent of loss to human life and the sufferings of the people of the State.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and also Shri Hem Barua referred to the additional problem of the aftermath of floods, that is, the erosion of the river Brahmaputra. This is very peculiar problem. Over the whole length of 450 miles, both the banks have been eroded, from year to year and prosperous towns and villages have been washed away. Even Dhubri town has been largely washed away. The other areas are also very seriously threatened. Dhubri town is being threatened very seriously. Last year, we raised it in the House. Therefore, the problem of floods has to be viewed together with the problem of erosion. Ever since the national flood control policy was enunciated in 1964, certain short term measures have been taken up. As the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, said, during all these years, the works costing Rs. 25 crores have been done, mainly embankments. No long-term measures have yet been implemented. Surely, the embankments have mixed results. It is not true to say that embankments have done no good. But, at the same time, it will also be wrong to say that embankments have not brought certain suffering to the people. The areas which fall outside embankments towards the river suffer. When embankments break at the pressure of floods, the damage done to the people who are suddenly exposed to the ravages of flood becomes more severe.

In fact, this year, the severity of floods has been due not so much to heavy rains which is normally the case but it has been due to the sudden breaches, a number of them, in the rivers. That has been the main reason for the severity of floods this year. Again, this year, the high level of the Brahmaputra has remained more or less, constant for more than a month which was not the normal feature before. It used to rise for a few days and then recede. It remained at a high level for a pretty long time this time.

We Members of Parliament, the State Government and the people of Assam have been crying and crying that something effective must be done. We pleaded that this problem should be treated as a national problem because it is not within the financial and technical competence of the State Government to grapple with the problem. As early as in 1964, we jointly submitted a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, the Minister of Finance, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister of Planning. I have got a copy of that with me. All the suggestions that we are making here were made as early as in 1964. We would have been glad and our people would have surely been saved from a large chunk of this huge loss if these measures that we suggested and that as Mr. Hem Barua says, the late-lamented Prime Minister Nehruji, assured us had been taken earlier. Nevertheless we are thankful to the Prime Minister that she has come out with an announcement in this House on the 5th of December last year where she has said that the Government has decided to do something concrete and positive. And in pursuance of that assurance the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board has been constituted and the Commission has been inaugurated

on the 24th July. It is expected, as Dr. Rao stated at Gauhati, that this Commission is going to investigate into the problems of floods and will lay emphasis on erosion control, conservation of excess waters that cause floods and construction of reservoirs and dams to facilitate power generation. These are the main things. Along with it is goes by implication that irrigation will also be a major part of their functions. Only Rs. 30 crores have been provided for this Commission during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Dr. Rao told us that in order that these proposed schemes make some dent and impact, it will require an expenditure of Rs. 250 crores. That is his estimate. Now I wish the House to consider as to how long it will take if this is to be the provision. I do concede that a few years will be taken for investigation and that extra funds will be needed some years later. But unless that is clarified the implementation will take a long time. The investigation is expected to be complete in two year in some of the tributaries. Some investigation was surely undertaken during these years—at least that is my presumption. In some of the more vulnerable rivers and tributaries like Pagladia and Puthi Mari which are very vital because when these rivers breach the railway and the national high way, entire Assam is cut off from the rest of the country, apart from the ravages the floods of these two rivers cause, I would suggest that priority should be given to the schemes of control of these two rivers, Pagladia and Puthi-Mari. I do not mean that the work in the other rivers should be in any way delayed, but these two should be given the topmost priority.

I have to draw the attention of Dr. Rao to the last paragraph of the Prime Ministers' statement of 5th December regarding this. I would just read this paragraph for the benefit of the House :

> "The Government of India have also been giving their attention to another problem, namely the periodic ravages caused by floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, which cause considerable concern to the Central as well as the State Government. Government accord high priority to the evolution and implementation of a comprehensive plan of flood-control through the agency of a Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, and have now decided that such a commission should be set up and provided with adequate resources for the discharge of its responsibility. The State Government will be enabled to make adequate provision for this purpose in the State Plan."

When this assurance is there, Dr. Rao should not feel in any way handicapped for want of funds. That was his sentiment, as far as I could make out from the synopsis of the Rajya Sabha Debates. The House should presume that whatever funds are necessary in order to fulfil this obligation will be found some how.

The Ministry may go ahead with their investigation and preparation of the project report and ask the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to provide the funds which are wanted.

We cannot and the House cannot accept the position and the people of Assam cannot be expected to continue to suffer because of these natural calamities which can be controlled in these days, when science and technology have advanced so much. Fortunately, we have got a Minister who is a reputed expert on this subject.

So far as Barak project is concerned, we were told, the project was ready for implementation long ago. But some how, due to certain difficulties that crooped up, that was submerging certain areas of Manipur and so it has been delayed. We are very glad that Dr. Rao has found some other alternative site. I would only request this, that like other matters, this should not be allowed to be delayed any further, because the people have become restive due to their suffering.

I want to make a reference about the relief provided. The Assam Government has spent Rs. 26 lakhs by way of gratuitous relief and also seed grants. This is my information upto 4th of August. Everyday they are spending on an average of Rs. 1 lakh. I do hope that the Centre will, under their formula, give adequate succour to the State Government which is financially very weak.

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I want to say one thing more about the rehabilitation of those people whose houses have been washed away. We want one gesture from the Centre, that they should help them with C. I. sheets which provide the main roof of the houses in our State.

I hope that all these aspects will be looked into by the Hon. Minister.

**श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल** (चण्डीगढ़) : असम की बाढ़ की चर्चा इस समय सदन में हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य देश के विभिन्न भागों में आई बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में दिया है। उनके वक्तव्य से विदित हुआ है कि अकेले असम में इन बाढ़ों से हानि लगभग 9 करोड़ 8 लाख की हुई है। यह अनुमान प्रारम्भ में लगाया गया था। हो सकता है कि हानि के आंकड़े बाद में ज्यादा बढ़ गए हों। विभिन्न रूपों में वहां जो हानि हुई है, चाहे फसलों की हानि हो या रिहायशी मकानों के गिरने से हानि हुई हो या दूसरे रूपों में हुई हो, वह हानि इससे ज्यादा हुई होगी, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय लेटेस्ट पोजिशन इस हानि के सम्बन्ध में सदन को बताने की स्थिति में होंगे और वह जब उत्तर देंगे तो इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे।

यह अच्छी बात है कि मंत्री महोदय तुरन्त बाद कामरूप जिले में गए और वहां स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के बाद इस बात की व्यवस्था की कि ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के बांध के अन्दर जो दरारें आ गई हैं या उसमें जो सूराख हो गए हैं, वे बन्द हों और आगे से दरारें न पड़ सकें। इसको रोकने की उन्होंने व्यवस्था की। मैं समझता हूं इसके बाद कुछ न कुछ इसका प्रबन्ध अवश्य हुआ होगा।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र फ्लड कंट्रोल कमिशन का 24 जुलाई को उद्घाटन हुआ और इसकी चर्चा लोक सभा में हुई। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो पग उठाया गया है; यह बहुत देरी से उठाया गया है। जहां तक असम का प्रश्न है, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के अन्दर और उसके अन्दर दूसरी छोटी गिरने वाली जो नदियां हैं, उनके अन्दर बाढ़ आना कोई नई बात नहीं है। कम से कम मैं तो जब भूगोल पढ़ा करता था, तब से पढ़ता और सुनता आया हूं समाचारों में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के अन्दर और उसमें गिरने वाली नदियों के अन्दर हमेशा बाढ़ आती है और इस कारण से हर वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति की हानि होती है, जीवन हानि होती है और सारा असम का आर्थिक ढांचा अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है। वास्तव में हमारी सरकार को अनेकों वर्ष पहले इस दिशा में कोई बड़ा तथा प्रभावी पग उठाना चाहिये था ताकि इस समस्या को प्राथमिकता में आधार पर हल किया जा सकता। इसका हल केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर ही निकलना सम्भव था, प्रान्तीय सरकार के बूते की यह बात नहीं थी और न ही है। जितने धन की इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आवश्यकता है, उतना धन प्रान्तीय सरकार के लिए जुटा पाना असम्भव है। प्रान्तीय सरकार वह अपार धनराशि व्यय करके कोई समाधानकारक हल प्रस्तुत करने की स्थिति में न तो थी और न ही है। यह अच्छा हुआ कि फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन का उद्घाटन किया गया और आदेश दिया गया है कि जो ब्रह्मपुत्र फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड है, वह उससे मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त करे और उससे आदेश लेकर यह काम करे। मैं आशा करता हूं कि निकट भविष्य में ही इस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकाल लिया जाएगा। इसमें कितना समय लगेगा, यह पता नहीं। लेकिन एक एग्जास्टिव योजना यह कमिशन तैयार करने वाला है ताकि जहां तक सम्भव हो पग उठा कर कुछ ऐसा इसमें से रास्ता निकाला जा सके ताकि आगे के लिए यह समस्या हल हो। यह राष्ट्रीय विपत्ति हर

साल आती है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या भी है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसका हल भी निकलना चाहिये। इस दिशा में जो कदम उठाया गया है। वह निश्चय ही स्वागत योग्य है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो कमिशन मुकर्रर किया गया है। वह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीके से वर्षों तक काम नहीं करेगा बल्कि एक सीमा समय को निर्धारित करके उस समय में योजना बना कर और उसको कार्यान्वित करके इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश करेगा। मैं कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूं लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि छः महीने या साल के अन्दर यह काम हो जाना चाहिये। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं। इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं। इसको वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वास्तव में कितना समय इसके अन्दर दरकार होगा और कब तक पूर्ण योजना इस सिलसिले में बन सकेगी, इसको वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उनके मार्गदर्शन में यह योजना जरूर बनेगी और पूरी होगी।

देश के विभिन्न भागों में आए वर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में आठ दस साल पहले मैंने पंजाब के एक इंजीनियर जोकि इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के थे, श्री एच० एल० सैली, उनका एक लेख पढ़ा था। लेख का मन्तव्य यह था कि बाढ़ें जितनी ऊपर दिखने वाली हानि करती हैं, उतनी तो करती ही हैं परन्तु उसके साथ-साथ जो जमीन की फर्टिलिटी है, जरखेजियत है, उस मिट्टी को भी अपने साथ बहा कर ले जाती हैं। इस वास्ते वास्तव में हानि बहुत अधिक होती हैं। उन्होंने यह भी लिखा था कि इस बुराई में से हम कुछ अच्छाई भी निकाल सकते हैं। उन्होंने इसके बारे में सुझाव भी दिये थे। टेक्नीकल दृष्टि से मैं कुछ भी उनके बारे में नहीं कह सकता कि असम के अन्दर या देश के किन-किन भागों के अन्दर यह सम्भव है लेकिन उनका सुझाव यह था कि जितना भी पानी जा कर दरिया में गिरता है और बिल्कुल जाया हो जाता है, नष्ट हो जाता है, इसको बचाने की हमें कोई योजना करनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह पानी बहुत कीमती होता है, उसमें भूमि का उर्वरापन शामिल होता है। इस वास्ते उनका सुझाव था कि जहां भी सम्भव हो, सारे पानी को रोक कर उसका एक जखीरा बनाकर, उसको स्टोर करके, रखने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये और देश के जिस-जिस भाग के अन्दर और जिस-जिस मौसम के अन्दर उसका उपयोग हो सकता हो, वह किया जाना चाहिये। वह एक बड़े अच्छे ओहदे पर पंजाब में इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट में इंजीनियर थे और बड़े अच्छे इंजीनियर थे। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उनके साहित्य का अध्ययन निश्चित रूप से करेंगे और उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उनको जहां तक हो सकेगा; अवश्य कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह जो बुराई है इसमें जितनी भलाई निकाली जा सके, निकालने का प्रयत्न मंत्री महोदय करेंगे, इसकी मुझे पूर्ण आशा है।

**18.00 hrs.**

विदेशी मुझे जब मिलने आते हैं तो हैरानी प्रकट करते हैं कि हम बाढ़ों पर भी काबू नहीं पा सके हैं। यह एक प्राकृतिक प्रकोप है और इस पर पूर्ण रूप में काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता है, इसको मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन विदेशियों का मत है कि इस विज्ञान के युग में, इस टैक्नोलोजी की प्रगति के युग में और उसका सहारा लेकर दुनिया के अनेक देशों में असम्भव चीजें भी सम्भव हो गई हैं तो क्या हमारे यहां एम्बैंकमेंट्स या दरिया के किनारे को इस ढंग से बना कर ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है कि ज्यादा वर्षा होने पर भी उनके अन्दर दरारें या सूराख न हों? शायद यह बहुत खर्चीली योजना होगी। लेवेल को ऊंचा करना होगा। बीस वर्षों से यह समस्या हमें परेशान कर रही है। दुनिया के और देशों ने साइंस का सहारा

[श्री श्री चन्द गोयल]

लेकर क्या इस मसले का हल निकालने की कोशिश की है या नहीं और अगर की है तो कहां तक वे इसका हल निकाल पाए हैं, इसको हमें देखना होगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देकर इस पर निश्चित रूप से विचार करेंगे।

अब सहायता का प्रश्न भी पैदा होता है। नौ दस करोड़ की हानि असम में हुई। ये आकड़े अंतिम नहीं है। राज्य सरकार ने 22 लाख 40 हजार रुपये की मदद दो मदों के अन्दर दी है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कृपा करके अपने फंड में से पचास हजार रुपये दान दिए हैं। यह राशि 23 लाख के करीब होती है। जहां हानि दस करोड़ की हुई हो, वहां सहायता 23 लाख की देना कहां तक मददगार साबित हो सकती है, यह मैं आप से समझना चाहता हूं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिये कि खुले दिल से वह प्रान्तीय सरकार की सहायता करे। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो दुखिया लोग हैं, जो इन बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हुए हैं उनके लिए अपने आपको फिर से बसाना कठिन हो जाएगा। जीवन की रोजी कमाने के जो साधन हैं, फसल इत्यादि है, उसको वे फिर से बो सकें और बीज, ऋण आदि के रूप में उनको जो सहायता दी जानी है, वह इतनी दी जानी चाहिये जो पर्याप्त हो। अभी तक जो सहायता दी गई है, वह बहुत नाकाफी है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो बाढ़ें आती हैं, उन पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर और राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार आप करें। सरकार दूरगामी योजनाओं, लांग-टर्म मेजर्ज, पर अलग विचार करे और तात्कालिक उपयोग की, शार्ट-टर्म मेजर्ज का अलग से विचार करे। देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ आई है, हम किस-किस रूप में उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं, वह इसका अलग विचार करे। वह सारे देश की दृष्टि से दूरगामी योजनायें बनाये, ताकि प्रकृति के जिस प्रकोप के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में हर वर्ष करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि होती है, हम उससे छुटकारा पा सकें।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राहत पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): The estimated loss does not include other losses and the consequent devastation that is caused, the epidemic that follows and also the rise in prices and other things. Once there is a flood, the total social cost in Assam is immeasurable and every time it is repeated, the social cost goes on increasing.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

There was a time when this cycle did not affect us so much, but the great earthquake of 1950, the type of non-scientific approach to floods that we had, lack of research, all these things led to this condition. Therefore, we demand, we request the Government to give immediate relief to the Assam Government in this matter so that the Assam Government is able to cope with the consequences of the floods. Though the spectacular side is over with the receding of floods, the aftermath is there, the terrible consequence of ruin, the complete failure of crops, etc., which will continue for a whole year and lead to the starvation of more than a million people.

In addition, we have also the problem of erosion. This problem has not received enough attention. The Minister told us two years ago that one or two dredgers were coming. Hundreds and thousands of acres of Assam's valley are affected. After all, the valley is not wider than 60 km. The Brahmaputra is eating into hundreds of square miles of Assam. I am not exaggerating. Nothing has been done to get the dredgers. Even now the report is the same, that the dredgers are coming. The taming of the Brahmaputra is out of question and the Minister has made

it clear, but certainly he should pay attention to the type of erosion that is taking place. Only a month ago I visited the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary and I found that the Brahmaputra is eroding in the direction of the Sanctuary now. In two or three years time, the sanctuary will not be there, including other thousands and lakhs of acres of cultivable land by the side of the Brahmaputra because the force of the water is so strong in one direction or the other. No research has been made but it has been taken for granted that the use of a dredger or dredgers in the tributaries as well as in the Brahmaputra could have alleviated this condition, could have saved a huge area of arable land in the State. I would, therefore, request the Minister to see that something serious is done to get these dredgers. They have been coming for the last five or six years, but they have not reached there. They must reach there, otherwise next time we do not know how much we would lose.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : They are crawlers, not dredgers :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Dredgers should, I suggest, actually appear in the Assam river system, not one but enough in number, to deal with this problem. Brahmaputra is 10—15 miles wide in certain places ; all that is arable soil of Assam ; it has gone into Brahmaputra. That loss is not computed ; it does not come in the records of flood loss. We are happy that the Brahmaputra Valley Commission has been instituted. There has of course been some delay, as hon. Members point out. We thank the Government and the Minister for having taken so much interest. In spite of my great regard for my senior friend Mr. Hem Barua we do welcome Ministers visiting Assam ; we hope he will visit us more, not only he but the Deputy Minister and others, and see the conditions in Assam.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I did not mean this Minister ; I mentioned some other people going from New Delhi at the expense of the people who were forced to bleed through their nose..... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I have seen M. Ps. going to places as far as Trivandrum two times during a short session, and four or five times during a long session. Does he rebuke the Government for that ? That is considered completely in order but this Minister's visit is not considered normal only because he is a Congressman and so it becomes a political visit.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Whether he is an M. P. or a Minister, when he goes to some place for party work, he should spend his own money.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This allegation should be kept out of the record ; he alleges that Members go home four or five times.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not an allegation against any body. Let him proceed.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : It is a curious thing that when flood-control comes in the Government cannot spend money, not because they do not have resources but because it is a State subject. I know the constitutional difficulties but they are not immense. Atomic energy supplies electric power in the same way as hydro electric projects. We are not in distress in a matter like hydroelectric power or atomic energy but in respect for flood control works we are dealing with the distress of the people. When atomic energy produces power Government can spend any money. I am not protesting against it. My point is that if money, can be found for such purposes, the constitutional reason should not stand in the way. Money should be found to finance this project and there should also be research work done. Our approach all these years has been non-scientific and so our planning in regard to floods had been defective. We build embankments. It is said that they lead to silting up. For fifty years or 100 years we had floods and when they come they fertilise the fields. Now we have embankments. There is a breach. Not that embankments are wrong. We have never faced the problem scientifically. Our colleague said that vested interests develop

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

when embankments or protection works are erected because large sums of money are involved in this. Government must take serious steps. In that area, near Kaziranga, when I went there, I found that during the last few years, they have built nine embankments. One embankment is over this year, and next year they will have another embankment. This year they are going to have two embankments. Every embankment means lakhs of rupees. Naturally, there is nothing more lucative than building an embankment. Unless the Central Government helps and tries to get dredgers, I think we will go on building embankments and destroy the embankments as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am concluding. I notice that I have taken about 10 minutes. Another important matter is there, in which we are deeply interested. It is said that much can be done in this matter. Much can be done if we get the co-operation of the Pakistan Government. Now, it is not something which is startling for anybody, because, as the Minister has said in the Rajya Sabha, on that part of the river in its upper reaches we cannot do anything because it is in China and we can not do much in the rest of it beause it is in Pakistan. Well, there are tributaries in Pakistan through which the water could be diverted ; we cannot do it because it is in Pakistan. But the point is this. I would like to quote what the Awami leader in Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, said only last year in August, when he was addressing his party members. I do not know why these are not published in this country. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said that there should be joint co-operation between India and Pakistan to solve the problem of floods. He further said that if the Government of India and the Pakistan Government can co-operate in regard to the Indus waters and other problems, why it is not possible for the Government of Pakistan to do this. He appealed to the Government of Pakistan to co-operate with the Government of India to solve the problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Because it is a prohibited zone for Pindi and Delhi, both.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : This eastern area problem can only be solved jointly. This morning also, we were discussing the fish problem, and it can be solved easily with their co-operation. East Pakistan is selling fish at a throw-away price, and West Bengal and Assam do not get enough fish. Why not the Government of India do something in the matter of this river flood also in co-operation with the Government of Pakistan ? Why not we discuss it with them and take some initiative ? It is no good saying that we have been trying, or we would like to welcome their co-operation and so on. The question is whether the Government have taken any initiative, just as they discussed Farakka. The question is whether anybody, some Ministers, whether the Prime Minister or anybody had taken up this question of flood control with the Government of Pakistan, and whether any initiative has been taken during the last 22 years with the Government of Pakistan, in regard to this problem, because we in Assam feel that we have been the victims of partition which divided the country. In Assam, the partition dislocated our communications to Calcutta. We could go to Calcutta formerly in 24 hours, but now it takes twodays. Calcutta is our market. We have no communal riots. We donot know that a communal riot is in Assam. It was partition that hit us and hit us irretrievably. Even today we are not able to get out of the consequences of partition. We have suffered tremendously along with the people of West Bengal. Of course, once partition was done, we accepted it. There is no more question about it. But we should not be made to suffer the consequences of partition, continuously. Something should be done. The Pakistan Government would be obdurate ; they may not like to co-operate with us. But then, we would welcome co-operation, and I would ask the Government whether they had really taken any initiative, because in Pakistan also the floods have brought about the same consequences. So, if both the Governments could

tackle this question jointly, and see what could be done, it would be welcome to all of us.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think this is a matter of great pity and concern, as a backward and a poor State, which is also a very sensitive area, as far as our country is concerned, is allowed to sit at the mercy of violent vagaries of Nature due to the utter disregard and callous attitude of not only the successive Central Governments that have been in power in Delhi so far, but also due to the indifferent attitude of the State Government. Dates have been mentioned ; data have been cited by my predecessors in this regard, to show that this matter of national importance has been receiving only superficial attention and only lip sympathy by both our officers and Ministers at both these places. Therefore I think that we should be grateful to Prof. Hem Barua who has made it possible—and his colleagues also—for the House to attend to this matter and to take certain urgent attention. The data has been provided. I, therefore, stand at a considerable disadvantage from two points of view. More or less adequate ground has been covered and not being a son of the soil, most of the members from Assam have already covered adequate ground. Whatever little contribution I make, I hope the minister will take that into consideration. I also hope, through the good offices of Mr. Bedabrata Barua, it will be possible for me in the near future to visit Assam also.

The other day in the Rajya Sabha the Minister mentioned that this problem is of such a magnitude that it has defied solution so far. This itself should have opened the eyes of this Government and its predecessors long time back, because the extent and scope of the fury of the Brahmaputra was known not only after independence but as a historic fact. If nothing or very little has been done to tame this river for use by the people of Assam and other parts of the country, it should be a cause for censure.

On July 24th the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has been set up with fanfare and ceremony. Neither national pride nor paucity of resources should be allowed to stand in the way of obtaining the world's best technical know how for the Brahmaputra complex. If there is lack of technical know how and expertise in the country, which I hope we do not have, in that case we should be able promptly to get it from wherever it is possible. But if the Minister claims that we are sufficiently advanced in this technology, he will have to produce much more evidence of the performance of his Ministry. Certainly he himself being a technocrat, I for one would have expected a much better performance *vis-a-vis* the river Brahmaputra and the Assam valley. There is a complaint that there is lack of coordination about the records that have been maintained during the British times and now concerning hydrological data, river flooding data, etc. and that collating and charting has not been done properly. The Ministry should carefully look into it about the relationship between rainfall and level of the river, the frequency of the river changing its course, the extent of damage being done by silting, etc. These are problems which should receive the urgent attention of this Government.

It has been mentioned before that about Rs. 250 crores would be required over a period of time. Not only from the point of view of the volume of money needed but also from the human angle, it is necessary that this money should be found on a priority basis even at the expense of certain other projects, if I am allowed to say so, and there has to be a total master plan for solving this problem. For too long this Government has tried to solve this problem on an a *ad hoc* basis. If there is a breach in a embankment, they take a particular step on a warfooting. If a particular town is threatened and if lives and property are lost, there is some shake-up here as well as in Shillong and Gauhati. Because of the enormity of the problem, its complexity and the admission of the Minister himself that we have not been able to find a solution so far, it is all the more necessary that a total master plan to tackle the problem from all its angles should be prepared. From whatever knowledge you have about the source of the river in Tibet right up to its entry into

[Shri N. K. Somani]

the Bay of Bengal through East Pakistan, all the date shuld be collated and a master plan prepared by the Brahmaputra Commission as well as the experts available in the Ministry. It is great pity that during every monsoon, for three or four months, communication is severely disrupted between the upper and lower Assam. This has been a recurring problem. About the damages, figures have been cited. As far as human lives and certain other intangible losses are concerned, no Government would be able to quantify that. The extent and scope of this damage should have moved the Government of India at least 20 years ago if not earlier. Now they are only trying to wake up, just as Mr. Bedabrata Barua said, the dredgers are still coming. I donot know what kind of expertise is involved. Why should the Government of India take so long to decide upon placement of orders for supply of dredgers, which according to todays' reckoning are expected to be delivered in 1972 ? God knows when they would be coming.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The dredgers were ordered long ago.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : For the sake of the people who have been killed and for the annual miseries and the damage that has been caused to Assam, he will have to answer for the delay. If the order has been placed long ago, the Minister is doubly responsible for explaining why it has not arrived and why no action was taken for expediting it.

Coming to flood warning system, I do not know why most of the warnings in our country are at our doorstep only when our house is on fire. When the floods are at our doorstep then only we wake up and warn the citizens of the impending floods. A comprehensive flood warning system should be set up so that if the danger is 100 or 200 kilometre before your house the Government, the Flood Control Commissioner or the various authorities should be able to warn the people all along the course of the river so that as much property and as many lives as possible could be salvaged and saved.

I would like to add a few background notes to this. As we all know, Brahmaputra is one of the largest of our Indian rivers. Not only that, it carries one-third of the total of India's waters. It is a great pity that this water has so far not been used for the sake of the people, either for irrigation or any other purpose. Again, look at the catchment area. It is 9.24 lakhs sq. kilometre. In spite of this tremendous potential that exists in the case of Brahmaputra, the annual loss has been put at Rs. 10 crores, not calculating the human and other losses.

From a territory which used to be called Tibet, which is now part of China, this river flows for 1,600 kilometres and the balance 400 kilometres is in East Pakistan. I would like to support the plea of the earlier speakers who have mentioned that there should be some kind of special dialogue whith both Chinese and Pakistani authorities, because it is in the interests of those countries also that this mighty river should be tamed and put to some valuable use. Even if the proper climate for such talks does not exist today, I would say that you will have to start making a master plan right from the point where this river takes birth up to the point it flows to the Bay of Bengal, because when one fine morning you find you have friendly relationship with these countries, that would not be the time of thinking of preparing a master plan. That would be the time of implementing such a master plan. So, this is the time for preparing a master plan, charting the course of the river and collecting all the data from A to Z.

Mention has also been made by some people, and this is coincidental to this debate, that in India most of the rivers can be connected by some kind of water grid. I do not know whether Brahmaputra and the other Assam rivers could be connected but it is a matter which the Minister should seriously consider because there is a tremendous annual loss on account of the vagaries of the rivers, though of course there is much more damage in Assam, then in Bihar and Bengal. In addition to the loss of life and property, there is misery and woe to lakhs of people. Therefore, apart from the master plan for taming this river, a master plan for the entire

water management of this country should be prepared.

Reference has also been made to the disastrous after-effects of the 1950 earthquake. I am told that the recurring floods in the Brahmaputra valley are largely due to the congestion of the river bed caused by heavy siltation. Therefore, when these things were noticed as long ago as 1950, that was the time when the dredgers should have been ordered and that was the time when with technical assistance the master plan should have been prepared. Even now we hope that these imported dredgers would be in Assam in 1972 and I hope the Government would try to expedite the supply of these vital equipments.

A point about the barrages has been mentioned. I am sure the hon. Minister knows about it. These barrages have to be built at suitable sites and the sites have already been suggested on the basis of archaeological and hydrological data and data on rock formation obtaining in various parts of the Assam valley. It has been suggested that these barrages which will help to tame the river should be built at Dibrugarh, Silghat, Gauhati, Chanderdinga and Dhubri. Now, as far as Dhubri is concerned, for the last two years I have my self been in correspondence with the hon. Minister as a result of SOS and telegrams sent by the people of Dhubri. Yet, I do not think any succour has been provided to that unfortunate town and the other areas on both banks of Brahmaputra.

Then, the Manas and Kaziranga sanctuaries, both of which are in Assam, are also annually devastated by the Brahmaputra floods.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Not Manas ; only Kaziranga.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I stand corrected.

Fortunately or unfortunately, the great Indian rhino thrives and is protected only in the Kaziranga sanctuary. There is a risk that this great species about which the country should be proud, will be completely extinct if you do not protect it. Therefore we should take a survey as to where else this part of the population could be transferred so that we could preserve the great Indian rhino for the sake of posterity.

Tall claims have been made by this Government that during the Fourth Plan period and thereafter sufficient funds would be found for an accelerated development of backward areas in this country. If there is any deserving cause in India which should receive all the allotment, both within the Plan and outside it, if there is any other problem that is to be solved on this urgent basis, I think, it is Assam's problem and the Brahmaputra River and the whole complex should receive the topmost priority.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must first congratulate hon. Members who have spoken and shown sympathy towards the solution of the flood problems of Assam, Bihar and other States.

About the origin of these floods in Assam, something has been said by the hon. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and also by my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua. Since 1950 when the great earthquake took place in the month of August (*Shri Hem Barua* : On the 15th August.), according to the bulletin of the Assam Government floods are annually ravaging from 1953 on wards. Something wrong has taken place in Assam as a whole and with the riverbeds not only of the Brahmaputra but also of other rivers. I think, from 1950 onwards either the Central Government or the State Government has not undertaken any geological survey in regard to this effect of the great earthquake of 1950. Since then the riverbeds have become upside down. Their beds were normal prior to 1950. Though I was in jail in 1950, I know that there was no flood. In my college days, there were no such floods probably in Assam. But after that great earthquake every year the floods are gradually increasing and there are also earthquakes. So.

[Shri Dhireswar Kalita]

I want to stress that the effect of earthquakes may be one of the great causes for disturbing our riverbeds which have either risen or the river banks have been disturbed.

If we study the figures of damage from 1953 onwards, we find that the area affected in lakh hectares was 0.81 in 1953 ; in 1954 it was 31.46 ; 1955—14.05 lakhs ; 1956—5.99 lakhs ; 1957— 3.96 lakhs ; 1958—12.45 lakhs ; 1959—10.35 lakhs ; 1960—4.73 lakhs ; 1961 — 1.92 lakhs ; 1962— 16.22 lakhs ; 1963— 5.82 lakhs ; 1964— 7.60 lakhs ; 1965— 6.94 lakhs ; 1966—17.85 lakhs ; 1967— 2.55 lakhs ; 1968— 4.05 lakhs ; 1969— 8.5 lakhs. Coming to 1970, this year, the figure is 3,14,925 acres of land that have been damaged uptill now by the current floods in Assam.

As regards the loss of human life, in 1953, it was 4 ; 1954—32 ; 1955—19 ; 1956—5 and, this way, hundreds of lives have been lost from 1953 to 1970. Yearwise, I can cite crores of rupees worth damage that has occurred in Assam. But I am not going into that. This is the damage caused every year in Assam.

In the last 17 years, the Government of India had not awakened to this problem. Only now, this year, the Government of India has come out with a flood control policy. From 1953 onwards, when the floods occurred in Assam, what was the work done ? How did the Government of Assam tackle the flood problem ? They went on constructing embankments unscientifically everywhere. Whenever there was a flood, they constructed some embankments here and there. That was the unscientific work done by the Government of Assam. The people of Assam thought that this will give some relief. But when the embankments were erected, the river beds also began to rise. Because of the embankments, the water always carries silt and the rivers begin to rise. With one or two heavy showers in Assam, there is a flood in Assam and by the heavy current of the river, the embankments give way. This unscientific construction of the embankments in Assam is also one of the causes for damages to the crops and also the loss of human life in Assam. I want the Government of India to make a thorough inquiry into the working of these embankments in Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude now. He has already taken double the time allotted to his party.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : My hon. friend, who preceded me, also spoke about the construction of embankments in Assam. In that area affected by floods, they are constructing embankments and the water of the Brahmputra river is rising. They know the current is slashing all the banks. Instead of protecting that cutting they are constructing embankments 10′ or 100′ apart. They know the current is cutting and it is going to erode, but the Engineering Department of Assam are erecting some embankments 100' apart and as a result next day it is being washed away. What is this nonsense going on in Assam ? Every year it is going on. You know stone spurs are necessary to prevent erosion but they are not putting there. Instead of that they are putting only embankments. It is nonsence. When you know the Brahmaputra is cutting its banks, you are putting only embankments. Can you prevent floods by that ? Dr. Rao has agreed to make an inquiry into this.

Secondly, in Kamrup district there is one Dharapur area and another area is Sual Kachi village which is the most thickly populated village in India. Near that there is one small town called Palasbani which is completely eaten away by the Brahmaputra floods. There is Dharapur. Some wooden spurs were built in the midst of Brahmaputra current. I think you have not seen Dharapur. This village is being eroded every day. If Dharapur and Sual Kachi are not protected, then the whole of Brahmaputra will flow into south and the National Highway which is there will also be eaten away by the Brahmaputras current. You should see that these two places, Dharapur and Sual Kachi are protected here and now.

Otherwise, the National Highway is going to be washed away within a few months because the current is flowing like anything.

Then I come to the Brahmaputra Control Commission. The Brahmaputra Control Commission has three-tier system. One is the Brahmaputra Control Board where you are the Chairman. It is the policy-making body and another body is the Brahmaputra Control Commission. That will do implementation on part. Another body is the Brahmaputra Flood Control Advisory Commission in which national and foreign experts are there. I do not know what you are going to do with this three-tier system. We have got the experience. I think you have visited Shillong. There is one place called Barni between Gauhati and Shillong. There is one Central institution which is called the River Research Institute. Where was it constructed ? It was constructed on a hill top. River Research Institute is built on hill top. Perhaps you are not aware of that. It has now been converted into a military hospital knowing full-well that it is all nonsense. If these things are going to take place in Assam in the name of Brahmputra Control Commission, you cannot expect any co-operation from us. I know one Engineer has been taken into this Commission. He was the Chief Engineer in E and D Department in Assam. Does he know where Sual Kachi is ? Does he know where Dharapur is ? Does he know where Sonari is ? He does not know anything about Brahmputra. That man has been appointed as one of the engineers in this Commission. He was the Chief Engineer of the Assam Engineering Department. You should take cognisance of all those aspects. Due to lack of time, I am not going into the details.

This situation can only be helped by the Government of India. The Prime Minister has only given a token amount of Rs. 50,000 but crores and crores worth of properties have been damaged and washed away. Why is it that the Government of India is not coming to help this State with proper relief measures ? At least Rs. 20 crores should be immediately provided for to meet the ravages of floods in Assam.

One word about the Central Government employees who are working in the Post and Telegraph Departments, Railways, etc. Many of their homes and homesteads have been washed away due to these floods. Through you, Mr. Chairman, I request the Hon. Minister Dr. Rao, to influence the other Ministries of the Government of India to give flood relief advance to such people to build their houses and to meet their immediate needs. The Central Government employees who are working there and whose houses have been washed away need some relief which should be provided. With these words I resume my seat. Thank you.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this problem is a national problem and there should not be any attempt to make only criticism but we should try to see how the chronic problem can be solved. Mr. Kalita referred to embankments. Of course everybody knows that embankments were not constructed in a scientific way. They were constructed by the experts who were available, by the technical personnel who were available. All the rivers in Assam have become shallow and silted after the earth quake of 1950 and the water level in the Brahmputra and its tributaries rise and overflows and it becomes very difficult for the people to protect their lives and crops. In large numbers people from the Pagladiya area demanded that they should have embankments, and I happened to represent that areas as an M. L. A. at that time.

I told the people that embankment should not be constructed without proper study and examination, but the people did not listen to me. When I opposed it the political parties took advantage of it. You can use any language, but it is not Government alone, it is not the people alone who are at fault, but it is due to inexperience of the people as a whole. The scientific and technical people, available there are also responsible for all these things as they had yielded to the people to construct without proper examination. Instead of having the embankments at a distance of half a mile or one mile from the river bank, they constructed as the people demanded, that is just on the river banks. Mr. Dhireswar Kalita

[Shri Basumatari]

and myself come from the same district. The rivers Baralia, Nana and Puthmari were very shallow and they flooded the whole villages. Only the other day I had been to these areas and found that the people over there could not stay on the ground floor, but they had to construct some *machangs* in their houses. The cattle had to be taken to the embankment. Had there not been any embankments, I do not know where the people could have taken shelter. I have seen the miseries of the people there. My hon. friend Shri Dhireswar Kalita has not been there, but I was there only on the 29th of last month, and I found the people were having untold miseries. I found the people very glad to speak to me. I may tell you that the people of Assam are very considerate. The political parties may not be considerate, but the people there are very considerate. They say, 'What to do? It is a natural calamity, and nature has given this suffering, but have pity on us, only ask Dr. K. L. Rao to implement the recommendations of the Brahmaputra Commission as soon as possible.

At the same time, they asked about the Pagladiya project. The word 'Pagla' means 'mad', and the word 'diya' means 'river'; Pagladiya means a mad and powerful river. This Pagladiya river is causing great havoc and misery, much more than the other rivers. We have been insisting since 1957 that there should be some project to control this river, and when I was an M. L. A of Assam, we were told that the Centre was making some plan or scheme for the control of the Pagladiya river. But I would submit that the minister in charge of that time in the State told us that the outgoing minister took a worng project and it had to be dropped but the official side told us that it has not been wrongly done or dropped and it was very important effective. I want to know what the position of the Pagladiya project is, and when Government propose to complete and commission this project.

Last year, you know that the railway line there had been suspended for one month. This time also, the Pagladiya river has washed away some portion of the line and the railway line had to be suspended for some days. The scheme of Brahmputra Commission may take a long time for completion. I am told that it will take about a hundred years. How are then people going to live in this plight for hundred years?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Not 100 years, but next year it should be completed.

SHRI BASUMATARI: I would only submit that we need more experts, and we want that more tributaries of the Brahmaputra should be controlled. For that, enough money is available. My hon. friend Shri Liladhar Kotoki has already quoted the statement of the Prime Minister where she has said that money is not the problem, etc. We are also with the hon. Minister, and let him find out the money to construct this project. I hope my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and all others will co-operate with us and help Dr. K. L. Rao in finding out the money for the construction of this project.

Assam is suffering not only from floods, but from earthquake and drought.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: And continuous neglect from the Centre.

SHRI BASUMATARI: And continuous neglect also, because my hon. friends opposite do not think of Assam. Assam is a vulnerable and very sensitive State, and yet when people talk here, they do not refer to the problems of Assam, and that is the tragedy of the matter. I hope, therefore, that the whole House will support the cause of Assam so that Assam could be saved from the ravages of floods.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We cannot flatter the Government for the lip-service that they render.

SHRI BASUMATARI: I know Dr. K. L. Rao for a very long time, and I know that he has not only lip-sympathy but heart-sympathy, and I hope he will apply his heart and lip – both to do something to save this State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): A lot has been said and I

do not wish to carry coal to Newcastle. But a few things must be said. This is a vast country and we must know that our rivers will overflow if they are not trained or tackled properly in time.

Siltation of river beds due to soil erosion, lack of conservation work, lack of terrace cultivation in hills, which in many places and in many cases are the sources of river water—all these have certainly been contributing to the growth of floods in this country. We have created big dams and barrages and as I understand them, their objects have been three : power generation, flood control and irrigation. Dr. Rao knows better than I do that seldom have these objects been achieved.

The enforcement of the Embankments Act which the Britishers had enacted in the last century is seldom done. River beds have been occupied, cultivation has been done, houses have been built in that area. So the water cannot flow when there is rain. The natural bed for water has been encroached upon by human beings without being looked after by Government. This encroachment has also been due to pressing economic reasons. There Government have failed and this is one of the reasons for the present state of affairs.

We have seen in many places railway bridges and culverts designed and built selfishly without taking into account the difficulties of the people, the need for flood control. Result : the natural flow of water is impeded. We have seen in North Bengal how the railways had been selfishly doing this, ignoring the interests of the people concerned.

In October, 1968, there was a huge flood in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri which killed 30,000 people and destroyed crores of rupees worth of property. The characteristic of this Government is to show the least anxiety for the common people. So they are not really perturbed when such things happen. They give lip-service do some window-dressing, make some propaganda and as soon as the people forget about it, they put the whole thing in coldstorage.

This Government has enough money for increasing its defence expenditure and police expenditure and for maintaining the white elephants of Ministers, but there is no money for services for the people.

In North Bengal, we have seen utter neglect on the part of the irrigation department, the administration and the bureaucracy. It was exposed beyond limit. What has been done ? Has anything been done ? No.

The flood warning system, which miserably failed recently in the case of Alaknanda floods, does not work in Assam also in the way it should. Past experience in this respect should have been a lesson to us. But no, they do not draw any such lesson. If they had drawn the appropriate lessons, lives and property could have been saved.

China, our great neighbour, has trained a number of turbulent rivers. The Hwang Ho and Yangtis Kiang had been doing immense damage. But they have been tamed and trained, thus saving millions of lives and millions of rupees worth property. Dr. Rao had been to China—if I remember aright. We would expect him to tell us what he learnt on this subject and how much of what he learnt there has been tried out in this country. We are entitled to know because his going there meant money and it gave us hope that he would take some lessons from their experience tackling turbulent rivers.

Dr. Rao had also gone to other countries in recent months. We would like to know what he has learnt how does he want to implement those things here.

Why is it that Dr. Rao, though speaking in a friendly way to Pakistan in regard to the Farakka Barrage, does not adopt the same attitude to Pakistan on the question of the Brahmaputra and try to find a permanent and lasting solution ? Or is there a sense of untouchability on this matter due to the designs of the Americans and the Britishers who want to keep these two countries apart and fighting ? Is that what is stopping him from coming to some sort of understanding with Pakistan ?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

Brahmaputra is one of the most turbulent rivers of this country. That is why it has a male name whereas all our other rivers have female names. What is happening in Assam. We witness a most devastating flood in a State which is giving the country a lot of precious foreign exchange. But it is neglected throughout. I tell Mr. Basumatari that we feel for Assam as much as any other man in this country. So, let us not make mistakes about it.

**19 hrs.**

Why is it that we see so much of damage to human lives and property being caused? This Government has not done anything towards rural housing schemes. If they had built pucca houses, implemented the rural housing projects that they promised 15, 20 years ago, which was all tall talk, then very few houses would have been washed away and very few lives would have been lost. Let us see how they take this job and with what intention and how soon they fulfil it.

I would not say anything more on this because of shortage of time, but I say let the Government rush adequate relief and rehabilitation funds. This Rs. 6 lakhs business is a mockery, a drop in the ocean. You want to make fun of the prople who are drowning with their children, cattle, belongings and everything. You are throwing salt on their wounds. You can spend billions and billions, Rs. 20 crores for the beautification of Delhi on vulgar fountains and parks, but you cannot find money for people who are drowned to death. It is a shame, and this is the character of this Government. The Prime Minister's Rs. 50,000 I consider is an insult to the people of Assam. When the loss is more than Rs. 10 crores, what is it going to do? I consider that Rs. 10 crores may be just a fraction of the real loss, because the Government estimates in these cases always underplay it.

Why is it that Dr. Rao is not suggesting to the Finance Minister that he should consider improving some sort of flood insurance? Now that the LIC is in your hands, you can easily go in for flood insurance. Why is it that you are not thinking on these lines, so that whenever there is a case of this sort of devastation, the flood insurance money can be given to them freely, and we need not go and knock at the Prime Minister's door for Rs. 50,000 as small alms for the people of Assam where the damage may by Rs. 20 to 30 crores, it is anybody's guess, because the bureaucracy will never bother to go deep into the villages or cross the rivers. We know exactly what they are, so these estimates can be anybody's guess. I take it with a pinch of salt.

Let not the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission be like the Master Plan for North Bengal, the Teesta-Mahanadi Scheme. We have been hearing of Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 120 crores, all tall talk. We do not trust this Government, but we would like the Government to take note that if they do not behave well, do not go to the rescue of the people who are in real and grave danger, the people will really give them a lesson when the time comes.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी) : यह असम की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव है, इसको मैं चाहता हू कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव में बदल दिया जाए। हर साल बाढ़ें आती हैं और भारी जन धन की हानि होती है। यह सरकार और यह मंत्रालय इतने निकम्मे हो गए हैं कि इन पर काबू पा ही नहीं सकते हैं। आजादी मिले इतने साल हो गए हैं लेकिन इस समस्या को वह आज तक हल नहीं कर सकी है। बाढों पर काबू पानी मुश्किल नहीं है लेकिन यह सरकार इसमें बिल्कुल नाकामयाब रही है।

जहां तक असम का सम्बन्ध है, उसके मुताल्लिक बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं उनसे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। सरकार को मुस्तैदी के साथ उस पर अमल करना चाहिये और उन सुझावों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये और वहां बाढ़ों को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

बिहार का मामला भी मैं उठाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं साबित करना चाहता हूं कि लांग रेंज हैं, प्राजक्ट्स जो वे हो न केवल फाउंडेशन ले करने के बाद स्थगित हो जाती हैं बल्कि जो स्कीमें आलरेडी सैंकशंड हैं, और पैसा भी है यह सरकार और यह मंत्रालय इतना निकम्मा है, कि उनको भी कार्यान्वित नहीं करता है। चार पांच साल से सैंकशंड हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहा है। कहने को तो कहा जाता है कि बाढ़ की जो विभीषिका है, उससे जो बरबादी होती है, उसको मजे में रोका जा सकता है लेकिन रोक नहीं रहे हैं क्योंकि मशीनरी सुस्त है और स्वयं सरकार सुस्त है।

उत्तर बिहार में दरभंगा, सहरसा, मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन आदि के लिए एक बड़ी योजना है, पश्चिमी कोसी नहर योजना। और वह पूरी हो जाए तो वहां बाढ़ों को कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह सरकार कुम्भकरण की निद्रा में पड़ी हुई है। मालूम नहीं कब वह नहर बनेगी। कितनी ही दफा उसका शिलान्यास हो चुका है, फाउंडेशन ले हो चुका। बार-बार कहा जाता है लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। कहती है कि नेपाल से पढ़ा-लिखी चल रही है। अगर नेपाल से आपकी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है तो उगमांरा बैरेज बना कर तो आप काम शुरू कर ही सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। लांग रेंज साल्यूशन तो वैस्टर्न कोसी नहर को बनाना है जो यह सरकार नहीं कर रही है। कोसी और कमला बलान की बाढ़ से बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मोटे तौर पर तो सारे देश में बाढ़ की विभीषिका एक जैसी है। 12 अगस्त के आर्यावर्त में "समुद्र-सा दृश्य कमला बलान में बाढ़" के शीर्षक से हिन्दुस्तान समाचार द्वारा यह समाचार दिया गया है: "कमला नदी का जलस्तर आज चौथी बार खतरे के बिन्दु से 4 फुट अधिक हो गया है। झंझारपुर के पीपराघाट, अमौर, मसहरी, नारोलिया तथा घनश्यामपुर प्रखण्ड के जयदेव पट्टी सुमौल, पोहरी आदि गांव टापू जैसे नजर आ रहे हैं। तटबन्धों के बीच पड़ने वाली जनकार्य विभाग की सड़क पर चार फुट पानी बह रहा है। झंझारपुर से मधेपुर तक समुद्र जैसा दृश्य प्रतीत हो रहा है। यहां प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार लौकही प्रखण्ड का नरहिया बाजार भूतही बलान की बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गया है। झंझारपुर से खुटौना जाने वाली सड़क पर कमर भर पानी बह रहा है।"

उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ से दस लाख से ज्यादा लोग एफेक्टिड हैं और पांच करोड़ रुपये के लगभग की सम्पत्ति बर्बाद हुई है। लेकिन यह सरकार कुम्भकर्ण की निद्रा में सोई हुई है। कोसी और कमला बलान की बाढ़ को रोकथाम के लिए एक नोमा स्कीम है। वह पांच लाख रुपये से ज्यादा की स्कीम है। 1966 में माइनर इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा वह स्कीम सैंक्शन की गई थी। मैं उस समय एम० पी० नहीं था। मैंने दौड़-धूप करके उस स्कीम को पास करवाया था। जीवच नदी के दोनों तरफ नहर इम्बैंकमेंट और स्लूसगेट बनाने की स्कीम है। लेकिन इस सरकार ने 1966 से लेकर आज तक इन चार सालों में कुछ नहीं किया है। माइनर इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के इंजीनियर कहते हैं कि यह स्कीम रिवाइज की गई है, अब इसको लिया जायेगा, आदि। चार साल से इस तरह की बातें चल रही हैं। जैसाकि मैंने कहा है, यह स्कीम पहले से ही सैंक्शन्ड है। अब इसमें कुछ नहीं करना है। केवल दस्तखत करके काम को एक्सपीडाइट करना है। लेकिन यह सरकार निकम्मी है और यह मंत्रालय इन्तहा दर्ज का निकम्मा मंत्रालय है। यह कुछ भी नहीं कर रहा है।

दरभंगा में भखुआ नहर बनाने की भी बात है। उसके बारे में भी सरकार कुछ नहीं

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

कर रही है। बहुत सी स्कीम्ज पहले से सैंक्शन्ड हैं, लेकिन उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। जो बड़ी स्कीमें हैं, जिनका फाउंडेशन लम्बा चलता है, जिनके बारे में लम्बी खतो-किताबत चलती है, जिन पर लम्बा खर्चा होता है, उनको न शुरू करने की बात तो कुछ समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन जो स्कीम्ज पहले से ही सैंक्शन्ड हैं, उनको भी सरकार कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रही है।

बताया गया है कि आसाम को बाढ़ सम्बन्धी सहायताकार्य के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने फंड से पचास हजार रुपये दिये हैं। लेकिन बिहार को इस सम्बन्ध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के फंड से कितना रुपया दिया गया है? कुछ नहीं,एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार को जान-बूझ कर इग्नोर किया जा रहा है। इसकी बहुत सी वजहें हैं, जिनमें मैं इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। यह उसकी बुनियादी नीति है।

यदि यह सरकार बाढ़ की रोक-थाम करना चाहती है, तो उसको वारफुटिंग पर इसके सम्बन्ध में उपाय करने चाहिए। हर साल बाढ़ आये, सरकार द्वारा एक स्टेटमेंट दे दिया जाये और हम लोग उस पर बहस करें, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। राष्ट्र के दूसरे गम्भीर मसलों की तरह इस समस्या का सामना भी वारफुटिंग पर करना होगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार को अपनी तमाम मशीनरी को गीयर अप करना होगा और मुस्तैदी से काम करना होगा। लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है। उसके सब काम ठप्प रहते हैं। बाढ़ से जो देश में बर्बादी होती है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से मदद न मिलने की जो शिकायत की जाती है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ से जो बर्बादी हुई है, उसको दृष्टि में रखकर केन्द्रीय सरकार कम से कम दस करोड़ रुपया बिहार को रिलीफ के तौर पर दे। इसके अलावा प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपने फंड से तुरन्त जो कुछ दे सकते हैं, वह दें। बाढ़ की रोक-थाम वारफुटिंग पर करने के लिए एक खास मशीनरी बनाई जाये। अगर यह मंत्रालय ऐसा नहीं करता है, तो दोनों मंत्री इस्तीफा दे दें अभी दे दें। यह मंत्रालय बिल्कुल बेकार और निकम्मा है।

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर** (किशनगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बाढ़ के इलाके से आता हूं। मुझे भी मौका दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN; Mr. Kapur, your party has taken 25 minutes. Kindly be fair to the other Members. He was the Mover, and he was allowed 15 minutes, but he took more.

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर** : वह तो मूवर है। मैं भी उस इलाके से आता हूं, जहां बहुत फ्लड्ज आये हैं। मुझे दो तीन मिनट दे दीजिए।

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not speak much, as you have said that there is not much time left. Enough has been said already about the Assam floods, and the Bihar floods also, and the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power is an expert on the subject, and he knows thoroughly about Assam and its floods and what is to be done there. He has given us so much idea. I think, previously also in this House. But these ideas have never been implemented. He said there are so many tributaries to the Brahmaputra. The Brahmaputra itself is a big river and we cannot control it well, but we can control the small tributaries. We can build dams or barrages at the source itself. These are assurances given to the House, but he has not been able to implement them so far. Why has he not implemented them? He says there are no funds. This problem of floods in Assam is a recurring problem. Every year we have floods and the people are habituated to live with them, and so we do not much complain

about it, but then, when the floods become terrific, we have to say something about the Assam floods.

This year's floods, as has already been said by so many speakers in this House, have been severe and for a month the floods have been continuing. You can imagine what terrific suffering the people under went and how they can live in these conditions. How do they live? Many of them live on house-top or some enbankments. I invite the hon. Members, who have not been there, to go and see for themselves how the flood havoc has made the people suffer and how the people live there. Some people live with snakes even as their companions because of the floods, and I have seen this myself.

Our State is a beautiful part of India. It has rivers, hills and beautiful landscapes. But these floods are spoiling the landscape and everything. The economy of the State is dwindling year after year. We are mainly an agricultural people, and the agricultural crops are our only sustenance. As Mr. Kotoki said, the loss of crop is to the tune of Rs. 6 crores a year or more than that. How can we survive? How long can this Central Government be a helpless on looker to our problems? They have instituted Brahmaputra Commission and we are glad of it, but the lack of funds should not stand in the way of implementation of the proposals of the Commission. Funds any how have to be found out.

So many Projects have been started in the country and they have invested crores of rupees in them, but here is a human problem and we are not finding funds for solving it. It is really a sorry state of affairs. We will condemn this sort of callous approach to this problem.

I have not much time left, but I will tell you one thing. We have two valleys in our State : the Assam valley, i.e. the Brahmaputra valley and the Barak valley from which I come. The problem of the Barak valley is a small one. Even with regard to that small valley, they could not implement the proposals to solve the problem. The Barak river is a small river. We have been agitating in this House, and also the Minister has been assuring us that once the investigation of the Barak river project is completed, they will start building a dam. The investigations were completed a long time back, and everything is ready. But now they say that our neighbouring State, Manipur, are objecting. I have consulted friends in Manipur and they have said they have no objection. It may be the officials who may have objected. I do not like to say more. I want that the Barak dam should come immediately to solve the problem of the people who are living in that part of the country.

The floods are almost a yearly problem in Assam. So many river valley projects are functioning in the rest of the country, but not a single river valley project has been taken up in Assam. What more can we say about our planners and their planning? I request the hon. Minister at least to see that, now that the investigations of the Barak project are complete, they begin to implement the project as early as possible. The people will not remain as sad onlookers for long. They are agitated, and the situation will become out of control if things are further delayed.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Sir, we have been having a very interesting debate about the visitation of floods in Assam. Unspeakable miseries have been caused by the floods each and every year. It is unfortunate that in spite of the assurances given and the schemes and programmes taken up by the ministry from time to time, this ministry is not in a position to control floods in any part of the country, whether it is north, south, east or west. Tomorrow we are having a discussion on floods in Kerala. The causes of the floods have been explained and I need not go into them in detail. I am happy that though belatedly the Government of India, in consultation with the State Government, have come to the conclusion that there must be some drastic steps to control floods particularly in Assam and neighbouring areas and they have set up the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. But flood is not limited in our country to any particular zone. If funds are necessary, not only Rs. 250 crores but even more must be found on a

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhuri]

priority basis. If necessary Central Flood Control Commissions like the one for Brahmaputra should be set up in other areas as well.

For instance, take the ravages of floods in North Bengal. especially in Cooch-Behar and Jalpaiguri. It seems whenever unspeakable miseries are caused by vistation of floods, the Governors, officers and ministers take the chance of flying over the affected areas in helicopters. But that does not stop the misery of the people. So far as North Bengal is concerned, as far back as 1905 and 1906, the then Chief Engineer decided that to stop the floods, there must be two big schemes for Bengal. Bengal is one of those parts of the world where we have enough water wealth but we are not in a position to control it to the benefit of humanity at large. The two big schemes that were decided upon in 1905 and 1906 were the Karnafuli dam project and the Teesta Valley dam project. Later on, in 1924, the Teesta Valley project was again considered. In 1945 and 1946, a tentative scheme was prepared at a proposed cost of Rs. 53 crores. Reference can be made about this. On 11th December 1946, a scheme was prepared for the Teesta dam project by Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation. It has been stated here that a plan or scheme for the conservation and regulation of water of Bengal rivers has been prepared and the first stage is the Teesta dam work which is the most productive one. About the Teesta dam work, it says that it will give :

> "complete control of floods in the Teesta river by storage of surplus supplies at the Teesta dam for equalising supplies in the river throughout the year ;
>
> a navigable lake 50 to 60 miles in length, providing cheap transport for tea, forest and other produce of the area concerned, and facilities for fish culture, wild life and recreation ;
>
> over half a million kilowatt of cheap electric power for use in rural and urban electrification, electrification of railways, manufacture of fertilizers and for other industries such as paper, sugar, copper, tea drying etc....."

I do not understand what has happended to this scheme or why the Government of India kept this scheme in cold storage, knowing full well that this causes all these floods.

In 1968, something unthinkable, something unprecedented happened and in that flood more than 20,000 persons died and many more were rendered homeless. Though an assessment has not yet been made, it was stated that in the great October flood of 1968, more than Rs. 100 crores worth of property was lost. In North Bengal alone it has been estimated that on an average Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores worth of property is damaged every year in 3-4 districts. The Minister Stated that the loss in Assam because of the floods is more than Rs. 10 crores. In the case of North Bengal on an average it is Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores per year. So, if we calculate it for the last ten years, it comes to about Rs. 30 crores. In 1968 it was more than Rs. 110 crores. So, it comes to a total of Rs. 140 crores.

In 1968 the Prime Minister and then Finance Minister visited North Bengal particularly Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar and stated that these heavy floods must be controlled and for that finance will not come in the way. So, these promises and assuraces have been made.

In 1969 they prepared a draft scheme, which was discussed at the meeting of the Ministers of Irrigation at Nainital ; according to that scheme five measures should be taken to control floods in the North Bengal in a proper manner. This is the report that I have received from the Consultative Committee report :

> "A draft flood control plan for the following rivers has been drawn up by the State Government, in consultation with the Central Government, as longterm

measure in North Bengal, which has been approved by the Central Water and Power Commission."

That plan says :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Master Plan for Teesta | Rs. | 11,400.00 lakhs |
| Master Plan for Jaldhaka | Rs. | 941.00 ,, |
| Master Plan for Raidak | Rs. | 3,085.00 ,, |
| Master Plan for Torska | Rs. | 2,830.00 ,, |
| Master Plan for Mahanand | Rs. | 182.00 ,, |

The total comes to Rs. 184.38 crores. That was the draft scheme. It has been adequately explained and sufficiently represented to the Central Government by the State Government that these are huge schemes necessary to save the people from the unspeakable miseries from which they suffer every year and that because of their limited resources, it is not possible for the State Government to take them up and so the Central Government should come forward to help the people by taking up these schemes. This has also been brought to the notice of the Central Ministers and the Prime Minister from time to time. I do not know why these have been placed in cold storage. Even in this session there was a question about the serious damage done by Teesta river every year and the reply given was that it was the concern of the State Government. But, in the wake of the October flood of 1968, the Ministers of the Centre did not say that it was the concern of the State Government ; at that time, they said that it was obviously the concern of the whole nation because it was a national calamity.

This entire region, I would repeat and reiterate, is probably the most fertile area in the whole world. You will not find any parallel region in the whole world. There may be some other spots which are giving oil but in the eastern region we are giving tea, petroleum, coal, tobacco, jute and many other agricultural products. Both Assam and North Bengal, combined together, produce more than Rs. 1,500 crores of wealth which the whole of India is enjoying. What is more, the produce of that region has been sold at certain standard price throught India. You are getting tea throughout India at standard prices ; you are getting tobacco at standard prices ; you are getting petroleum at standard prices ; you are getting other things at standard prices, but do the people of the eastern region get sugar and other commodities that are produced in Western and Southern India at standard prices ? I would like to emphasize that as these people are producing more and more wealth and are getting a standard price for that wealth which they produce-tea, tobacco, petroleum and other things if necessary, the Government of India should come forward to provide more and more funds for controlling floods in this area, both in North Bengal and in Assam, having accepted this master plan project.

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर** (किशनगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी आसाम और बंगाल के उस एरिये से आया हूं, जहां फ्लड बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं कभी-कभी इस बात को सोचता हूं कि इस देश में मरने के कितने तरीके हैं ? यहां पर तो ताप से भी लोग मरते हैं, सन-स्ट्रोक लग कर लोग मर जाते हैं, कड़ी सर्दी पड़ती है, उससे भी उनको नहीं बचा सकते हैं, उससे भी लोग मरते हैं, बाढ़ें आती हैं तो उससे भी लोग मरते हैं, सिर्फ भूख से ही नहीं मरते हैं, बल्कि मरने के और भी बहुत सारे तरीके हैं—कैसा विचित्र यह मुल्क है।

23 वर्ष आजादी के हो गये, ब्रह्मपुत्र से लेकर गंगोत्री तक जो हिमालयन रेंज है, जिसके बारे में निश्चित मालूम है कि इतने वौल्यूम वाटर हमारे मुल्क में इन नदियों के सहारे आता है — क्या अब तक उसके लिये कोई मास्टर प्लान आपने बनाया है ? सरकार मास्टर प्लान बनाती है, लेकिन कागजों पर रहता है, उसको इम्पलीमेन्ट करने की या तो इनके पास फुरसत नहीं है या इनके पास बुद्धि नहीं है या हृदय नहीं है। इतनी प्राकृतिक विपत्तियां इस देश में आती हैं कि इस सरकार को जितनी भी सजा दी जाय, वह कम है।

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिलकुल क्रिमनल नेगलीजेन्स है कि सरकार ऐसी बातों पर, जो बिलकुल राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हैं, एक दो नहीं लाखों-करोड़ों मनुष्यों के जीवन से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, ऐसी समस्या को इतने हल्के ढंग से लेती है। जब विपत्ति आती है, उस वक्त यह सरकार संकल्प लेती है, लेकिन उसके बाद भूल जाती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ब्रह्मपुत्र से लेकर गंगोत्री तक जो हिमालय से पानी आनेवाला है, क्या इसका नापतौल सरकार के पास है, उसको बांधने के लिये, उसको स्टोर करने के लिये, उससे जनता की रक्षा करने के लिये हमने क्या व्यवस्था की है? उस पानी से सिंचाई करके हम सुखाड़ से बचा सकते हैं, अन्न उपजाने में उसको काम में ला सकते हैं, हमारे यहां चीजों की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन पता नहीं है कि यह सरकार इतनी निकम्मी क्यों है? जहां तक आसाम, नार्थ बंगाल और नार्थ-बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, ये क्षेत्र हर दृष्टिकोण से बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। वहां की स्थिति को देखते हुए अगर यह सरकार बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से ही उन क्षेत्रों को त्राण दिला दे, तो इसके लिये वहां के लोग लाखों वर्षों तक ऋणी रहेंगे। इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर बिहार में फ्लड कन्ट्रोल करने के लिये कोसी और गण्डक की जो योजना चली, उसके अन्दर कितने रुपये खर्च किये गये, उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि अब रुपये की कमी के कारण वहां पर वेस्टर्न कैनाल भी नहीं बन पाई है। गण्डक योजना भी धीमे चल रही है, उनको पूरा करने की इनके पास फुरसत नहीं है। अगर वहां पर वार-फूटिंग पर काम हो और इन योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाय तो वहां पर फ्लड भी रुक सकता है और सिंचाई भी हो सकती है।

उसी तरह से नेपाल और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बीच से होकर जो तीस्ता नदी, महानन्दा नदी और कनकई नदियां हिमालय से आती हैं, ये नदियां पूर्णिया जिले में हर साल हैवक मचाती हैं। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं, उस इलाके का 4 महीने तक रेलवे स्टेशन से और मुख्यालय से बिलकुल सम्बन्ध विच्छेद रहता है, आदमी और गांव पानी में रहते हैं और मुझको देख कर दर्द होता है। मैं ब्रह्मपुत्र के इलाके में गया था, गौहाटी गया था और अपने इलाके से कल ही आया हूं, हजारों गांव पानी के अन्दर डूबे पड़े हैं, रात-दिन लोग मचानों पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनके मवेशी किसी ऊंची जगह पर फंसे हुए हैं, उनको खाना नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता, चूल्हा जलाने की जगह नहीं है। न उनके लिये किसी तरह की रिलीफ पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था है, न राशन, तेल पहुंचाया जा रहा है और न ही उनके निकालने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मालूम होता है कि आज वहां कोई सरकार ही नहीं है, भगवान के भरोसे जानवरों को जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं। इस सरकार को जितना दोष दिया जाय, जितना इसकी निन्दा की जाय, वह कम है। अगर इस तरह से नेग्लीजेन्स होती रही तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो फ्लड कन्ट्रोल की बात है, सिंचाई व्यवस्था की बात है, करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन को बनाने की बात है, इस सरकार से कुछ भी नहीं हो सकेगा। यह सरकार समाजवाद का ढोल पीटती है, आंसू बहाती है—ये क्रोकोडायल टीयर्स हैं, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये जितना जल्द हो सके—यह राष्ट्र की सबसे प्रमुख समस्या है—बाढ़ कन्ट्रोल के लिये वार-फूटिंग पर योजना बनानी चाहिये और ब्रह्मपुत्र से गंगोत्री तक के लिये बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Members

who have participated in the discussion and drawn attention of the House to a very important problem of the country. As the time is very short and we are already sitting late, I will not be able to answer various points that the hon. Members have raised. But I would try to cover some important aspects of it, particularly, in regard to floods in Assam.

One of the things which the hon. Members have mentioned is about the utility of embankments. In any flood control system in the world, it is not correct to say that the world has rejected embankments. I find embankments are most important and they play a vital role. In fact, in Assam itself, we have constructed 2000 miles of embankments since Independence.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I may point out that the Bhagwati Commission has said about the futility of these embankments.

DR. K. L. RAO : These 2000 miles of embankments have protected a vital and an extensive area. This year, we talk of damages in Sibsagar and various other areas. It is not due to river-flow coming in. That is entirely because there have been breaches in the Brahmaputra river. There have been breaches in various places, in Dessang area and others. Supposing these branches had not occurred, there would have been no damage in Assam. It is on account of these breaches that this damage has occurred.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will you make an enquiry into the working of these embankments ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Then, one hon. Member asked what they are doing in China. But for the embankments, half of China would have been under water. The only way in which they are controlling rivers is by constructing excellent embankments.

Take, for example, the Kosi itself. The hon. Members are not aware of the facts. I am surprised when the hon. Members say that the western Kosi canal will control floods of Kosi river. It is most surprising. The Kosi carries a flow of 700,000 cusecs of water and the western Kosi canal can take hardly 7000 cusecs of water. In fact, at the time of floods, we will not allow the water of the western Kosi canal to run out. Otherwise, it will flood Darbhanga area and other areas. It is very unfortunate the hon. Member does not know the facts. I would request the hon. Member to discuss that matter with me and I can give the correct information.

Then, another hon. Member said that the Kosi floods have not been controlled. That is not correct. If today north Bihar is prosperous, it is entirely due to the Kosi embankments. Kosi embankments have been standing very well. If only the Assam embankments have been constructed in the same way as the Kosi embankments. Assam would have been very happy. I would have been very happy with the Assam work. Unfortunatety, in Assam two things have happened. One is after the floods of 1950 the bed has risen and when the bed has risen, the river has become very shallow and when the shallow river has become wide and when the river bed has risen, the flood ravages have become intense. If the embankments were not there, more areas of Assam would have been flooded and flooded very badly. Therefore, the embankments had to be strengthened. I agree that the embankments are not correctly sited, in some places and wherever the river is very weak, for example, the tributaries, the banks are over flown. They are not breached. For example, in Pagladiya area and Puth Mari which are the most serious where out of Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 6 crores of damages have occurred there were breaches of the banks. Why ? Because there is a railway bridge and under the railway bridge the water way was very insufficient. It is just like Jalpaiguri and the water way has to be widened and has to be extended so that the water does not pile up in front of the bridge causing the breaches in the banks. Therefore, the solution for the Pagla area and the Puth Mari area is to have a wider water way under those bridges. The other day we had a discussion with the Railway Engineers and the Railway Ministry and I have written letters to the hon. Minister for Railways that these should be taken up immediately and completed in the next two seasons. It takes two seasons to complete these bridges because it has to be done under traffic conditions.

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So, what I am submitting is that the banks have got to be maintained very carefully. Maintenance is the best safeguard. There is a Chinese proverb. Embankments without proper maintenance is like having no embankments at all. It is as good as no embankments. In fact it is more dangerous. People feel certain security which is not there. For example, in Puth Mari embankments there is no road on the top of the bank. How can people go there when it is raining? How can you expect any human being to go and maintain the bank ? It is impossible. There is no flood warning. There is no telephone system. There is no lighting. It is all complete darkness there. How can you expect anybody to go and say that he is patrolling the bank ? Therefore, one of the things that I have insisted in that area is that they should construct roads on the top of these banks. They should have lighting system in the vital places and they should have a trained staff. At the moment they say that there is one man for every kilometre. What can that man do ? This is not the way this should be done. There should be a telephone system and it is going to be arranged.

I hope with the setting up of the Flood Control Commission we would make an impact in this area. I hope by the end of two years we should be able to say that this area will be free from floods. After all Pagladiya and Puth Mari rivers have very little water. It is of the order of thirty or fortey thousand cusecs which we consider a very little amount of water. The rivers are going through a densely populated area and very rich area and breaches occur resulting in damages. We have closed the breaches in Pagladiya. We have closed two breaches in the Puth Mari area. One more breach remains in Puth Mari area. That is going to be closed tomorrow or the day after. I quite agree that the maintenance of the banks has got to be done and the banks have got to be maintained, strengthened and brought to the proper section and that is what is required immediately in the case of Assam flood control programme.

Then the hon. Members referred to erosion. Quite correct. In fact in the main river it is erosion that is causing trouble. In the tributaries it is the breaches. In the main river it is erosion. Erosion is one of the most difficult subjects in the world. It is very easy to say : 'Why don't you put stone spurs'. In Dibrugarh we have stone spurs. Nearly four to five crores of rupees had to be spent. If you want to do like that, it is impossible. The whole river cannot be provided with spurs like that. At the moment, for examples the hon. Member said that Dhubri has not been attended to. We have taken up the work there and we have spent so far nearly half a crore of rupees on that. Silt comes from various places and we have to take steps to see that soil erosion does not take place. Erosion is a very difficult thing to control ; even in such a nice river like Ganga erosion takes place. There are number of places where erosion is occurring in the Ganga. This is one of the important subjects and I will try to get maximum information from all countries of the world. I have visited some of the Research Stations on erosion in Georgia in the USSR and I am now hoping to send out some people to find out what measures we can take in order to reduce at least some of the erosions that take place.

Somebody said, why not cooperate with Pakistan. It is very useful. We should be good friends, especially with our neighbours. With Pakistan I have been thinking of this for a long time, that we must have complete cooperation in the matter of floods control. We are most earnest about it. One of the hon. Members referred to Barak project. When it is constructed the people who will be benefited most will not be those of India but of Pakistan and that is why Pakistani friends, when they meet us in international conferences etc. ask about this. Therefore in the Brahmaputra, if we have a specific project in a particular section they could very well share in that. But the main problem is, we have no specific project. It is not that the whole water of the Brahmaputra comes from China or Tibet. Only one-fourth of the river comes from the top. The balance of it, that is, three-fourth is gathered in its 550 mile run in Assam, NEFA etc. The only way in which we can control, apart from embankments, is to have storage

capacity. In Yangtse in China they have constructed very big detention bases. They are very big basins which submerge 3 lakhs of acres and we cannot think of that in Assam where so many people are living by the side of the rivers. We are trying to have a detention base in Pagladiya river. But construction of reservoirs of at least 40 million acre feet capacity equal to 8 to 10 Bhakra Dams will be required for effective control. Once a project is constructed it will be multi-purpose ; it will be producing large amount of power and so on. When you have to construct any dam in that area you have to do it after proper investigations.

Mr. Hem Barua said that Assam was neglected. I won't call it neglect. In fact I will tell you what happened ; there was no study of the detailed problem by these various committees which studied this problem in general ; not a single one had studied this problem in detail. That is the difficulty. In fact, it is with a view to rectify these defects, to have very thorough investigations and have a scheme prepared that we have constituted the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury was very angry that the Tiesta Dam had not been built. But what is to be done ? It is true that in 1950 or 1954 they thought of a dam there. But when the investigations were made, it was found out that the site was most unacceptable and further the geologist said that we could not construct a 700 feet high dam there. We have received recently a proposal from Bengal that a dam on the Tiesta should only be for power and not for flood control at all. It was a proposal to have a power dam only and not a dam for flood control ; it was just a run of the river scheme. That is how the difficulty has come in. Some of the Members have been very angry with me on this score, specially the two or three Members who spoke last, but I can assure them that any scheme which is technically sound will be taken up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : Who is to prepare the scheme ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : He has to prepare the scheme.

DR. K. L. RAO : The main trouble in regard to the Barak Dam is that we have not been able to come to any conclusion regarding submersion areas.

Take, for instance, the Beas Dam. I am most anxious about the construction of the Beas Dam. But the problem is one of submersion of the people. It is a big problem, because the area belongs to another State. In the case of the Beas, the Pong Dam is most important for our country, and a number of hon. Members have been very earnestly suggesting that we should stop the waters to Pakistan flowing from the Indus river system. I am not able to ensure that because I am not able to proceed with the Pong Dam, because Himachal Pradesh is objecting very strongly against the submersion of its areas. We are trying to go on trying to get the things together.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why does he not ask his Government to give him sufficient funds ? Why does he not exert himself in that regard ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In West Bengal and Assam, as Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has said, soil conservation is very important. Especially in North Bengal, it is very important. We had set up an inquiry committee in 1968 to look into the flood problems. They suggested that Rs. 80 crores must be spent for this, and out of that, Rs. 50 crores were to be spent on soil conservation.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In 1945-46 there was a good scheme which had been prepared and all the details had been drawn up. I think he can have all the details from his office.

DR. K. L. RAO : For all these things, we must have complete details. Unless we have a detailed scheme, we shall get into trouble and we shall not be able to go ahead.

AN HON. MEMBER : What had he done for 20 years ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In 20 years, this country has done much more work than any other country. We have spent Rs. 200 crores on

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flood protection, and this expenditure of Rs. 200 crores has done much more useful work in this country than anywhere else. We have raised our food production.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Assam?

DR. K. L. RAO: In Assam itself, there is a committee which has gone into the question of the usefulness of the embankments and they have said that they have been most beneficial.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: I repudiate it. (*Interruptions*)

DR. K. L. RAO: I do not want to enter into those aspects now. So far as Assam is concerned, the main problem is one of strengthening of the embankments, construction of the embankments, maintenance of the embankments, and drawing up of proper maintenance schedules for embankments and construction of reservoirs, if it is possible. That has got to be investigated.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Can he not draw out the excess flood waters to some other drought-affected areas in India?

DR. K. L. RAO: If theat were possible, we would certainly have done it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Why not connect the Brahmaputra and the Ganga by a canal?

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर** : मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं। जिस तरह से आप आयल पाइप बना कर तेल को असम से दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं, क्या उसी तरह से पाइप बनाकर जहां एक्सेस पानी है, वहां से उसको ड्राउट एरियाज में नहीं ले जा सकते हैं? आप उसको पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में ले जा सकते हैं। पाइप बना कर उसको सारे देश में डाइवर्ट कर सकते हैं।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has got some good ideas on the subject which I would like to discuss with him separately as it would take time. For carrying away water, there must be a certain level. It is only in a few cases we can pump the water out. And how much can we do? It is a very small quantity of water that can be carried away in this manner. We must remember that the Brahmaputra carries a very huge quantity of water as it is one of the largest rivers in the world.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: In the Indian Water Transport Survey Committee, we had strongly suggested that the Brahmaputra should be made a national waterway so that its maintenance and conduct should be the responsibility of the Central Government. The State Governments are no better than municipal offices in this respect. They have no funds. The Central Government have ruined them in the last 20 years.

DR. K. L. RAO: Navigability of the Brahmaputra is one of the investigations they are going to do. I have got a complete scheme drawn up.

We have set up this Commission with various advisers and consultants. I am expecting two American advisers in the next two or three weeks to give us some ideas on this. I am also trying to get some people who can advise us on this question of soil erosion and river erosion.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Some foreign experts had already visited that area and made some recommendations.

DR. K. L. RAO: Yes, but their reports are not such on which we can take any action. A detailed scheme is necessary. They have said this should be done and that should be done. That is not enough. If I had a detailed scheme already, I would have been quite happy to proceed with it.

Coming to dredgers I forget to mention it earlier—they have got a very limited value and limited function, because we cannot use

them for the sake of construction or removal of sand in the river or anything like that. If you think that you can lower the river bed by 10 fft. by using dredgers, it is impossible. What we can do is that whenever there is pressure on the banks at any point, then we can try to relieve that pressure by dredging a channel just nearby and divert the water to that extent. That is what we want to try. We have ordered two very big dredgers. But from the indigenous angle, it has to be manufactured in this country. That is why there has been some delay. If it was possible to purchase dredgers from outside, it would have been quite easy to do it and get on with the work. I thought of diverting one or two dredgers from Farakka, but they are small ones. What we want is the gigantic type of dredger because the moment you start dredging, it should not be filling up.

SHRI HEM BARUA: When Shri Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim was the Minister, he had stated on the floor of the House that dredging would immediately be taken up in the Brahmaputra.

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, it has got a limited value. Take, for example, Dhubri. The river there is at right angles. I have inspected the site. It is very difficult to control erosion there. Unfortunately, in Dhubri another thing has happened. Dhubri proper is at a high level. But some of these business people went and occupied the bed of the river, the sand banks etc. We have put up some stone spurs and have already spent more than half a crore of rupees. We are going to spend another crore. If a dredger is available there, we can try to turn the river, just dredge another channel and try to divert the river, if it is possible, for a very short length. That is the idea. Anyway, I have been trying to remind suppliers and actually, while the official date of delivery is middle of 1972, they have promised to give one of the dredgers in the middle of next year. But it has a very limited value. Members should not feel that the whole solution lies in that.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: At least it should be tried.

DR. K. L. RAO: That is right, I am myself very anxious about it. (*Interruptions*)

We have set up a Control Commission. One of the main troubles in Assam was that there was inadequacy of staff and inadequacy of funds, both the things were there. There was only one Chief Engineer and he was stationed at Shillong. Now we are putting Members and Chairman with more than the rank of the Chief Engineer, nearly four of them at Gauhati and in a number of circles all along the river. Formerly there was nobody in the valley. Now there is a huge amount of staff, because we require a very big staff to watch the behaviour of the river and gather the necessary data. So, we are trying to make up the deficiency of the staff and deficiency of funds also to the extent possible.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Deficiency in the number of the staff.

SHRI BASUMATARI: Calibre also.

DR. K. L. RAO: I will not say that, because the Assam engineers are very capable people. Of course, we are trying to give them training as every engineer has to be trained and refresher courses are being organised and so on.

Hon. Members were saying that they saw some building on the way to Shillong occupied by some people. That is because we have shifted the research station to a lower place, for having a big model of the Brahmaputra. There is a hydraulic research station lower down naer Gauhati. One of the Members appointed in the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission is one of the top ace men in hydraulic model studies. I hope that with the help of this scientific, technological assistance, it will be possible for us to find a good solution.

Hon. Members were saying that there was no co-ordination between the Ministry of Irrigation and the Ministry of Agriculture. There is no such thing. In fact, the Soil Conservation Adviser works under the Ministry of Agriculture, and I requested him and

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the Ministry of Agriculture to send some people to draw up a detailed scheme, not a general one, for us to implement.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : What about the Mahananda ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Hon. Members have said that the Prime Minister sent only Rs. 50,000 and so on. It is just a token. We know fully well that a few rupees like that would not help. Then Shri Shiva Chandra Jha said that nothing was given to Bihar. All sorts of things are said in excitement without understanding facts. Prime Minister has given Rs. 25,000 to Bihar. It is just a sort of token and nothing more than that. For relief, the State Government itself has granted Rs. 30 lakhs in the form of taccavi loans etc. and another Rs. 10 lakhs for medicines. Nearly Rs. 40 lakhs they are spending. They will continue spending more and more.

Some hon. Members were asking what about Central assistance. In accordance with the rules and procedures, a Central team is going to Assam on the 24th of this month. They will assess, try to find out exactly what relief is required, and we will give money. This is the standard procedure.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is too late.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is not late. The State Governments are always advised to spend as much as the situation requires and the money will be refunded.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Are you sending any team to North Bengal ?

**20 hrs.**

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member is very persistent about North Bengal. In North Bengal we have appointed a committee as the hon. Member is aware and they have submitted a report. The Committee's recommendations have been that the bridges' openings must be increased, *i.e.*, by the Railways and the Ministry of Transport. They suggested construction of banks ; that is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 25 crores ; soil conservation is estimated to cost 50 crores and bridges are estimated to cost Rs. 5 crores. These are their main recommendations. Hon. Members must be aware that flood control works are part of the State Plan and are not in the Centre. All that we do from here is to give a sort of a technical assistance and co-ordination work and so on. I find the West Bengal Government has not provided any money for flood control work in North Bengal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : How can the State Government provide Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 100 crores ?

DR. K. L. RAO : No body expects them to do that. All this is not to be spent in one year ; it will extend over a period of 10—15 years. There must be some token provision. I have taken it up with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You have given the State Governments a deep burial in 22 years.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : What about Mahananda flood control works ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no end to it. Let him proceed.

DR. K. L. RAO : The most difficult flood problem is in Assam. We have so far spent about Rs. 22 crores or so on the Brahmaputra. It is not adequate. My only request to the hon. Members is that we should not discourage the staff that we have appointed but they should encourage them and see that they carry out this investigation in the next two years with rapidity so that at the end of two years, hopefully, we shall have some material on which to formulate a scheme and include it in the next plan. I am sure in the next plan we shall be able to provide adequate funds so that a dent is made in controlling this great river. This is one of the very difficult riversand there is no use minimising the problems and promising

something which cannot be done. It will be my privilege, and a great one too at that, to be of any service in the control of this river and I am anxious in the next one and a half years when I shall be dealing with this subject to see that some solid foundation, some solid data collection is made and some plan is formulated so that we can start implementation of the scheme. In the case of Assam, the difficulties of floods are well known. The question is one of obtaining sufficient amount of data so that we try to draw up a correct masterplan and see that when we implement it shall not be subject to any bad effect but that it will result in the control of these floods to a large extent and reduce the suffering of the great people who inhabit that State.

**20.05 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 14, 1970/Sravana 23, 1892 (Saka).*

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